THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

As former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, arrives in London, The Times Portrait assesses the status of President Nixon's sometimes right-hand man who continues to act as a freelance, globe-trotting statesman.

In Spectrum, Robert Fisk tells of the time Churchill bargained with De Valera – offering a unified Ireland if the Republic joined the Allied war effort. An extract from Fisk's forthcoming history of Ireland, "In Time of War".

Fashion is for rainy day women. Suzy Menkes reports on what is being worn in the April showers.

And the first pocket cartoon from Barry Fantoni, every day from tomorrow in the The Times Diary.

Computer Horizons tomorrow explores the unexpected in the cellars of an old London pub and reports on the benefits that computers are bringing to blind people.

Concern at expulsions in Moscow

The Russians are showing signs of wishing to end the cycle of tit-for-tat expulsions. Apparently Soviet leaders are concerned at deteriorating relations with Western Europe while they are trying to detach Europeans from America at the Geneva arms talks Page 8

CND to fight in marginals

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Recovery hope

Britain is on the brink of a sustained economic recovery, according to Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor-elect of the Bank of England Page 17

Star's operation



Ethel Merman, the 78-year-old stage and screen star, who is recovering from a successful operation to remove a brain tumour in a New York hospital.

Brazilian fears

Brazilians' faith in the future is being seriously eroded for the first time by the economic crisis which has brought high inflation and heavy unemployement Page 6

Demolition job

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Gibraltar hope

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De Lorean debt

A new attempt has been launched to help British creditors retrieve some of the £43m owed to them after the collapse of the De Lorean car company Page 17

Cup finalists

Manchester United, conquerors of Arsenal, and Brighton, conquerors of Sheffield Wednesday, will contest the FA Cup Final at Wembley on May 21 Page 25

Thatcher to be told Fortress Falklands policy is untenable

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government is likely to be told soon by an all-party committee, in which its own supporters predominate, that its policy of Fortress Falklands, however necessary in the short term, does not offer a stable long-term future for the islands.

Although it is expected to receive full backing for its present stance of keeping a strong British garrison on the islands to defend them against a renewed attack, and of not embarking on immediate negotiations with Argentina, the Government will be advised that it should not turn its back on future talks with the Argentines to achieve a negotiated settlement.

The consensus of such a posture is believed to have emerged among Labour and Conservative members of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs after a six-month inquiry into the future of British foreign policy towards the Falklands. During the committee deliberations it visited the islands and the United Nations. The committee will begin its detailed work of considering, revising and amending the draft on Wednesday.

Rejection of the long-term efficacy of Fortress Falklands by such a powerful committee, and its apparent willingness at least to countenance a future transfer of sovereignty is bound to embarrass the Government. The report is expected to be published next month.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said on the day that the Franks report was published that Britain had no option but to pursue a Fortress Falklands policy. Her ministers, including Mr Cranley Onslow, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, have since repeated this on many occasions as well as in evidence to the committee. They have carefully refrained, however, from putting any timescale on such a policy.

A report which puts much emphasis on its limitations will not be welcomed. Neither will its apparent conclusion that Britain should indicate to the UN its willingness to resume negotiations with Argentina after a renunciation of the use of force by the Argentine Government.

The committee which undertook a wide-rangin study of the various options for the future of the Falklands, apparently found that some of the arguments advanced against Fortress Falklands were unjustified, particularly those which said it was damaging Britain's international relations or that it would destroy the economy and character of life on the Falklands. However, members are understood to have concluded that the policy carries heavy political and material costs, that it is inflexible and that the perpetual maintenance of the status quo would have adverse implications for the wider conduct of foreign policy.

It is believed that they have concluded that diplomatic, military, financial and economic problems would continue for Britain and the Falklands unless, or until, a negotiated settlement with Argentina is achieved.

The possiblility of the conflict spreading to Antarctica was not discounted. The committee also felt that for Britain to pursue its decolonization policies in respect of its remaining dependencies but not in the Falklands might be seen to be inconsistent.

The committee's recommendations about future policy may also prove to be controversial. Of all the options it considered, it is understood to have concluded that the leaseback solution still represents the best long-term solution to the dispute.

However, it accepts that for such an arrangement to be remotely acceptable to the islander, its timescale would have to extend over the span of several generations of Falkland islanders.

Families' pledge, page 3

Duffy initiative to end BL strike

From Barrie Clement, Eastbourne

A new initiative to end the three-week strike at BL's Cowley plant was launched yesterday by Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

He said there could be a compromise over the three-minute washing-up period at the end of each shift, the issue at the centre of the stoppage, which involves 1,600 of his members.

This contradicts the public pronouncements so far by leaders of the 2,400 Transport and General Workers Union members on strike and will be seen by the company as a sign of a split in the ranks.

Mr Duffy, who was at his union's annual conference in Eastbourne, was last night trying to contact Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the TGWU, who is attending the Scottish TUC congress.

Mr Duffy said a solution could revolve around compensatory payment for the loss of the three-minute period. "The problem is that men at Cowley leave the factory three minutes before they do at other plants."

He said it was not an insurmountable problem and he insisted that there was no sign of disunity between the TGWU and the AUEW. He said a letter sent by the company to the strikers, threatening them with dismissal from tomorrow, would be counter-productive. The union yesterday received a report on the dispute from local officials, including Mr Douglas Hobbs, convenor at the plant.

Mr Duffy said it was "a very grave situation". He said it involved not only the 7,000 jobs immediately affected – "We are talking about 100,000 jobs – that's how dramatic it is."

His union would be prepared to talk to "anyone, anywhere", and if the naitonal committee deemed it necessary, he would travel to Scotland to meet Mr Evans. A formula for a return to work could be negotiated, he said, which would carry adequate assurances from management.

Mr Kenneth Cure, a national official of the engineers' union, who had met the local officials involved in the dispute, said: "Our main aim is to see the Maestro car produced in the company under proper conditions. I don't want to see anyone beaten into the ground – and that means both the company and our members."

Earlier yesterday Mr Evans said BL faces a national confrontation over "the fundamental right to strike" if it goes ahead with its threat to dismiss workers who do not turn up for work tomorrow. "There is no question of us conceding to the company under threat."



Mr Musgrove yesterday: 'Not bluffing'

The TGWU and the AUEW had indicated a willingness to talk to BL about extra output of Maestro cars without ending washing-up time.

If this peace overture failed the TGWU would call a meeting of all its convernors and seior shop stewards from BL plants throughout the country, which could plunge the state-owned motor company into an all-out conflict.

The determined union stance emerged only hours after Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of BL's Austin Rover group, had warned that the company's dismissal ultimatum was "no idle threat. Neither is it a bluff".

Speaking at a press conference in Coventry, Mr Musgrove said workers who do not report tomorrow will be deemed to have dismissed themselves

Militia stop ghetto tribute in Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Carrying daffodils and candles, more than 1,000 Polish Jews and Solidarity sympathizers staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday on the site of the former Warsaw ghetto but were broken up by police units, including two coachloads of plainclothes agents. After document checks some demonstrators were led away to militia vans parked in side streets.

The demonstrators had gathered at the former Umschlagplatz – the square where the ghetto Jews were rounded up by Nazi troops during the war – and after being dispersed by the several hundred militiamen, rallied around a memorial. There they listened to two short speeches and sang anthems before again being ordered to leave by the police who had encircled the demonstration. The ceremony, which marks the fortieth anniversary of the ghetto uprising against the Nazis, twinned tributes to the Jewish resistance with the struggle to keep alive the ideals of Solidarity.

The heavy police presence was a sign of the high security alert in the Polish capital at present. The lead-up to May Day, when large street protests are planned, and the presence in Warsaw of more than 1,000 official Jewish delegates from all over the world has heightened the sense of tension. Commando troops now guard the foyers of all the main hotels, presumably to ward off Arab attacks on the Jewish delegates.

The increased activity of the underground and the apparent involvement in it of Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity chairman has put the Catholic Church leadership in something of a dilemma, as the bishops know that the Government could recommend the postponement of the planned papal visit in June if there is widespread social unrest.

New wounds, page 12



With Greta Waitz only inches from the finish, the clock shows 2hr 25min 28sec. A fraction later, as she bursts the tape, the clock is unchanged. (Photographs: John Voos)

Marathon woman robbed by a fraction

By Rupert Morris

After racing 26 miles and 385 yards through the streets of London, Grete Waitz was cheated of a new women's world marathon record by a fraction of a second yesterday.

A cheering and screaming crowd had urged her over Westminster Bridge, and as she passed the finishing line below the huge electronic clock showing two hours, 25 minutes and 28 seconds, they were convinced they had seen a new world record.

So was the Norwegian Miss Waitz. She appeared in the press room believing she had broken Allison Roe's record by a second. When asked how she felt, she said: "Well don't forget Roe and Benoit (Joan Benoit of the United States) are going for the record in the Boston marathon later today, so I don't know how long my record will last".

Miss Waitz's "record" time was flashed round the world and it was more than an hour later that the embarrassed organizers issued a correction.

Her full time had been 2hr 25min 28.66secs, but the hundredths of a second not shown on the clock had to be rounded up to 2:25:29, equalling Miss Roe's best.

The time for the race winner, Michael Gratton, of Canterbury, Kent, was also rounded up to 2:09:43.

But hundredths of a second meant little to the small band of bedraggled figures wrapped in silver foil seen wandering away from County Hall much late in the day.

They were the remmantes of the third Gillette London Marathon, an event that now has a firm place in the international sporting calendar and in the minds of runners of all abilities who simply enjoy taking part.

Perhaps it was this spirit that persuaded Mr Christopher Brasher, the former olympic athlete who is the event's chief organizer, and the Greater London Council, to settle their differences and agree on a date for next year's London Marathon.

Ructions behind the scenes over the participation of wheelchair competitors, and the conflicting demands of moneywise public relations men and Labour ideologues on the GLC, had been such that it had been rumoured that this might be the last marathon.

But Mr Brasher and Mr Tony Banks, Chairman of the GLC Arts and Recreation Committee, yesterday issued a joint statement congratulating themselves on "a lusty and enjoyable event", and looking forward to a repeat on May 13, 1984.

This will be welcome news for the hundreds of thousands who huddled under umbrellas all along the route to cheer the athletes on. Real marathon enthusiasts were breathing in the damp morning air and the

Continued on back page

Chancellor widens June poll chance

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The odds on a June general election hardened over the weekend when it emerged that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is among the ministers who favour an early poll and Consevative candidates were sent away from their conference in Hertfordshire with a warning to be ready for the call.

Senior colleagues of Mrs Margaret Thatcher who have been regarded as "October men" are apparently open to persuasion about June and, although they instinctively favour the later date, are unlikely to put up any opposition if the message from the local elections on May 5 is unmistakable.

Far from being a recent convert to the June option it emerged yesterday that Sir Geoffrey has favoured it for some time and his advice is certain to weigh heavily with the Prime Minister.

June 23 or, more likely, June 30 were being canvassed yesterday as strong possibilities for the election date. Earlier dates in June were being discounted because it was felt the Prime Minister would be unwilling to launch the campaign until after the Williamsburg summit at the end of May which will again give her the opportunity of being seen on the would stage

It appears that for most senior ministers, including those who have been thought to favour June, like Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman, and Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, the local elections on May 5 will be decisive.

For the ministers now ready to be convinced about June the anticipated rise in the unemployment figures in the autumn because of the impact of the higher than average number of school-leavers is an important factor.

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democrats, yesterday attacked Labour's recently published campaign document, *The New Hope for Britain*. He suggested that it would be more appropriately entitled "no hope for Britain".

● Reports that right-wing union leaders have been secretly drawing up plans to persuade Mr Michael Foot to step down as leader of the Labour Party before the next election, were last night dismissed as "absolutely untrue" by Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (our Labour Correspondent writes).

New Zealand welcomes royal couple

By Our Foreign Staff

Crowds of well wishers welcomed the Prince and Princess of Wales and their baby son to Auckland yesterday when they arrived from Australia to begin a two-week tour of New Zealand.

Police, who have mounted the biggest operation yet for a visiting royal tour, reported no untoward incidents, although about 100 protesters – mostly Maori activists – were at the airport.

For most of the stay the royal couple will be based in Aukland; but they will make a three-day visit to Wellington and stay overnight in Christchurch.

Buckingham Palace yesterday denied the Princess was expecting her second baby.

Heart-winning Princess, page 7

Share index poised to break through 700

Share prices are expected to continue their record run with the *Financial Times* 30-share index set to rise above 700 for the first time after the recent cheerful economic and political news.

The index has leapt 40.4 since Easter, closing at a peak of 695.5 on Friday after the recovery in the pound on the foreign exchange markets and last week's half-point cut in bank base rates to 10 per cent.

City experts believe that the worst of the recession is over and a recovery, albeit slow, is under way.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, predicts a 3½ per cent increase in productivity this year against the Government's more cautious estimates of only 2½ per cent.

Other leading world stock markets are echoing similar views, including Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose by more than 46 points last week to a record 1,171.34.

US interest rates are expected to continue falling from their present level of 10½ per cent as the economic recovery continues.

This should prove good news for the pound, already benefitting from a stable oil price and the first signs of demand picking up.

Some economists believe that British interest rates could fall further – possibly to 7 or 8 per cent.

Last week's optimism added nearly £4,000m to the value of shares quoted on the London stock market.

Maxwell's ultimatum

The chairman of Oxford United Football Club, Mr Robert Maxwell, has threatened to resign unless the club supporters drop their opposition to his proposed merger with Reading.

Mr Maxwell, a millionaire publisher, has the approval of the Football League for a plan that would amalgamate the clubs from next season under the name Thames Valley Royals. The only previous attempt to merge two clubs ended in failure 16 years ago when Brentford, backed by their supporters rejected an offer from neighbouring Queen's Park Rangers.

Yesterday officials of the Oxford supporters' club called the scheme "a crazy and unworkable idea" but Mr Maxwell, who saved Oxford from closure last season, said he would resign rather than abandon proposals which have been agreed with his opposite number at Reading. Report, page 25

Moderates act to save Foot embarrassment over hard line on wages

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Rothesay

Moderate trade union leaders moved quickly yesterday to minimize the potential political damage of a vote against all incomes policies, expected at the Scottish TUC conference on Wednesday.

That vote became a near certainty last night when Transport and Genreal Workers' Union delegation agreed to support a hard-line motion from the Scottish miners and civil servants opposing any discussion on curbs on free collective bargaining.

But the General, Municipal, Boilermakers' and Allied Trades Union, traditionally one of Labour's most loyal allies, was tabling an emergency motion aimed at winning endorsement for the TUC-Labour Party joint policy statement, *Partners in Rebuilding Britain*, including the "national economic assessment", which covers wage talks.

Mr David Basnett, that union's general secretary and chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said: "It is essential that we go into the elction with a clear understanding on how we relate to each other. We are in a preelection period. Appearances are vital."

The municipal workers are therefore seeking to preempt the pay policy debate by putting down a resolution that gives unqualified support for the TUC's political accord with the Shadow Cabinet, signed last month.

If the conference arrangements committee permits, that will be discussed tomorrow, the day before the Scottish miners' proposal ruling out all discussion on wage restraint "whether statutory, voluntary or through a national economic assessment with this or any other government".

Both policy options are likely to be supported, leaving the traditionally militant Scottish TUC facing both ways on this sensitive issue, but diminishing the risk of an embarrassing snub to Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, and Mr James Mortimer, Labour's general secretary, both of whom are due to speak at the conference this week.

Mr Foot is also taking his unity message to the policy-making conference of the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers in Eastbourne, as political pressure on the unions not to "rock the boat" intensifies in what may be the last few weeks before Britain goes to the polls.

Mr Basnett argued that the new joint policy statement was Labour's springboard for the election. "Let us concentrate our minds on that reality", he said. "It behoves all of us to act to ensure the return of a Labour government."

Partners in Rebuilding Britain was not about an incomes policy. Nobody was calling for a return to the days of the rigid pay curbs of the Wilson-Callaghan era, and Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, General Secretary of the transport union, went to the lengths of reading out confidential minutes of the TUC-Labour Party liason committee to prove the point.

However, those minutes confirmed that the unions recognize the Government's "substantial role" in determining the wage levels, directly or indirectly, of 14 million people whose employment is in some way related to public spending.

Mr Evans added: "You cannot just sit back and ignore that. There must be some dialogue between the Labour government and the unions on the national economic assessment, but without the rigidity of which we have had such unfortunate experiences in the past."

Union's leaders back pay curb

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Eastbourne

Delegates to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers conference are to be asked this week to support talks on pay restraint between the TUC and the Labour Party.

The deliberations of delegates in Eastbourne will be of considerable interest to Conservatives hoping for signs that the TUC–Labour Party national economic assessment, which calls for talks on pay, is not being fully supported by one of the most influential unions.

The present TUC policy strongly states its commitment to "free collective bargaining" and opposition to pay talks with "this or any other govenment".

The right-wing led engineering union is considered one of the "big battalions" of the TUC and its one million block vote, with the influence of the Transport and General Workers' Union, will be decisive in determining policy.

Mr Terence Duffy, the engineering workers' president, and his executive will throw their weight behind the motion.

The increasing influence of moderates at the top of the union is seen in the invitation to speak at the conference to Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, who is expected to make an electioneering speech in support of his party's economic policy. The invitation is a rare honour for a party leader who is not also prime minister.

The union's political character changed considerably earlier this year when moderates captured control of the 52-member engineering section national committee.

Right-wingers now claim a 31-21 majority in support of pay restraint. The views of the delegates, however, may be another matter.

CND will concentrate its attack on Tories in marginal seats

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to concentrate its efforts at the general election on marginal seats to try to oust the Conservative Government. Although SND's policy will be not to endorse any political party or candidate, Mrs Joan Ruddock, the chairman, said yesterday that "given the Conservative Government's records, we have to create a position where people who support our stance cannot vote Conservative".

CND's national council, meeting in London, decided to instruct its parliamentary and elections committee to concentrate resources on the marginal seats, in which it will be asking all candidates where they stand on nuclear disarmament, and attempting to ensure that their views are well known locally."

"We shall be advising people to vote for nuclear disarmament", Mrs Ruddock said. "The record of the Government is such that they cannot be called a party with a programme of nuclear disarmament'.

The Conservatives were accepting the missile, and through Trident were embarking on a programme of a rapid increase in nuclear weapons in Britain. "Anyone wanting to support CND could not conceivably cast a vote for a Conservative candidate unless that individual makes a break with party policy." That, at the least, would mean opposition to Trident, Mrs Ruddock added.

The implication was clear, "that any combination of political parties would be better than the present one in government". It was a case of "if you can't change the government, replace the government".

The effort would go into marginal seats held by all parties, she said, to try to get a government elected committed to disarmament. There might be more than one candidate in constituencies standing on a disarmament platform.

With the date of the general election still not clear, CND has yet to decide what resources to put into an election campaign, but it is eager to see disarmament as a prime issue.

Through its "peace canvass", and by writing to individual candidates, it intends to be able to set out candidate's views on disarmament issues, and where they stand in relation to their party's policies. "We will then make those positions public knowledge and we intend to give the issue as much exposure as possible", Mrs Ruddock said.

● Mrs Ruddock, who has just returned from a lecture tour in the United States, said she was consulting her solicitor over allegations by Dr Gerard Vaughan on her work for the Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

● The nuclear power station planned for Sizewell, in Suffolk, could take Britain a step closer to a "nuclear holocaust", the campaign said yesterday

Woolworth's face threat of shop sit-ins

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Woolworth's High Street stores face the possibility of industrial action and occupation by the shop workers' union if the company's new management tries to cut the 37,000-strong workforce as part of its move to stem falling profits.

The conference of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers will debate motions next week calling on the union to adopt a policy opposed to any job cuts. The more militant of the motions from the union's south-east London area, says store closures "must be opposed, using industrial action, including occupation of stores and depots where necessary".

The union has a moderate tradition but officials believe the members' mood is changing, as the recession has meant that many have lost their jobs. Last year the union's membership fell by more than 20,000 to 417,000 because of redundancies, with the heaviest impact being felt by women.

Usdaw accepted closure of about twenty-five of the more than 1,000 Woolworth stores under the old management, but the first test of any new militant policy is likely to come in Liverpool, where the company wants to close its main store, which employs more than 300 people. It has promised to try to transfer the staff to other stores.

Woolworth, which is the fifth largest retailing business in Britain, was taken over in a £310m deal at the end of last year by Paternoster Stores, which comprised a consortium of 30 City institutions.

An Usdaw official said last night: "A year ago I would have said that the motion would not have stood much chance of being passed, but now it is by no means certain."



Mr John Monsell sitting on the remains of his company's factory.

Factory bulldozed in raid

A six-man demolition squad arrived at 4.30am yesterday morning and used a large tracked excavator partly to demolish a thriving concrete factory owned and operated by a six-man cooperative.

A resident nearby was woken by the noise and alerted members of the cooperative, who arrived too late to stop the destruction. The police arrived shortly afterwards and told the men to stop the demolition and that they faced a charge of breach of the peace.

The cooperative last night were maintaining a 24-hour guard of what remained of Cranleigh Concrete, at Manfield Trading Estate, in Cranleigh, Surrey.

The men had bought the factory three years ago from the receiver when the previous company was put into liquidation by the Inland Revenue. Since then business has boomed for the men, who produce concrete lintels.

However, Estates and General Investments Ltd, a London-based company responsible for developing the trading estate, were told by Surrey County Council that as part of the council's structural development plan for the estate, the factory had to be demolished, and returned to agricultural use.

The cooperative agreed to move but had difficulty in finding a new site which would allow semi-heavy engineering. Threatened with demolition, the cooperative secured a county court injunction against the property developers taking any action against the works until such time as they had found a new site.

The cooperative was in negotiation at the weekend when the demolition squad moved in. According to Mr John Monsell, the company secretary of the cooperative, the demolition was carried out by men employed by the contractors who are building the new industrial estate.

Standing among the debris yesterday, he said: "It seems the development company have taken the law into their own hands

Mr Harold Wood, aged 44, another director of the cooperative, said that his son, Martin, aged 21, went into the factory in an attempt to stop the demolition. "The driver saw him and stopped. But another member of the gang ordered him to carry on and the driver obeyed, bringing the machine's massive Kango hammer crashing down on the roof. My son ran for his life and it was more through luck than judgment that the whole shed did not collapse on top of him."

FitzGerald faces defeat on abortion clause

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Republic of Ireland's coalition government faces possible defeat in the Dail on its wording of the proposed constitutional amendment to ban abortion. Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Prime Minister, admits that the outcome of the vote is "uncertain".

Although Fine Gael will impose a three-line whip at least five backbenchers are prepared to defy the party and if necessary support the opposition Fianna Fail's alternative wording.

If Fianna Fail's wording succeeds, Mr Fitzgerald and his party would campaign against it in the subsequent referendum because of what the Prime Minister has called "its fatal defects".

The churches are publicly divided in a way that has not been seen in the republic for 20 years. Fine Gael's wording is backed by the three main Protestant churches but opposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy: the position is reversed for the Fianna Fail wording.

During the last few weeks the Roman Catholic Church has vigorously entered the debate.

It is thought that it has been behind the anti-abortion Pro-life campaign but had not wished to reveal its hand too early on this highly sensitive issue, which has dominated political, legal and theological argument for months.

FitzGerald, indicating that the referendum may be held in the last two weeks of June, said that he hoped sufficent deputies would see the logic of the position, take their moral responsibility, and support his wording.

People still had to make up their minds, but the defects in the Fianna Fail wording meant that it would be totally irresponsible to support their alternative.

"It was not easy for us. We knew that when we decided that, we had to point out the defect.

The original wording, drafted by Mr Charles Haughey in the dying days of his second administration last November, recognized the "right to life of the unborn... with due regard to the equal right of life of the mother".

However, entering office and listening to the advice of the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions, FitzGerald rejected the wording on the ground of ambiguity.

His government's wording says: "Nothing in this constitution shall be invoked to invalidate any provision of the law on the grounds that it prohibits abortion."



Popular prop: The Rolls-Royce Dart, one of the best-selling aero engines of all time, which celebrates its thirtieth birthday today. Since it made its debut on British European Airways' London-to-Paris Viscount service in the spring of 1953 more than 7,000 Darts have been sold, earning Rolls-Royce £450m. It is at present in production for the British Aerospace 748, and the Fokker F27.

Rib injury beats solo Pole trekker

By Ronald Faux

David Hempleman-Adams, the solo British explorer, abandoned his attempt to ski to the North Pole because of a badly bruised rib suffered in a fall as he was crossing a pressure ridge on his 400-mile trek.

From Reslute Bay, Canada, last night, he told *The Times* that the pain of the injury as he moved across the ice for up to 12 hours a day was almost causing him to lose consciousness.

"If that had happened in those temperatures I would not have got up again. I put up the tent and called the plane", he said.

The decision was deeply frustrating because the worst of the journey across the pressure ridges was behind him. "The ice conditions were perfect, probably the best for years, because it had been the coldest spring for 20 years. From the 88th Parallel it is completely flat going and in those conditions I was probably only eight to 10 days from the Pole."

After the luxury of a hot shower Mr Hempleman-Adams said that his 38 days on the ice had been in the coldest spring for two decades, with temperatures of -59° and a wind chill factor that forced the cold down to -89°. "In that kind of temperature it is impossible for anyone to do anything", he said.

He believed the expedition had shown that a small group of people could produce a worthwhile result. The maximum cost was £25,000, he said, and without wanting to detract from the Trans globe expedition achievements, they had probably spent £5m on the North Pole section, he said.

"We did half the distance for £25,000 and I think we proved that it would be possible with luck and good conditions. I did not think I suffered much. I went hungry and the rib hurt but I think it was probably worse for the people back in Britain. I am very disappointed for them.

"I would be willing to go back and try again. I am not absolutely sure yet, but I think I covered 208 miles of the route to the North Pole."

Apart from his bruised rib, Mr Hempelman-Adams is no worse for the experience. One polar bear did appear at a distance but did not threaten him.

He plans to return to London on Thursday.

Seven jailed on 'inadequate scientific evidence'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Seven people jailed for up to 14 years for explosives offences were convicted on inadequate scientific evidence, according to a BBC television *Panorama* programme to be shown tonight.

In an examination of the Home Office's forensic science service and whether it is weighted too much in favour of police and prosecution, the programme looks at the case of "Annie Maguire's bomb factory".

Mrs Maguire, her husband, their two sons and three other men were convicted in 1976 of handling nitro-glycerine after a police investigation of the Provisional IRA bombings at Guildford, Surrey.

According to *Panorama*, the evidence against the seven consisted of traces of nitroglycerine found on their hands or gloves. The traces amounted to a thousandth of a granule of sugar and they were examined by a test known as "thin-layer" chromotography, which destroyed them.

Dr Brian Caddy, of Strathclyde University, conducted similar tests for the programme and says that the "thin-layer" is not conclusive.

The Home Office has recently been asked by three Conservative, Labour and Social Democratic MPs to reexamine the case and Caddy says: "Clearly the charge involved the phrase 'in possession of nitro-glycerine'. Since we cannot categorically say this was nitro-glycerine, the charge cannot hold."

The programme also includes interviews with Dr Alan Clift, the forensic scientist compulsorily retired by the Home Office in 1981. Evidence by Dr Clift helped to convict Mr Jack Preece of murder, but the evidence was discredited in a Scottih appeal court and Mr Preece was freed after serving eight years.

Dr Clift said he was suspended from duties in 1977 because "there was a reappraisal of standards

In the Preece case Dr Clift did not tell the court that stains found on the victim's clothing could have come not only from Mr Preece, but also from the victim himself.

Dr Clift told *Panorama* that the blame for the ommission had to be shared. He said: "The prosecution barrister could have asked this question if he had wished to. He had the information available. The defence, if they had chosen to ask about it, would have been given the answer."

Tories accused of scuttling shipbuilding

Mr Gordon Brown, the chairman of the Labour Party in Scotland, accused Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, yesterday of "making Scott Lithgow workers the scapegoat in a Tory plan to scuttle Scottish shipbuilding". He told Glasgow district Labour Party's annual meeting: "It is a spiteful act of Tory revenge for their defeat 10 years ago in the Clyde's right to work campaign. After halving the number of jobs in steel and aluminium in four years, the Tory proposal is now to axe shipbuilding jobs by half in less than a year."

He accused the Government of sitting back while the Koreans won all shipping orders be using Kung Fu rules, which he said means paying slave wages and subsidizing ships from military budgets. He added that investment in British shipbuilding was now only 1 per cent of all British capital investment, where it was 10 per cent 10 years ago.

Science report

Hormone harvest raised by new jelly

By the Staff of *Nature*

The production of hormones, vaccines and other valuable compounds by biotechnological means may become much simpler and more efficient because of a process invented by Swedish and Austrian scientists. The process enables animal cells to be held in a kind of jelly so that they continue to grow and secrete the compounds of value for some weeks.

The process has been developed by a team led by Professor Klaus Mosbach of the University of Lund, an expert in techniques of immobilizing animal and bacterial cells without destroying their functions.

One could, however, be forgiven for suspecting that the technique newly described by Professor Mosbach and his colleagues in Lund and Vienna was designed to kill cells, because it involves mixing them not only with agarose, a gelatinous substance, but also with paraffin oil.

The purpose of the oil is to make the gelatinous compound form into tiny beads in which the animal cells are suspended. The oil is then removed, having produced a mess but no harm to the cells.

Two lines of evidence prove that point. The first is that examination of the beads under the microscope shows that the entrapped cells continue to grow and replicate for at least a week.

Second, the entrapped cells continue to secrete interleukin 2, a protein that is under intensive scrutiny as a therapeutic agent in cancer and other diseases, for two weeks after entrapment.

In another they produced a monoclonal antibody for at least a week with no sign of letting up.

There is a long way to go before it can be certain that the general technique described by Professor Mosbach and his colleagues is sufficiently practical and robust to be used in specific processes, but its theoretical advantages are considerable.

Animal cells are relatively fragile and tend not to survive well when suspended in liquid.

Equally important is the relative ease with which the secreted products of bead-entrapped cells can be harvested.

If, for example a liquid is slowly dripped through a container packed with beads, the useful product secreted by the cells will be in the liquid emerging from the container while the cells, in their beads, will be retained for prolonged use.

Source: *Nature* April 14 (volume 302, p 629) 1983.

U-boat men pay their tribute at Scapa Flow

Two U-boats and their mother ship forming part of the Third Federal German Submarine Squadron will leave Orkney today after a successful four-day official visit.

In a six-minute ceremony the visitors yesterday laid two wreaths brought from Germany at the Royal Oak Memorial, in St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, as their tribute to the 833 men lost in the 29,000-ton battleship, Royal Oak, torpedoed by U-47 in Scapa Flow in October, 1939.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 180; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 138; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S$5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

'We shall return' pledge after families form Falklands association

By Richard Evans

The families of Servicemen who died in the Falklands returned home from their 12-day visit to the South Atlantic yesterday and immediately spoke of repeating the journey.

Most of the 541 relatives who made the 16,000-mile round trip have joined the Falklands Families Association, which was formed on board the liner Cunard Countess on the return journey from the islands.

"Everyone felt they wanted to come back and all the families wanted to stay in contact with each other", Miss Sue Taylor, secretary of the new associaiton, said.

The association has elected a committee of eight, which will meet soon to start discussing the return trip.

"We hope to go back in five years, as long as jets can land in Port Stanley. Once the airfield is extended that will make a trip easier to organize. We want to have get-togethers in regional areas and have a newsletter to let families know what everyone else is doing."

Looking exhausted after a 17-hour flight from Montevideo, Uruguay, many relatives said how much better they felt for having been to the scene of the conflict. Nearly all spoke with affection about their welcome from the islanders.

Mrs Diane Burke, from Rhyl, north Wales, who made the trip with her son Craig, aged two, said: "The journey was well worthwhile if only to get some idea of what my husband and the others went through".

Mrs Pam Morse, whose son was among the Welsh Guards who died at Bluff Cove, said: "I feel much better now. It was all hard to bear, but it was something we had to face up to. The home journey was much better. We have come to terms with it now."

Mr Harry Taylor, whose on Nick was the first Harrier pilot killed in the Falklands, said: "We had a great trip and it has been really worthwhile. I think a lot of tension has gone as a result of this.

"Let me never hear people talking about a grotty, barren island. Where Nick is buried on Goose Green it is exactly like our home at Dartmoor and the community is looking after it tremendously. All the cemeteries are well designed and looked after.

"I am definitely going back and the other people I spoke to on the way home said they would gladly go without holidays for the next five years so that they can save up and return."

The desire to return was particularly strong among widows with young children. "I want to go back for my son's sake. He is too young to realize what happened and I want to take him back to see what his father lost his life for", Mrs Joan Sweet, from Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan, said.

Mrs Janet Stewart, of Bredon, Gloucestershire, whose son Matthew died on board ship on his eighteenth birthday, said: "Like a lot of the mothers who went on the journey, I am determined to go back. We are still looking for our sons. It is the hope of seeing something on a beach somewhere in the Falklands that will keep us going."

But she added: "Our sons' sacrifices were not worth it. The enormous tragedy of their deaths is not appreciated by the islanders. They are grateful, but they have no idea of what it meant to us."

Her husband added: "To us it was a shock to find out that this was what our sons died for. Port Stanley is a rubbish dump and the islanders do not want to get off their backsides to do anything about it."

The Rev Richard Buckley, a Royal Navy chaplain, who conducted the act of remembrance for HMS Sheffield, said the pilgrimage had helped the relatives to pay their respects and honour the memory of their loved ones.

"I have been humbled by their tremendous courage.

He fully supported the formation of the families' association and the plan to return to the South Atlantic.

● A Scottish consortium, including British Shipbuilders' Goven yard, has put in a £5m bid to build a temporary harbour for Port Stanley (Our Glasgow Correspendent writes.)

The harbour, a modern version of the "Mulberry Harbour" used to supply Allied forces after the Normandy landings in 1944, would supply valuable work to Govan, which faces 1,100 redundancies over the next nine months.

The government contract is to help to get supplies to the Falklands' 4,000-strong garrison more quickly.

● The North Sea Ferries ship Norland returns to her base at Hull today after a post-Falklands duty refit costing more than £2m at Immigham. Our Hull Correspondent writes.







The homecoming: Relatives who returned yesterday included Mrs Sara Jones (top left), widow of Colonel "H" Jones, VC; Miss Sue Taylor (top right), secretary of the new Falkland Families Association; Mrs Pam Morse (bottom left), and Mrs Diane Burke (bottom right). (Photograph: Orde Eliason).

Minister says Lords will accept police Bill

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, indicated yesterday that he expects the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to be accepted by the House of Lords after the Government's concessions last week on confidential records.

He said on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme that the Lords would rightly examine the Bill very carefully. "But the principal anxiety has been over confidential documents and that has been put to rest through the amendments we have made."

He did not envisage further government amendments, other than those promised during the committee stage of the Bill. But he reaffirmed the Government's commitment in prinicple to tape recording of police interviews, and to an independent prosecution system.

If present experiments on tape recording of interviews proved successful he expected tape recording nationally within three years and certainly during the lifetime of the next Parliament.

Mr Mayhew is to meet representatives of the media today to discuss amendments he intends to make to meet their concern over police searches of journalists' notes, allowed under the Bill.

● The National Council for Civil Liberties voted yesterday to continue its campaign against the Bill

Members at the council's annual meeting in London unanimously condemned some sections of the Bill, which they claim "radically extend police powers and fail to provide adequate safeguards for suspects".

The council wants an independent police complaints system and the implementation of recommendations by the Royal Commission on Criminal procedure to issue warrants for telephone tapping.

Towards a cashless society

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Big savings would accrue to retailers from an electronic point-of-sale payments system, according to a confidential internal study produced by the big clearing banks.

The proposed system, a big step towards the cashless society, would allow customers to pay for goods in shops with a plastic debit card; the card would be run trhough a computer terminal connected to their bank and money would be debited directly from their account.

Details of the study, disclosed in the latest issue of *Retail Banker International*, show that transactions using point of sale would cost retailers a third less than cheques.

The study group has proposed that retailers should bear the cost of installing the computer terminals at a cost of up to £800 a time. It has also suggested that the banks could charge retailers a percentage of the cost of each transaction above a limit of, say, £50.

Further delay for Roach inquest

By Nicholas Timmins

The inquest on Colin Roach, the black man aged 21 who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station in January, is to be adjourned for another week, until April 25, the coroner, Dr Douglas Chambers, said yesterday.

The further adjournment comes after attempts by the Greater London Council to have the inquest, scheduled to open today moved to Hackney Town Hall, a larger venue than St Pancras Coroner's Court, which seats about forty people.

Mr Gareth Peirce, the Roach family's solicitor, said yesterday that the family would oppose the further adjournment at the hearing today, when the decision will be formally announced. The GLC has asked Dr Chambers to move the inquest, a request he has already refused once, and has said that if he does not do so the GLC's legal and general committee will be asked tomorrow to initiate legal action to have it moved.

After taking counsel's opinion the GLC believes it has powers under the London Government Act to provide proper accommdation for the inquest. Mr Harvey Hines, chairman of the legal committee, said: "It is a matter of public importance that this inquest should be held in a venue large enough to accommodate the friends and family of the late Mr Roach, and the press. It should also be near the location where he died".

In a statement yesterday Dr Chambers said the legal complications made it impossible to proceed today. Mr Peirce said the family wanted the hearing at a larger venue, but did not see that as being incompatible with the inquest going

They were emotionally geared for the inquest to take place today, and there were difficulties over their representation by counsel if the inquest was adjourned for a week.

Since Mr Roach's death there have been five demonstrations in Hackney and Stoke Newington, with widespread demands for an independent public inquiry int his death over and above the inquest, and into policing in Hackney generally.

Eighty-four people have been arrested on the demonstrations, including Mr Roach's father, Mr James Roach, and there have been protests from local black groups at the police insisting on bail conditions for those arrested, preventing them from taking part in further demonstrations.

In one case, when Mr Denis Twomey, Tower Hamlets councillor and friend of the Roach family, was arrested and refused to accept the bail conditions, a judge in chambers granted him unconditional bail.

A Hackney councillor, Mr Patrick Koidikara, has publicly accused the police of murdering Mr Roach, although he later said he had no evidence for that. Police say they are convinced that no other party was involved in Mr Roach's death, late on the night of January 12, in the entrance to the foyer at Stoke Newington.

'Local knowledge' clue to girl's killer

From Our Correspondent, Cambridge

Det Chief Supt Raymond Moyses, who is in charge of the investigation into the murder of Gillian Atkins, aged 14, of Deeping St James, Lincolnshire, said that he thinks she died where the body was found, in a garden backing on to a lane.

The girl, of Brownlow Drive, who was a keen rider and kept two ponies, disappeared on Thursday night after she went out to buy a packet of crisps.

She was last seen by school friends alone in the centre of the straggling village at 9 pm. Her body was found 20 hours later by a neighbour who walkied into his rear garden, which runs down to the narrow and overgrown church walk much used by local courting couples. It lay spreadeagled on the lawn, still in her jeans and dark jacket.

Police said that she had died from haemorrhage and shock, caused by severe head injuries.

Yesterday as nearly 200 police continued their house to house inquiries in the Deeping village, just north of Peterborough, Mr Moyses said: "I believe the murder was committed where the body was found. But I do not believe that this quiet, pony-loving girl would have gone down that lane, which is used by courting couple, with a stranger. She was not that sort of girl."

What puzzles police is how she was persuaded to go int the narrow lane at the end of her evening stroll.

She was last seen walking past the Bell Hotel, in the middle of the village, and yesterday the landlady Mrs Ann Goodard, said: "Only someone with an intimate knowledge of the village would know where the lovers' lane was.



Gillian Atkins: "A quiet, pony-loving girl".

Babysitter and child found safe

A boy aged two and his teenage babysitter, who disappeared from Birmingham on Saturday, were found safe a hundred miles away yesterday.

They were found at a funfair in Rhyl, Clwyd, and were taken to a police station while the boy's parents travelled from Birmingham to collect him.

The girl, aged 16, had apparently fled when the boy accidentally started a fire.

Two accused

A man aged 29 from Avonmouth, and a woman aged 56 from Somerset are to appear today before magistrates at Long Ashton, near Bristol charged with the murder of Mrs Shirley Rendell, a solictor's wife, who was found battered and stabbed in her home in the village of Yatton, near Bristol, eight weeks ago.

Rapist caught

James Godfried, who was serving a 14-year sentence for rape, assault and kidnapping when he escaped from the Brook Hospital, Woolwich, south London, two weeks ago, was recaptured in Mitcham, south London, on Saturday.

Murder charge

Two men are to appear in court in Bristol today charged with murdering Mr Raymond Arthur Vincent, aged 41, whose body was found in the boot of an abandoned car in Painswick, Gloucestershire, on Thursday.

£100,000 raid

Armed raiders yesterday locked Mr Shimsham Cohen, a jeweller, in the lavatory at Asco Ltd, in Hatton Garden, London, and escaped with gold chains and rings worth £100,000.

Crash victims

Two men killed when a light aircraft crashed near Markyate, Hertfordshire, on Saturday were named yesterday as Mr Brian Moyse, aged 50, the pilot, of Upminster, and Mr Peter Bennett, aged 34, of Waltham Abbey, both in Essex.

Petrol fiddles 'costing firms millions'

British firms are being taken for a ride because of expense account "fiddles" by employees with company cars, Mr Charles Nicholay, chairman of Petrocheque, claimed today. The firm, in conjunction with Barclays Bank, developed a scheme in 1981 to beat the fiddlers.

About a fifth of the petrol bills being paid by firms for their company car fleets are the result of those fiddles, he said.

The most common way is for company car drivers to fill up with petrol, and have "little extras" added to their bills before paying.

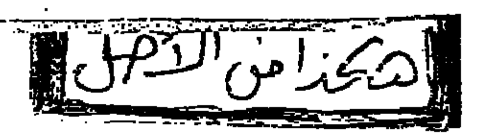
"These can be cigarettes, drinks, sweets and magazines, but they also include drivers who buy items like rubber dinghies, presents for their children and indeed anything on sale on garage forecourts."

Mr Nicholay said the companies he was dealing with had made savings of between 12 and 12 per cent of their petrol bills by a tighter watch on costs.

"We are talking about a company fleet fuel market which is worth £6m to £7m a day. If the extras are costing firms 20 per cent of this, the total is vast."

The Petroucheque is a Barclays Bank cheque which can be used to buy only fuel, and is guaranteed by the bank. Each cheque is preprinted for a fixed amount (usually £8) and on its reverse carries the car registration number.

The driver fills up to the value of the amount shown on the cheque, and on the reverse of the cheque fills in details of the price per gallon and his milometer reading, eliminating any fiddle.



Firm launched to buy VC medals and keep them in Britain

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Invest in patriotism is the message of a private company being launched this week with the sole aim of acquiring the Nicolson Victoria Cross group of medals when they are sold at a Glendining auction on April 27.

Wing Commander James Brindley Nicolson was the only Battle of Britain pilot to be awarded a VC. Indeed, he was the only fighter pilot to be awarded the decoration during the Second World War.

With his plane on fire and wounded in his face and legs, he was about to bale out when he saw a Messerschmidt through his undamaged windscreen and chased it.

As he was descending in his parachute, a defence volunteer below took him for a German and opened fire. Nicolson recovered but was killed on May, 1945, flying as a passenger in a plane which crashed over the Bay of Bengal.

The medals are being sold to provide money for his widow, Mrs Muriel Nicolson. His son, Mr James Nicolson, has announced that he hopes the sale will draw attention to the appalling financial plight of Second World War widows. Glendinings expect the medal to top the previous world record price for a Victoria Cross group, which stands at £32,000. It is telling interested clients that the bidding may reach about £50,000.

The company being launched to try to buy the medal group is called Citylion. It has among its three directors Dr John Tanner, director of the RAF Battle of Britain Museum at Hendon, north London.

If Citylion acquires the medals they will be given on loan to the museum for display. The idea of launching an investment company to achieve that aim comes from Dr Richard Petty, a practising doctor and entrepreneur. He is a director and founder of the


Mrs Muriel Nicolson: "Appalling plight".


The Victoria Cross: Loan to museum.

International Hospitals group, which sells hospitals to Third World countries. Dr Petty, aged 43, is a collector of medals, Gillray prints and Regency furniture.

The third director is Mr Nicholas Morris, aged 28, a financial consultant. Dr Petty and Mr Morris are hoping that Citylion will serve as a pilot scheme for a much larger company investing in art and in Britain.

Citylion is to have 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and £150,000 nominal of interest-fee loan notes. That indicates that the company is expecting to have to pay a figure between £50,000 and £200,000.

Dr Tanner is looking separately for funding to finance an outright purchase. The intention, when the time of the auction comes, is that Dr Tanner should bid to his limit, hoping to acquire the medals without the assistance of Citylion. If the bidding tops his limit it will be taken up to Citylion.

Once the acquisition price is established the shares will be distributed pro rata in proportion to subscriptions, with the museum's purchase fund treated as a subscription.

The medals are to be valued annually by an expert. At the end of 10 years "the directors will put before the shareholders a resolution to approve the sale of the collection".

Dr Petty envisages that the ownership may then be refinanced on a similar basis, unless the museum has enough money to buy the medals outright. How worthwhile the scheme turns out in investment terms is likely to hang on whether the museum owns more or less than half of the shares.


Wing Commander Nicolson (third left) in a wartime photograph.

London Vietnamese 'living in fear'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Vietnamese refugees in south-east London are living in fear of racial attacks, Mr Lloyd Henry, chairman of Community Aid for Victims of Crime in Lewisham, said at a conference at the weekend.

Children have been kept from school to prevent them being beaten in the streets, he said, and parents had been assaulted.

Their assailants were hooligans agen between about 16 and 25 who shouted racialist slogans and threw bricks through windows of the Vietnamese families' houses. He said that more than a hundred families lived on the Pepys Estate, at New Cross.

Mr Henry, who chaired a working group on ethnic minorities at a conference at Keele University, Staffordshire, of the National Association of Victims Support Schemes, has no figures of racial attacks, but says "there are a large number of cases, spread over the last two years."

Because of the language barrier and fear of reprisal, many of the assaults are not reported to the police, he said. Alarmed Vietnamese women have locked themselves in their homes rather than venture out. The hooligans "knock on their doors and when people open up, go into their houses and assault them."

One refugee returning from hospital was cornered by white youths, and he begged them on his knees not to hurt him, but he was still beaten up, Mr Henry said.

In Lewisham Mr Asquith Gibbes, a senior community relations officer, confirmed that there had been racial attacks on the Vietnamese. He said the police were handling the trouble sensitively and were trying to get one of their officers to learn the refugees' language.

The working group at the conference recommended that volunteers should do more to help victims among ethnic minorities. But the association is worried that a cash crisis threatens its future. The Home Office this year is giving the association a £20,000 grant for central Office administration.

Last year 41,375 people were offered help by victims' support schemes, a 50 per cent increase. Many senior police officers were among 350 people at the association conference.

Mr Alan Eastwood, vice-chairman of the Police Federation, told *The Times*: "We are disgusted at what appears to be a paltry amount given to this worthwhile organization by the Government."

Ford adds speed to Sierra style

Ford today makes a determined attempt to give its controversial Sierra a winning image by announcing details of a 130mph version.

The high-performance Sierra XR4i is intended to have a "halo effect" on all Sierras to attract more private buyers than the Cortina, which was best known as the classic company car, Mr Kenneth Prendergast, car sales director, said.

The Sierra achieved first place in the motor industry's official top 10 selling chart last month, six months after its launching, amid Ford claims that rivals were running a "dirty campaign" suggesting that it was not as popular as had been hoped.

Other manufacturers, such as Vauxhall, counter-charged that Ford was buying its way to the top with big discounts and special dealer bonuses. Vauxhall is responding by launching *a 116mph GTE* version of its established Astra range today as an image-building top model.

The Belgian-built XR4i was intended as a dual-purpose flexible car, offering saloon car space with a sporty look, 37mpg fuel economy at 56mph, and 0-60mph acceleration in nine seconds, Mr Prendergast said.

Test case today on euthanasia booklet

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A test case brought by Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, over the legality of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society's booklet opens in the High Court today.

The action will serve as an important clarification of the law as contained in the Suicide Act, 1961, under which it is an offence to aid or abet suicide, but not to commit it.

The Attorney General has admitted there is a "genuine dispute about the precise ambit of the law" and is seeking a declaration on whether distributing the booklet is an offence.

Last year he unsuccessfully asked the society to stop distributing the booklet *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*, which outlines ways suicide can be committed.

He said he thought the society was breaking the law: The clear effect of the Suicide Act, coupled with a later Court of Appeal case, was to "make it a criminal offence for anyone to issue a copy of the booklet to a person contemplating suicide irrespective of whether such a person then commits suicide".

It was even clearer that there was an offence, he added, when the recipient of the booklet did in fact make use of it to commit suicide.

The Attorney General's request came after an inquest on a man aged 22 who had committed suicide in Claridge's Hotel. He was found with a copy of the booklet. But after a ballot of its 10,000 members the society decided to take no action.

After seeking legal advice it said it believed the provision of general information, as distinct from personal assistance to individuals who wished to commit suicide, was within the law.

This is the second time the society has come up against the law. In 1981 Nicholas Reed, then general secretary, and a helper, Mark Lyons, were convicted under the Suicide Act of aiding and abetting suicides.

Last week Mr Reed, who was expelled from the society just before his release last October after serving 12 months of his 18-month sentence, announced that he was setting up a rival euthanasia group.

He intends to lodge a case with the European Commission of Human Rights over his conviction, which will provide another test cast on suicide legislation.

The suicide booklet, which has sold more than 10,000 copies, is obtainable for £6 to members of the society of more than six months' standing. They must declare they are over 25 years of age, but the safeguard can clearly be abused.

In a statement to coincide with the hearing today the society says its chief aim is to secure a change in the law to allow those suffering from incurable illness or disability, and who want to end their lives, to do so. Suicide, it argues, is ironically available only to those able to carry it out.

The booklet urges "full and long consideration before suicide is contemplated" and aims "to discourage violent or antisocial methods of suicide as well as those likely to fail and still have damaging effects".

In other countries booklets giving methods of suicide are freely available to all, it adds. The society's booklet is restricted in circulation and readers "appreciate greatly the peace of mind and sense of security they derive from possessing it".

The court action, seeking a declaration of the law avoids the need for a criminal prosecution. If the society is found to be in breach of the law it is likely to comply with the ruling, even if it decides to appeal meanwhile over the interpretation.

Buckton complaint over cartoon is rejected

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of the rail union, Aslef, was given ample opportunity to respond to an ambiguous cartoon, the Press Council has ruled. The council rejected his complaint about a *Daily Express* cartoon by Giles which showed rail workers *during the Falklands conflict*.

Beside a poster deficiting Mr Buckton was another saying: "ASLEF: follow your leader – shut the trains down NOW." The caption read: "You'd think while the Forces are fighting Fascists he'd shut his trap about flexible rostering."

Mr Buckton complained that the cartoon inaccurately implied that he was advocating an immediate strike by his union's members during the Falklands campaign. He said the *Daily Express* failed to publish his reply in full and offered a draft which left out matters of importance, including *a reference to the fact that* some of his members had sons in the South Atlantic.

The adjudication was:

The cartoon with the caption was ambiguous in meaning but the complainant was given ample opportunity to respond to it by the newspaper's offer to publish a shortened version of his letter containing all the relevant points.

Few support takeover of farm land, poll shows

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Labour Party's proposal for the partial nationalization of agricultural land, far from being a vote-winner, has the support of only about one person in seven, a poll published at the weekend suggests.

Seven out of ten voters appear to believe that it is important in free society that agricultural land is privately owned, and disagree with its acquisition by the state. Even more people think that traditional links between families who own land and the places where they live are good for the countryside, and that the owners perform a worthwhile service to the community.

The survey, of more than 2,000 people, was carried out for the Country Landowners' Association by the British Market Research Bureau. Mr James Douglass, the association's director general, said yesterday that the sample was twice as large as that usually used by the bureau and was representative of all age groups and social classes in both urban and rural areas.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the survey is that the answers show barely any perceptible change from a similar poll in 1978. In the past five years there has been widespread criticism of modern farming methods; farmers have been depicted as growing rich at the expense of consumers, taxpayers and the environment; there have been complaints of lack of public access to the countryside; and there has been concern about the shortage of land available to young would-be tenants.

Yet 64 per cent of those polled still think that the countryside would be less well cared for under state ownership, compared with 65 per cent in 1978, and 61 per cent believe that there would be less understanding of the needs of the countryside and those who live there (64 per cent in 1978).

On only one subject, access, has there been a discernible change. Forty per cent now believe that public ownership would make access for recreation easier, whereas 37 per cent think it would be less easy. The comparable figures five years ago were 36 per cent and 42 per cent.

More than half the respondents thought that Britain would produce less of its food under state ownership than it did now, and three out of five thought food would become more expensive. Forty-four per cent considered that state aquisition of farmland would increase the likelihood of owner-occupied housing being nationalized.

Lock-up safeguards for children in care

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Children locked up in local authority care at midnight on May 23/24 must be released or brought before a juvenile court in 72 hours, a government circular has told all social services directors in England and Wales.

The circular, from the Department of Health and Social Security, is published today by the Children's Legal Centre, a pressure group for reform of laws relating to children. It welcomed the Government's action.

The circular advises local authorities on their duties under section 25 of the Criminal Justices Act, which comes unto force on May 24, with important safeguards for children in care who are placed in "secure accommodation."

Under the Act a local authority can restrict the liberty of a child in "secure accommodation" beyond 72 hours only if an application for permission is made to a juvenile court. The authority must satisfy the court that specific criteria are met. The child will have the right to be present and represented at the hearing.

The centre says that according to the latest government figures there are 552 approved "secure places" in the care system, some in secure units for between two and forty children.

There are also more than fifty single separation rooms, detention cells in which children are put in solitary confinement.

It is estimated that 2,000 children may be locked up for varying periods during the course of a year. There is no lower age limit. A survey by the centre has disclosed that children aged 10 are locked up.

A skilled lobbyist steps down

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Patricia Hewitt, the skilled lobbyist and campaigner for citizens' rights, has resigned as general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties after nearly a decade in the post.

Ms Hewitt, aged 34, whose announcement coincided with the council's annual meeting on Saturday, is to devote herself full time to ground work in the constituency of Leicester, East, where as the Labour prospective candidate, she confidently expects to become MP at the next election.

She leaves the post in which she has been a formidable and persuasive defender of civil liberties on a triumphant note. Last week, in a significant volte face, the Government


Patricia Hewitt: Hopes to become MP.

announced concessions over confidential records in its Police Bill after sustained opposition from doctors, church leaders and journalists.

Under the leadership of Ms Hewitt, the NCCL was at the forefront of the criticism and largely responsible for alerting the various professions and bodies to the dangers the Bill posed to them.

It was the latest in several successful campaigns she has fought; a record which has made successive governments appreciate that the NCCL's power lies as much as anything in the ability of its advocates, such as Ms Hewitt, to persuade others through "the sheer force of our arguments".

She succeeded in persuading the Government to allow women to bring their foreign husbands into Britain, a battle which was refought with some success after the Government changed the immigration rules. She also brought about a change of policy over disciplining police officers through a successful case against the Police Complaints Board. Now, where criminal charges are not be to brought against a policeman, disciplinary charges are not also automatically ruled out.

Daughter of a top Australian civil servant, with an English degree from Cambridge, Ms Hewitt is very much of the educated, articulate left wing of the Labour Party.

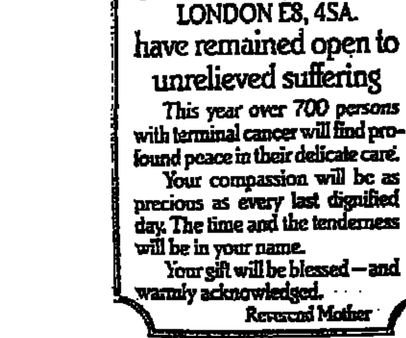
Coming just a few months after that of her equally persuasive colleague, Ms Harriet Harman, then the NCCL's legal officer and now Labour MP for Peckham, Ms Hewitt's resignation leaves a vacuum at the NCCL.

Scargill calls for coal gift to pensioners

Britain's 50 million-ton "coal mountain" should be given away to pensioners, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said at a pensioners' rally in Bradford yesterday.

He told an audience of nearly a thousand that the elderly were being driven to live in 1930s conditions. They had served the country to the best of their ability and were rewarded with a pension which put them on the poverty line.

"There is one way we could help," he said. "We have 50 million tons of coal stacked on the ground. Let's give 50 million tons to pensioners



Farming in Britain: 1

The gaping gulf between 'corn and horn'

The widespread impression that farmers are prospering while the rest of the economy is crawling out of recession was reinforced by February's White Paper, which disclosed a 45 per cent average rise in farm incomes last year. Yet within a month, pig producers gathered in Westminster to lobby MPs about their financial plight. JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, suggests that the picture is full of such paradoxes.

To generalize about the state of agriculture is foolhardy. Throughout history farmers have only intermittently enjoyed a good press, mostly during national emergencies like the Second World War. This year's White Paper was a gift to the vociferous anti-farming lobby, which portrays them as greedy recipients of massive aid from taxpayers and environmental philistines, raping the countryside for profit.

Being a largely statistical exercise, the White Paper was constrained from pointing out that last year's ostensibly phenomenal rise in incomes in certain sectors in some parts of the British Isles (45.4 per cent for lowland livestock farmers in Northern Ireland, for example) was from an extraordinarily low level (£703 in this same example). Nor could it point to the advantages of a thriving agricultural industry in terms of employment and arresting the long decline in the rural economy.

The highly mechanized "grain barons" of east England have little in common with upland livestock farmers of the West and North. Agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland is, indeed, so different that it has been largely excluded from this survey.

Such distinctions are little understood by farmers' critics. A shrewd and experienced observer suggested recently that the political character of a region could be gauged by the depth of the soil; it was no coincidence that rebellion had always flourished among the hills and the rocks of the Celtic fringe, while the flat rich lands of Lincolnshire and East Anglia remained calm and peaceful.

Mr Albert Davies, former chief agricultural adviser in the Government's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, is an equally shrewd observer. Now retired, he lives in a suburban mock-Tudor house with an immaculate garden.

Ten years ago, when Britain entered the EEC, farmers were on the crest of a wave, he said. They had enjoyed three years of good weather and rising prices during the transition from deficiency payments to the intervention system. Government policy encouraged farmers to expand and they responded readily.

In 1974 beef prices collapsed, but the dry summers of the next two years caused severe shortages of potatoes and other vegetables and consequent windfall profits for those able to produce them. From then until last year incomes fell and farmers suffered from inflation, low profitability and high interest charges on extended borrowings.

Like many others, Mr Davies is disturbed by the imbalance between "corn and horn" as more and more pasture is ploughed to grow grain and sugar beet. But he sees little chance of reversing the trend while grain prices remain so high and consumer demand for red meat and milk declines.

That decline could, he believes, be reversed by more efficient and imaginative marketing. "Lymeswold cheese, whatever you may think of the way the campaign was handled, is a classic example of what needs to be done. We must accept the fact that people are going to eat less butter, for example, and develop more higher value products."

He agrees that relations between primary producers and food manufacturers are not all they might be, but disputes that it is the farmers' fault for not producing what the market needs. Farmers will respond only to price incentives, he says, and the processing industry must provide them if it wants sustained, high quality supplies.

The fact that Britain is three-quarters self-sufficient in the foodstuffs that can be produced here shows that farmers are not indifferent to the market place.

Mr Davies does not think the farmers public image is as bad as is sometimes claimed.

As for the EEC common agricultural policy, he feels that people have underestimated its benefits in raising agriculture's contribution to the British economy. "While there can be no particular virtue in producing surpluses, changes will take time." Nor does he accept that lower prices will automatically curb surpluses.

Farmers' ability to increase productivity through technological advances is just as significant as the CAP, Mr Davies claims. Those advances include new plant varieties, improved seeds, more effective chemical herbicides, pesticides and fungicides, better techniques for making silage and the development of new compound feedstuffs.

They have also invested in larger and heavier machines and many large farms now make extensive use of computers. They have shown readiness to diversify, not just into new crops like oilseed rape, but also into other activities like tourism, which now adds some £100m a year to farming incomes.

The going will always be tougher for pig and poultry producers, fruit and vegetable growers and others who do not enjoy the benefits of EEC price protection, he says. But he is confident that they will survive.

"A lot of people said when we joined the EEC that it would mean the demise of our horticultural industry. But it has not happened. There is great resilience among farmers, and an ability to cope with new economic challenges which, sadly, not all our industries have shown."

Tomorrow: Contra ts.

More farmers are taking advantage of technological advances to increase productivity and many large farms now make extensive use of computers.

Mr Bob Robinson, of Effingham, Surrey, is shown using a pocket-size computer to assess the amount of crop spray needed on his barley field.

The Sharp computer asks the farmer a series of simple questions such as soil conditions, weather, growth stage and disease level. It then evaluates the answers before giving the strength and frequency of treatment required. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Children find secret documents

Nottingham City Council has launched an investigation to find out how hundreds of confidential documents listing people's debts and mortgage repayments to the council were found scattered around the streets on the City's Leicester estate.

Council officials believe that the papers blew from the back of a waste disposal lorry on the way to a shredding machine in Leicester. They were picked up by children.

Mr Sydney Staires, Nottingham City Treasurer, said: "There is no reason why the waste material should have got loose, and I am obviously very concerned. This is the first time it has happened".

Schoolboy dies in glider crash

The RAF is to hold an official inquiry into the death of an Air Training Corps Cadet in a gliding accident.

Ian Sutton, a schoolboy, aged 17, of Great Bardfield, Essex, died instantly when his training glider went out of control and plunged 200ft before crashing on to the runway at RAF Wethersfield on Saturday. His instructor, Flight Lieutenant John Knock, an RAF reservist aged 60, of Marks Tey, Essex, suffered serious head and back injuries.

Liberal choice

Mr Brian Jonson, aged 48, has been selected as Liberal prospective candidate for the new Amber Valley constituency, in Derbyshire, where he lives. Mr Jonson, district representative on the Derby executive committee of the National Graphical Association, is a former member of the Amber Valley Council.

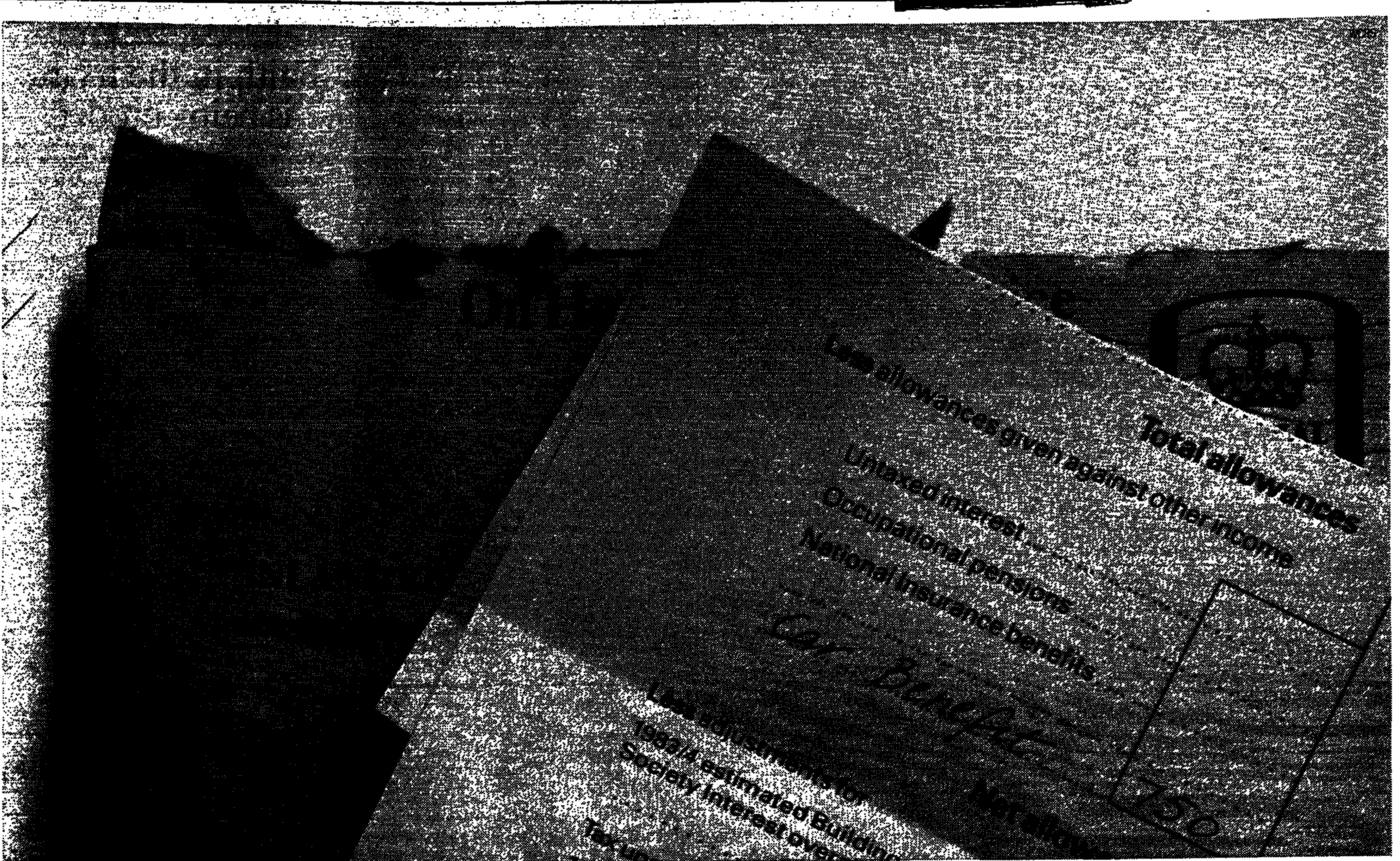
'Naughty' show

The Isle of Man government is to stage a summer exhibition of some of the 9,000 "naughty" postcards banned by the island's postcard censorship committee over the last half century. The committee sees them now as "interesting social documents".

Factory reopens

A turkey processing factory at Great Witchingham, Norfolk, owned by Bernard Matthews, which suffered £3m of damage in a fire two months ago, is to reopen today.

هكذا من الاصل



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Gibraltar unions pin dock hopes on Heseltine letter

From Richard Wigg, Gibraltar

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, has written to Gibraltar's trade unions, telling them the Government intends to go ahead and close the naval dockyard repair facilities by the end of the year.

Last week, the unions blocked visiting British warships in protest against the closure.

Mr Joe Bossasno, the Gibraltar trade union leader, denied yesterday that Mr Heseltine's letter, which he received last week, had been "totally negative". He said: "He has taken the trouble to write us a two-year explanation, giving the reasoning behind the closure and the difficulty of reversing the decision. I think the letter keeps a dialogue open."

The unions had proposed that the Navy should keep oper the yards, while taking on commercial work.

At the end of this momth British shipbuilding consultants are due to publish their feasibility study for a commercial future for the yards. Mr Bossano's unions have threatened more industrial action from May 1.

Under Ministry of Defence plans the closure will save £10m a year, but mean the loss of about 1,$00 jobs. Mr Bossano said this represented one tenth of Gibraltar's work force and a quarter of all the civilians employed on the Rock by the Defence Ministry.

He said that those still employed by the Army, Navy and Air Force would not go on working normally if the repair facilities were shut down. Under the plans the Navy would keep 10 berths in Gibraltar harbour as well as the large fuel and ammunition stores under the Rock.

The Royal Navy visit to Gibraltar has caused controversy in Spain, whose Government objected to it ostensibly because of the presence of the aircraft carrier Invincible, which played a prominent part in the Falklands conflict.

But if the Madrid government had gone ahead with military integration into Nato, Spanish warships might have been sailing into the Atlantic with the British ships today when they leave Gibraltar. Instead, they spent last week keeping the British flotilla under surveillance in Algeciras Bay, to underline Madrid's protest.

In fact, electioneering explains much of what happened last week. In Spain, the four-month-old Socialist government faces highly politicized municipal elections, with a fiercely nationalistic opposition onslaught.

In Gibraltar itself, where a general election must be held by next spring, Mr Bossano, who is also the Socialist Labour Party leader, is already challenging Sir Joshua Hassan, the veteran Chief Minister, to show who can do most to stop Britain closing the dockyards.

Few people on the Rock now think there will be any progress if talks under the 1980 Lisbon agreement (on opening the border) are held this year between the British and Spanish foreign ministers. Sir Joshua leads those who, reckoning Spain does not wish to take the plunge and fulfil the agreement's terms, are speculating on yet another postponement.

The Navy's visit and the Spanish protests have offered, however, a fresh opportunity to look at Gibraltar's worsening economic problems.

The visit raises the even more fundamental question of whether different decisions by the British Government over Gibraltar's economic future are required, to underpin the logic of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's post-Falklands strategic thinking.

Gibraltar's artificial economy, built up under the 13-year "siege" started by Franco, is now threatened, not only by the scheduled closure of the naval dockyards, which will only, at best, be partially compensated for by their commercialization.

Since last December's partial opening of the frontier by Madrid, Gibraltar has been losing, on local estimates, £100,000 a week as its inhabitants go to shop and enjoy themselves in Spain.

A retired Gibraltar customs officer, whose wife had bought fresh fruit and vegetables on a Saturday morning outing to La Linea, across the border, said: "For years, we have been at the mercy of the Rock traders charging whatever they liked." Vegetables in Spain were 20 per cent cheaper

This week's Gibraltar budget is expected to put a tax on such shopping after the House of Assembly's recent appeal for restraint failed.

Mr Wilfred Garcia, president of Gibraltar's Chamber of Commerce, has suggested that Britain should pay to use Gibraltar's naval facilities if the dockyards close.

However, in his logic, after the Falklands, Mrs Thatcher must do far more: give Gibraltar the financial means to prevent Spain sapping the Rock's livelihood, and that for strategic reasons. He speaks of a 10-year assistance programme to diversify the economy.

Rock defence build-up denied

A report that Gibraltar's defences had been strengthened to withstand a Falklands-style attack by Spain was denied categorically by the Ministry of Defence last night. A senior military source described it as rubbish, Henry Stanhope writes. The ministry agreed that the Gibraltar Regiment had been supplied with then shoulder-fired Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles, which were among weapons used in the Falklands, but this was only part of routine re-equipment, and the Blowpipe had also been supplied to Territorial Army battalions in Britain.



Struggle in the slums: A Rio family whose hope may now be turning to disillusion.

Economic crisis grows

Faith in the future is being eroded

In the first of two articles, PATRICK KNIGHT, our São Paulo Correspondent, analyses the economic background to the recent riots, the worst for several years in Brazil.

As São Paulo returns to normality after the recent riots the Government has announced that food prices rose by 12 per cent in March, a month when inflation topped a record 10 per cent.

Brazilians are used to inflation, and those in work are largely protected by indexation. But indexation is no help if you are one of the two to three million out of work here.

The looting of hundreds of shops and the invasion of the grounds of the governor's palace came after a meeting called by a movement against unemployment got out of control.

Brazil is often referred to as the country of the future, both by visitors, and Brazilians themselves; everybody agrees that one day Brazil will be a power commensurate with its size, as the world's fifth largest country.

To the migrant recently arrived from the interior, squatting in a miserable shack alongside a river which often floods, or crowded ten to a room in a city centre slum, earning a minimum wage of less than £50 a month, what gave hope and perseverance was the belief, held until recently with pretty good reason, that life would gradually get better, and that even if he himself might not benefit much his children certainly would.

A series of favourable circumstances led the Brazilian economy to grow very fast in the late sixties and seventies, and many millions were able to leave the countryside for the cities, most of which have at least doubled in size in the past decade, and earn a wage for the first time.

For much of the working class, the good times of the past few years have always been recognized as the exception, not the rule.

Multi-family units often have several wage earners, and even now it is rare for all to have lost their jobs.

What makes the current crisis so different from those before is that it is affecting the now sizable middle class, which, if not more vulnerable to hardship, is certainly much more vocal about it. Since the November general elections, television and the press have talked about little else but the economic crisis, and that psychologically so important faith in the future is being seriously eroded for the first time.

Brazil's rapid economic growth was largely achieved at the price of massively increasing the foreign debt. The first signs of strain appeared about three years ago, when trade slipped badly into the red, mainly as a result of the second big oil price rise.

Brazil devalued sharply in 1979, as it also did about a month ago. But trade did not move back into balance and the debt continued to snowball.

The past three years have seen more of less continuous attempts to get trade into balance, by following recessionary policies, but efforts have been frustrated by the general downturn in world trade.



The situation reached crisis point at the end of last year, when, with elections over, the full extent of the country's financial vulnerability was revealed. The country had to go cap in hand, to the international banking community and the IMF who agreed that even harsher measures would be needed to get the economy back on course.

To oblige, the state sector has started to lay off thousands of workers, as many of the massive projects designed to make Brazil a superpower are slowed down or abandoned.

Most workers, who have lost their jobs, have exhausted their redundancy money and there is no unemployment pay, or social security to turn to. Because of the massive publicity given to the crisis, everybody knows that things will get worse before they get better.

Many fear, however, that the economy will stagnate for at least two more years, even if demand from the rest of the world picks up.

Brazilians have often been admired for their stoicism in times of hardship, but the population is no longer predominantly rural and inclined to accept affairs without complaining.

Two thirds now live in cities, and as last week's violent incidents show, they are increasingly inclined to blame their political masters, and their economic policies, and have become far less patient, particularly after changes of political party control of most large cities gave rise to hopes of fundamental change, which internal and external constraints do not permit.

Next: Pressure politics

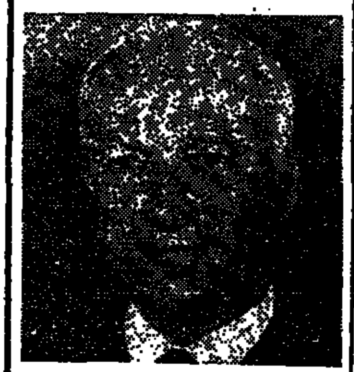
Hijacker faces 10 years' jail

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Mahmut Kalkan, the Turkish student who hijacked a Turkish domestic airliner to Athens airport but was overpowered by Greek commandos, was charged by the Athens prosecutor yesterday with obstructing an airliner (which carries a minimum 10-year sentence), illegal dentention, and illegal possession of arms.

The student, aged 22, said he suffered from epilepsy and wanted to go to Australia to flee from the dictatorial regime at home. He surrendered his arms to his captors – a pen knife and a plastic container with window putty which be had claimed was an explosive. All 114 on board the aircraft were unharmed.

A Greek Government spokesman made it clear that the hijacker had committed crimes in Greece and would therefore be tried by Greek courts. The Turkish Government had thanked Greece for the manner in which the affair had been handled, but had not so far asked for his extradition.



Mr Ulusu: Irritating statement

A Turkish extradition requet might add another point of friction in Greek-Turkish relations at a time of increasing strain between them. A meeting of the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey is due in Strasbourg next week

The Greek Government has made the foreign ministers' meeting conditional on both countries refraining from provocative actions or statements for a reasonable period of time.

It was, therefore irritated by a statement by Mr Bulend Ulusu, the Turkish Prime Minister, blaming Greece for the deterioration in relations, as well as for engaging in hostile propaganda against Turkey, and associating with "circles hostile to Turkey", clearly meaning Armenian terrorists.

Newspapers curbed in Athens

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens

The Greek Government has entered the spirited circulation war among Athens newspapers by forcing an afternoon tabloid to raise its price, limiting the size of all newspapers and banning newspaper advertising on state radio and television.

A Press Ministry order at the weekend said that failure to observe the new rules would lead to proprietors losing the right to import duty free newsprint, or even being prevented from circulating their publications through news agencies. "If necessary", it said ominously, "heavier penalties will be legislated".

The official reason for the restrictions is to safeguard the plurality of press opinion and to avert the tendency to monopolies.

Several national newspapers have been taken over recently by big business interests, but it is difficult to see these as any danger to the "plurality of opinion" in a city with 14 dailies and nine Sunday newspapers

The Government's action followed the publication last week of *Eleftheros Typos* (Free Press), an afternoon tabloid which claimed 100,000 circulation from the first day it went on sale for a trial week at 10 drachmas (8p). Most other dailies sell at 20 drachmas and a few at 30 drachmas.

The Government promptly set a minimum price for national newspapers: 10 drachmas for dailies with up to 10 pages (or their tabloid equivalents), 20 drachmas for more pages. This forced *Eleftheros Typos* to put up its price on Saturday to 20 drachmas.

Explaining the move, Mr Dimitris Maroudas, Minister in charge of press matters, said: "It is the declared intention of thr Government to safeguard the polyphony of the press and the dissemination of ideas, against monopolistic and competitive tendencies, as well as to protect economically weaker newspapers from illicit competition."

Newspapers are now limited to 90 pages per week, allowing for 14-page and 16-page newspapers on alternate days.

In its Sunday edition yesterday *Eleftheros Typos* deplored the Government's giving in to pressure by "big interests" and decreeing measures which, it said, were "unconstitutional, an insult to press freedom, and which stifle the elementary right of competition and emulation"

Triumphant tour ends but republican spirit lives on

The Princess who won the heart of Australia

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The month-long tour of Australia by the Prince and Princess of Wales, which ended yesterday when the royal couple flew to New Zealand, was an unqualified success, due in large part to the Princess. She won the heart of Australia.

Feelings of the average Australian were summed up by the cartoonist Weg on Friday in the *Melbourne Herald*, the country's largest circulation evening newspaper, with a cartoon showing an outline map of Australia with a heart superimposed over it and words "Princess Diana" in the centre. The caption read: "A permanent imprint!"

While the tour was enormously successful in terms of the main size of the crowds which turned out to see the royal couple, mainly the Princess, it is unlikely to have changed most Australians' attitudes to links with the Crown.

Most people admire and respect the Royal Family; but there is an underlying feeling that eventually Australia will become a repubic, the only thing is doubt being when.

It would be wrong to interpret the enthusiasm and warmth of the greeting given to the Prince and Princess - and it was considerable - as marking a turnround in basic attitudes. What it does indicate is that Australians love a good spectacle - and the royal tour was without doubt a first class show.

Most Australians look on the Prince and Princess as an extremely nice, wholesome couple, particularly since they brought Prince William with them. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, probably best summed up the attitude with his description of Prince Charles as "a nice enough bloke".

With a Labour Government in power, the royal couple's reception in Canberra, while cordial and relaxed, lacked the more enthusiastic feel that it would have had under Mr Malcolm Fraser.

Mr Fraser is believed to have been the force behind the move to have Prince Charles made Governor General. That idea now buried, and had no chance of being resurrected under a Labour Goverument.

Already, Labour has moved in several areas to reduce Australia's ties with Britain by the abolition of the imperial honours system, the scrapping of appeals from Australians courts to the Privy Council, and the abolition of the power of veto which London had over the appointment of state governors.

The Labour Party has always had a significant republican wing as a result of its strong association with the Roman Catholic Irish section of the population. Also, there are many Australians who no longer have family links with the British Isles. Talk of links with the Crown to an Italian or a Greek, is meaningless. Melbourne, for example, has the third largest Greek-speaking population of any city

It did not escape notice of the republicans that on Friday the Prince and Princess visited Ballarat, 70 miles north-west of Melbourne, and spent some time at Soverign Hill, a recreation centre for Ballarat during the gold mining boom of the 1850s, and 1860s.

Ballarat is also where Australian republicanism had its beginnings at the Eureka Stockade uprising in 1854, when disgruntled goldminers took up arms against the colonial administration.

The uprising was put down by police and troops sent from Melbourne with the loss of 30 lives. The royal couple's itinerary did not include a visit to the Eureka Stockade memorial.

The Eureka flag, a silver cross on a blue background with the stars of the Southern Cross studded along the arms of the cross, is still the flag of the republicans. On a number of occasions during the tour, the Royal couple had the flag waved under their noses



Prince William arriving in New Zealand and Prince Edward water skiing in Australia yesterday.

China shells border posts and issues warning to Vietnam

Peking (Reuter) – Chinese artillery pounded Vietnamese ground fortifications yesterday as border clashes intensified, the New China news agency said.

Chinese troops returned the fire of Vietnamese frontier guards and the shelling, which began yesterday morning, was still going on.

The artillery barrage left the Vietnamese strongpoints "in a mess", the agency said in a report from a forward command post in an unspecified part of Yunnan province.

On Saturday the agency said Chinese troops had fired back at Vietnamese soldiers in neighbouring Kwangsi province and that Vietnamese earth defence works had been destroyed. Neiher report gave any indication of casualties.

Yesterday's report said Chinese troops were forced to return fire after frequent Vietnamese border attacks in the past four weeks in which an unspecified number of peasants working in the fields had been killed.

"Vietnamese special agents sneaked into Chinese border areas to set fire to the mountains", the agency said and accused the enemy of setting fire to more than 1,500 acres of jungle, bamboo groves and rubber plantations. Enemy agents also destroyed houses and telecommunication links.

● "People's Daily" warning: China said yesterday that Vietnam was provoking armed clashes on their common border because of China's support for Thailand and its demand for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, David Bonavia writes.

A front-page leading article in the *People's Daily*, entitled "A Warning to the Vietnamese Authorities", recalled earlier allegations that Vietnamese troops on China's southern border had killed and injured civilians and border guards. Chinese forces, it said, had opened fire in response.

"The Vietnamese authorities must immediately halt these provocations and invasions", it said.

The tone of the warning was similar to that of statements made before the invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese Army in 1979. However, it is thought unlikely that China will undertake military action on such a large scale unless the alleged provocations are greatly increased.

● BANGKOK: Khmer Rouge guerrillas have begun an attempt to retake from Vietnamese troops an important stronghold in the Thai-Cambodian border, AFP reports.

Their field officers said guerrilla units who lost their Phnom Chat hill stronghold straddling the border early this month began staging hit-and-run attacks against Vietnamn's heavily-armed infantrymen on Saturday after a week-long calm.

Britain faces lone farm prices battle

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Mr Peter Walker, the Agriculture Minister, is certain to be isolated in Luxenbourg today when he tries to stop his fellow EEC ministers from pushing up farm prices by more than the 4.5 per cent increase proposed by the European Commission.

He will be arguing that there should be no increase at all this year for products that are in substantial surplus, particularly those in the dairy sector, cereals, sugar and wine. He will also want to see prices for a range of other products cut back below the levels being proposed by the Commission.

He will be able to quote the latest provisional figures from the Commission to help his hase. These show that in the cirst two months of this year milk production in the EEC was 8 per cent to 9 per cent up on last year. This means that there is an extra 22 per cent of butter over the same period, and a staggering extra 32 per cent of skimmed milk powder.

He will argue that only by holding back prices would it be possible to rein in this runaway increase, which is now using up nearly a quarter of all the Community's available money. He will emphasize that the surplus is not only depressing world markets but also putting a growing strain on relations with the United States.

The current Commission proposals for the 1983-84 price package would add around £200m to the Community budget this year and a further £385m next year. These increases will help to nudge total Community spending very close to its legal limits.

This year, following the realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System, there is a wider range than ever in the green currency rates, which adjust agricultural payments to take account of exhange rate fluctuations.

This means that only farmers in Britain and Denmark would have increases in line with the final settlement. West German farmers would receive only about 1 per cent increases, while Greek farmers could expect a rise of nearly 17 per cent. Other countries are spaced out between these two extremes.

This imbalance means that a large part of the negotiations over the next three days will be spent in trying to agree new green currency rates to iron out the differences. Some countries, led by France, will be arguing that because the rate of sterling is so low, it is depressing the whole level of farm prices. They will therefore try to have the green pound taken out of the calculations in order to bring up price levels.

Although the session this week is meant to be the one at which the prices are fixed, there is little real urgency yet on the part of most countries.

Calvi's last companion is accused

From John Earle, Rome

Flavio Carboni,a Sardinian businessman who was with the late Roberto Calvi, head of Banco Ambrosiano, during the last days of his life in London in June, has been accused of complicity in the attempted murder of the bank's vice-chairman a year ago.

The vice-chairman, Signor Roberto Rosone, who was then Signor Calvi's deputy, was shot in the leg as he left his Milan home for the bank on April 27. A security guard shot dead the attacker a well known figure in the Rome underworld.

Three Romans with criminal records have also been accused in connexion with the murder attempt. The public prosecutor has given no details, but Signor Carboni's lawyer, described the charge against his client as one "of moral complicity".

Signor Carboni helped to organize Signor Calvi's flight from Italy just before the country's biggest private banking empire collapsed,

After Signor Calvi's death - the cause has yet to be ascertained since the original London coroner's verdict of suicide was quashed - Signor Carboni flew to Edinburgh allegedly with help from some British free masons. From there he took a private aircraft to Switzerland.

Seveso's top men on trial today

Monza (Reuter) – Five senior company officials go on trial here today facing charges connected with the 1976 explosion at a chemical plant in Seveso which caused Italy's worst pollution disaster.

The former chairman of the Icmesa plant, Guy Waldvogel, and its managing director, Herwig von Zwehl, will be among those facing charges of responsibility for a disaster, the provision of inadequate safety measures, and causing physical injury.

The trial opens amid controversy over where highly toxic dioxin from the explosion has been dumped. The explosian polluted an area of 4,500 acres, killing animals, destroying plants and provoking an outbreak of the severe skin rash chloracne.

This is certain to give the proceedings added edge in an area where the July 1976 disaster at the plant, owned by the Swiss company Givaudan, still stirs bitter emotions.

The trial opens with workmen at Seveso still busy dismantling the plant

According to Signor Luigi Noe, the special commissiioner leading a group of 60 officials working on the rehabilitation of Seveso, clean-up work should be finished next year.

Storms swamp Delhi

Delhi (AFP) – Residents were busy yesterday repairing houses and salvaging cars as the Indian capital limped back to normal after two days of unprecedented rains.

At least two people were killed in a house collapse and more than a dozen injured in the downpour, described as the heaviest in living memory, which ended in a huge hailstorm on Saturday night.

Firemen saved the lives of about a dozen children trapped inside a tent. But there were also freak victims – 30 washermen's donkeys which were swept away in an open sewer. Seven were later found dead.

More than 500 cars were stuck in soft mud and pits,

● ISLAMABAD: Torrential rain in central and northern Pakistan since the beginning of April has destroyed nearly a third of the wheat crop, agricultural experts said here, AFP reports.



Moscow reluctant to continue cycle of tit-for-tat expulsions

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Western dipolmats said yesterday that although the Russians *might retaliate for the expulsion* of a junior Soviet Dipomat from London on Friday, there are signs that they hoped to wind down the cycle of tit-for-tat expulsions.

Sources said Moscow was angered by the British action, but was also seeking to minimize the damage to Soviet-European relations since the *present series of spy allegations.*

The expulsion by Britain of Mr Anatol Chernayev, a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London, was described by the Foreign Office as a purely *retaliatory move against Russia* for the expulsion from the Soviet Union of Squadron Leader David Williams. The British Assistant Air Attaché in Moscow, and Mr Anthony Robinson, Moscow correspondent of the *Financial Times.* There was no suggestion that Mr Chernayev had been caught spying.

The expulsion of Squadron Leader Williams and Mr Robinson was in turn a reponse to a British move against two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist. The three Russians had been charged with "activities incompatible with their status," the usual euphemism for espionage. Squadron leader Williams and Mr Robinson, however, were merely accused of "impermissible activities". A much vaguer term.

"We have gone from the expulsion of Soviet spies to Soviet retaliation against people they hint might be spies to British retaliation against someboby who nobody even claims is a spy," commented one West European diplomat. "In my *view the Russians would be* happy to see the cycle come to an end".

There are six Third Secretaries at the British Embassy in Moscow who could be targets for retaliation if the Soviet authorities decide to take symbolic revenge for the British move against Mr Chernayev.

There are signs that the Soviet *leadership is concerned* at the deterioration in the East-West atmosphere in Europe. The Soviet press has for several days carried statements by leading figures in the arts and *by workers claiming that the* expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats by France nearly two weeks ago was engineered by the United States, and expressing the hope that French-Soviet relations will not suffer as a result.

The scale of the French action has not been officially revealed to the Soviet public. Press and television said "several" Russians had been expelled, giving rise to the current Soviet joke that the word no longer means three or four but has been re-defined as 47.

Several statements printed in *Izvestia* over the weekend accused Washington of "wrecking our traditionally good relations with France". A poet said that American atempts to make mischief between Paris and Moscow would fail, and an actress said she hoped the "waves of slanderous attacks will die down and sanity and common sense will prevail".

"We must not forget that this all started because of Soviet spying in Europe", one West European *diplomat* said. "But the Russians are hoping to persuade Western opinion that Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand are at fault, and are encouraged by criticism of them in Britain and France."

As a pointer to Soviet policy, the list of May Day slogans published yesterday in *Pravda* in advance of the celebrations included an injunction to the "peoples of Europe" to "prevent the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe".

Diplomatic sources said the Russians hoped that in the *deteriorating East-West atmosphere,* Western public opinion would blame western governments for lack of progress at the Geneva arms talks.

Moscow at the same time wanted to *avoid a disruption of* its relations with Western European capitals – particularly Paris – since its strategy was based on an attempt to "decouple" Western Europe from the United States.

● LONDON: Mr James Callaghan said yesterday that the British Foreign Office and security services throughout the world believed the Soviet Union had stepped up its espionage activities in recent years. But speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend,* the former Prime Minister said he did not agree with Britain's decision to expel another Soviet diplomat. He called it "a little childish", and wondered if Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, had "got a touch of the sun" while he was in the Middle East

Black power salutes at Transvaal funeral

From Michael Hornsby Driefontein

The body of Mr Saul Mkhize, the black community leader shot dead by a policeman on Easter Saturday, was laid to rest at the weekend in a family graveyard on the hillside here where his grandfather first built a home more than 70 years ago.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 people, some of whom had come by bus and van from hundreds of miles away, gathered on the slopes above the Mkhize homestead. Then, chanting and singing, they pressed round the graveside as the coffin was draped with one of the homespun blankets which many Africans use for *coats* and lowered into the ground.

"Go well, beautiful here", the voices sang as clenched fists were raised in the traditional Black Power gesture. Many of the villagers seemed more than a little bemused by the way the more politically-minded elements from Soweto, as nearly always happens on such occasions, took the funeral over to proclaim their own message and sing their own songs.

Earlier the villagers and their visitors, among them a handful of whites, crowded into a makeshift tent to speak and sing the praises of the man whose unlooked-for death has thrust this remote rural settlement in the Wastern Transvaal briefly into the world's headlines.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "The whites think that by killing Saul Mkhize they have finished with him. Ironically, it is through his death that he will be able to achieve what he wanted".

The bishop was reflecting a widespread feeling that, because of the outcry at home and abroad over Mr Mkhize's death, the South African Government will find it very difficult to go ahead with its forced removal of the community's 5,000 or so inhabitants to Swazi and Zulu tribal reserves.

Mr Mkhize had been coordinating resistance to the move at the time of his death. He was shot dead by a white policman while trying to address an "illegal" meeting of villagers inthe yard of the local primary school. (Under the Riotous Assemblies Act any outdoor gathering can be deemed illegal if not officially authorized.)

Others spoke of Mr Mkhize as a man of resolution and courage who had asked only that the Africans' legal claim to the land should be respected.

Some of the villagers carried crudely scrawled posters proclaiming: "Mkhize's *blood* shall free us", and: "For our land we shall die". Mr Pickson Mkhize, one of the dead man's brothers, told *The Times* that the struggle against resettlement would definitely go on.





Africans grieve: Saul Mkhize's coffin being carried to the graveside (above) while many of the 3,000 mourners were overcome during the funeral service.

Missions to study solar system

Washington (AFP) – Details of four planned space missions to study the solar system will made public today, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced here.

They include a radar mapping of Venus in 1988; the orbiting around Mars for about two years of an unmanned spacecraft fitted with information-gathering equipment; a Mariner space probe to meet and study a comet as it heads towards the Sun before disappearing into space; and another space probe towards Titan, a moon of Saturn, between 1988 and 1992.

The last mission will be to map Titan and "parachute" a scientific capsule through its atmosphere. That expedition might be the subject of international cooperation, Nasa said.

Muslims caned for rioting

Karachi (Reuter) – At least 84 Muslim militants have been caned in a *mass punishment* for involvement in religious violence here last week.

The traditional Islamis punishment was carried out at Karachi's central jail with each offender receiving *10* to *15* strokes from a thick cane. All were arrested during clashes between minority Shia and majority Sunni Muslims in which shops, houses and cars were burnt.

Cross-channel power link

Luxembourg (AP) – The European Investment Bank said it has granted loans totalling $101m (about £68m) towards the cost of laying high-voltage submarine power lines linking the British and French power grids.

Half of the loan went to Britain's Central Electricity *Generating* Board. The *project* is expected to cost $920m and is due for completion in 1986, with cables being laid in trenches on the Channel seabed

Guns seized at Naples wedding

Naples (Reuter) – A wedding reception for the nephew of an underworld boss ended abruptly in an exclusive Naples restaurant when police burst in and arrested several guests.

While the bride wept, guns *and ammunition* were seized from guests, one of whom had hidden his flick-knife in a vase of flowers.

Singer's fight



A Los Angeles judge has ordered the former husband of Helen Reddy (above), the singer, to hand over to her works of art by Chagall, Lautrec, Norman Rockwell and others. It was the latest step in a bitter legal battle between Miss Reddy and her former husband and manager, Mr Jeffrey Wald, in which both are seeking all custody of their 10-year-old son, Jordan.

Stolen time

Jerusalem (AP) – Thieves who broke into a museum of Islamic art stole nearly 100 beautifully-crafted 200-year-old pocket watches in what police say may be the biggest robbery in Israel's history. Israeli newspapers said the haul was worth $5m (about £3.3m) but the museum's director described the collection as priceless.

Sadat hearing

Cairo – The Egyptian Higher Court of Ethics on Saturday began hearing an appeal by Mr Ismat Sadat, brother of the late President, against orders detaining him and three of his sons for a year and impounding their property. Government lawyers say the property was acquired by criminal means. The hearing was adjourned until April 30.

Khartum crash

Khartum – (Reuter, AFP) At least 17 people, Sudanese and *Liberians,* were *killed* when a Liberian aircraft crashed into a house where the new owners were celebrating moving in. Eight of the dead were passengers in the plane.

Indian satellite

Delhi (Reuter)–India yesterday put a satellite into orbit from a rocket-launching pad on an island in the Bay of Bengal. It was carried into space by a 17-tonne four-stage Indian-made rocket.

Pain in the neck

Delhi (AFP)–A Government-aided art college here have to close its "life drawing classes" because the only model available is tired of neck ache caused by long hours.

Hard time for reverse Napoleon

By Simon Winchester

Later this month a middle aged man from St. Helena, Aubrey Theodore Stevens, will attain a dubious distinction for which the Emperor Napoleon might well have yearned. He will, if the Foreign Office agree, be sent into exile *from* the remote Atlantic rock to serve his life jail term in *Britain.*

Stevens – who lives in Jamestown, the colony's tiny capital, and beside Longwood House, where Napoleon spent most of his six years in exile – is the first murderer convicted on this peaceful and generally crime-free island since 1905.

Last year, he shot a young policeman in a domestic dispute. After a trial in February presided over by the Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and with Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC defending, Stevens was convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, and marched off to the local lock-up.

There are only five cells and such prisoners as find their way there are customarily allowed out for a dip in the sea *if the weather is too hot.* A friendly little jail, and not all the place where a lifer might be expected to do rigorous time.

So last month, the island government petitioned *London* under the rarely-used Colonial Prisoners Removal Act of 1884, asking for Stevens to be put in a British prison instead.

The Home Office agreed. The Foreign Office expects to announce its decision shortly. The St Helena authorities now have a problem. There is no airport, and a ship plying between the Cornish port of Helston, and Cape-Town, calls every two months. The next sailing in a forthight is full.

"Mr stevens will have an escort, of course," said Mr Allan Hoole, the island's Attorney General speaking from Jamestown. "We would expect two policemen to accompany him.

In a British prison, Stevens *will be a lonely man.* His wife and children don't want to visit. His elderly mother will try to make the 5,000-mile trip, "and we will do all we can to help," said Mr Hoole. "He *has to go. We have just not got* the facilities to keep a man for life."

Except, of course, if his name is Napoleon.

Kohl likely to visit Andropov in July

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who returned here on Saturday after what has been seen here as a successful one-day visit to Washington, announced he will visit Moscow within a few *months.*

During his talks with President Reagan, Dr Kohl emphasized his country's firm resolution to go ahead with the deployment of American Pershing 2 missiles this autumn should the Geneva arms talks fail. He said in an interview published here yesterday that the Soviet Union had to know that the West would stick by its decision if the Russians did not reduce their missiles.

"The overwhelming majority of our people understand that we must not allow ourselves to be blackmailed by the threat of medium-range missiles". He said Germans would accept the deployment of the new weapons as a necessary counter measure if the Geneva talks failed.

Dr Kohl was quick to accept an invitation to Moscow which was extended to him shortly after his election victory. He is expected to go there in July before Parliament breaks for the summer, and will tell Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, that any attempt to play Bonn off against Washington will fail – a point he emphasized during his Washington visit.

The Chancellor knows that his country is still seen by the Russians as an important Western interlocutor, and that Moscow is as anxious as Bonn to keep resonable relations at a time of general East-West tension. The Russians have been careful to suggest to Bonn that they are ready to continue the search for a compromise at Geneva, in spite of their brusque rejection of the latest American offer.

The Chancellor has several times expressed optimism that a solution can be found in Geneva. He said in Washington it was now up to the Russians to reply to the Americans' latest "constructive" offer, and will make the same point to Mr Andropov, both he and Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, have said the Russians have not spoken their last word yet.

The Christian Democrats have been pleased by the good atmosphere that marked the Chancellor's brief visit, and feel the new Bonn-Washington concord, noticeable since Dr Kohl's reelection, can be further built on.

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Four areas of crisis

Zimbabwe's hardest year since independence

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Tens of thousands of Zimbabweans will today stream to rallies across the country to sing, to dance and to hear their leaders extol the benefits brought by three years of independence.

Largest of the gatherings will be at the Rufaro Stadium in Harare, where Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, *and* President Canaan Banana will be among the spectators at a display by the Fifth Brigade, the shock force whose sweeps through Matabeleland erlier this year became synonymous with atrocity and brutality.

Not all Zimbabweans will join the celebrations. Whites might take advantage of the holiday to escape to the misty Eastern *Highlands* or Lake Kariba. Among the Ndeble minority, too, there will be little revelry; for them the fruit of independence has acquired a bitter taste.

As Africa's youngest state enters its fourth year there are four areas of crisis which threaten to make it far and away *the most difficult* yet: the incipient insurgency in Matabeleland; a nationwide drought, the worst in decades; the drastic economic slowdown caused by the world recession; and the parlous state of relations with South Africa.

Government spokesmen say the authorities recognize the need for a political rather than military solution to the divisions which have widened so dangerously in the past year between the Shona-speaking peoples, represented by Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and the Ndebele followers of the Patriotic Front.

While Zimbabwe has its problems, they tend to obscure the Government's achievements over the past three years in the fields of education and health. Although the privileged – whites and an increasing number of affluent blacks – *complain of deterioration* at the top end of both services, the resources available are reaching far more people. School enrolment has more than doubled since independence and rudimentary health facilities are now accessible to most.

The rise of the black middle class is one of the most prominent features of the new Zimbabwe. As positions in commerce and the civil service have opened up, as a consequence of Africanization and white emigration, blacks have acquired the wealth to buy the kind of cars, homes and club life which were once the sole preserve of whites.

For the *povo* – the great majority of Zimbabweans – the benefits of independence are less tangible. In *spite,* of the introduction of a minimum wage, pay increasses have been far outstripped by inflation and there are occasional startling grumbles by blacks that "we were better off in the old days".

But while signs of dissatisfaction within his own political constituency must be worrying for Mr Mugabe, security remains his greatest problem. Zimbabwean troops are deployed in Mozambique against South African-backed *guerrillas,* while the soil of Matabeleland has become fertile ground for the growth of an organisation similar to the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

The next three years of independence are bound to be difficult.

Shultz in Mexico peace initiative

From John Carlin
Mexico City

Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, was scheduled to arrive in Mexico City last night to discuss peace plans for Central America. This is a subject on which traditionally, and now more than ever, the United States and Mexican governments have failed to see eye to eye.

Only last week Señor Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, who will be Mr Shultz's main interlocutor during his two days of talks in Mexico, refuted again the US thesis that the conflicts in Central America form part of a broader East-West confrontation.

Mexico has always held the view that the violent problems in Central America are the consequence of deep-rooted social injustices and not the direct product of interference in the region by the Soviet Union or Cuba.

The Mexican Government also called last week, together with the governments of Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica, for the removal of the foreign military presence from Central America.

This comes at a time when the United States is poised to increase the number of its military advisers in El Salvador, and is being widely accused of promoting attempts by right-wing counter-revolutionaries to overthrow the left-wing Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

Mr Shultz said in Washington *last* week that it was his Government's ambition "to work together" with Mexico towards a solution to the conflicts in Central America. But such a possibility seems unlikely without a significant shift in position by one of the two countries.

There is a view, however, that Mexico's dependence on financial and commercial assistance from the United States at a time of grave economic crisis might force the Mexican Government to be more accommodating on its foreign policy towards Central America.

Certainly this view, strongly repudiated by President Miguel de la Madrid's Government, will be tested during the visit of Mr Shultz who, interestingly, is to be accompanied by Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, and Mr Malcolm Baldridge, the Commerce Secretary.

President de la Madrid: Meeting three American officials.

Ayatollah invited to Baghdad

Baghdad (Reuter) – President Saddam Hussain of Iraq invited Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian *leader,* on *Saturday* to an Islamic conference here on the 31-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr Saddam told the conference, attended by Muslim *clergymen from some 50 countries,* that Iraq was host to the Ayatollah for 14 years during his exile before the 1979 Iranian revolution.

Commenting on a proposal to invite an official Iranian Muslim delegation to the conference, Mr Saddam said: "We agree and even invite Khomeini himself to attend this conference, the same way the Iraqi people and land hosted him for 14 years."

The conference of 280 Muslim clergy opened on Thursday with a call by Iraq for delegates to *decide who started the Gulf* war.

● BAHRAIN: Enviromental officials said yesterday that much of the steadily growing oil slick in the Gulf was still in Iranian waters although the total area of the strategic waterway now affected was at least 8,000 square miles, Reuter reports.

The information was based on recent reports from helicopters and space satellites monitoring the movements of the slick which has been spreading out of control in the absence of action to cap broken Iranian wells in the Iran-Iraq war zone.

At least 2,000 barrels a day of thick oil with some unofficial estimates running as high as 8,000 barrels, have been pouring unchecked from the Iranian wells for at least six weeks. Political wrangling between Iran and Iraq and recent intensified fighting between them have prevented efforts to cap the [illegible] wells in the Nowruz field.

Arafat keeps dialogue with Husain open

Rabat (Reuter)–Mr Yassir Arafat was quoted yesterday as saying that he and King Husain of Jordan were determined to pursue their dialogue on finding a formula for Middle East peace.

In a statement on arrival in Fez, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader said "certain minor differences" had emerged in the talks with *Jordan* which were *suspended* a week ago after six months of contacts.

Mr Arafat arrived from talks with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and President *Chadli Benjedid of Algeria.* He was due to confer with King Hassan of Morocco yesterday.

Mr Arafat said he would discuss resuming talks with Jordan and the agenda of a special Arab summit which King Hassan hopes to hold next month in Fez.

Mr Arafat's tour of North Africa comes before a crucial meeting of the Palestinian leadership due to be held soon *in Tunisia in an effort to* reach a consensus on resuming talks with Jordan.

Radical PLO leaders based in Syria are reluctant to attend the meeting because they oppose making a deal with Jordan which they see as an American-inspired idea associated with President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals, Arab diplomats said.

● LONDON: Sultan Qaboos of Oman will meet Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, today to discuss the next moves in the Middle East peace process, Henry Stanhope writes.

Convicted union leader forced to quit

From Christopher Thomas
New York

The United States Government has succeeded in forcing the resignation of Roy Williams as president of the Teamsters, the biggest and most powerful union in America.

His resignation was part of a deal in which he is likely to avoid imprisonment on a conviction of conspiring to bribe a senator. The Government has made no secret of its determination to force him out of office because of his alleged connexions with the Mafia.

Under the deal, he must cease all union activities immediately and formally leave his $225,000 (£145,000)-a-year job on Wednesday. He is seriously ill and, according to defence lawyers, could not have survived imprisonment for long.

Williams joined the union in the 1930s as a lorry driver and became president in 1981.

Steel's critical words under fire in Kenya

Nairobi (Reuter) – The *Sunday Nation* of Kenya criticized Mr David Steel yesterday for remarks he *was reported* to have made about Kenya during a two-week holiday here.

The newspaper quoted the Liberal Party Leader as telling reporters before leaving on *Friday that dissent* in Kenya had not been treated in a sympathetic way. "There is a whole difference between opposition and treachery. We are concerned that Kenya should not lose her reputation as a democratic nation," Mr Steel said.

The newspaper said his comments were critical of the way the Nairobi Government handled the coup attempt last August.

It said Mr Steel "was too stingy with his praises. We suggest that in future he makes a point to give credit where it is due, and to do so more forcefully."

Anniversary sets Jew against Jew

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Today's thirty-fifth anniversary *of Israel's independence* finds the country more divided internally than at any time in its turbulent history, with the four million inhabitants increasingly polarized between religious and *non-religious Jews and those of* Ashkenazi or European origin and the majority Sephardi or oriental community.

The sharpest indication of the divisions will come next Thursday when Parliament has been summoned into special session to debate the Government's controversial decision to use the anniversary as the occasion *to inaugurate* a new Jewish settlement overlooking Nablus, the most heavily populated Palestinian town in the occupied West Bank.

Later today thousands of demonstrators from the Peace Now movement (including many reservists from the Israeli Army) have threatened to try to *disrupt the opening ceromony,* which will be performed by Mr David Levi, the Deputy Prime Minister.

Rival Israelis from the right-wing Betar movement are *marching to the West Bank* to show support for the settlers and the concept of moving Jews into areas of dense Arab population.

More than 30 members of the Labour opposition have now signed a motion demanding the debate, which will provide an opportunity for outsiders to witness the wide gap between the opposition's restricted view of settlement and that of the Begin Government, which is pressing for the eventual *de facto* annexation of the land conquered from Jordan in 1967.

The two opposing views were demonstrated yesterday when Mr Chaim Druckman, a right-wing deputy for the National Religious Party, issued a statement claiming that independence day was the best possible occasion to establish Jewish settlements "in the land of Israel".

He was countering the left-wing Shinui faction which claimed that the building of a settlement near Nablus would "lead to an endless strife and deepen the polarisation among Israelis".

The introspective and dissatisfied mood of many Israelis was reflected in the anniversary editorials in all of the anti-government newspapers, with the unresolved war in Lebanon – which has already claimed more than 450 Israeli lives – as the other overriding point of contention between Jew and Jew. [illegible]

Already more than 3,000 reserve soldiers and officers have *returned* their official campaign ribbons to the Defence Ministry because of their opposition to the aims of the war. The number of military protesters continues to rise, *despite the imprisonment* and demotion of one sergeant for his action.

Davar, the main opposition news paper, noted with regret that this year's independence day would be celebrated in Lebanon, expressing hopes for a speedy withdrawl "from a foreign land where soldiers die every week in vain, in painful contrast to their brethren of 1948".

The paper concluded on a sour note: "What had been built here in the past 35 years is being gradually eaten away [illegible] leadership".

هكذا من الاصل

Procedure for appealing ex parte orders

WEA Records Ltd v Visions Channel 4 Ltd and Others

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered April 13]

It was difficult, if not impossible, to think of circumstances in which it would be proper to appeal directly to the Court of Appeal against an *ex parte* order.

The appropriate course for any party objecting to an Anton Piller (search and seize) order which had been made against him in his absence was to apply to the judge who made it or, if he was not available, to another High Court judge, for its review.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by defendants, Visions Channel 4 Ltd, Mr Terence Collins of Chalkwell Park Avenue and Mr Jeffrey Charles Collins, of Cambridge Gardens, both Enfield, Middlesex, against *ex parte* orders made by the Mr Justice Mervyn Davies on January 26, 1983, on the application of the plaintiffs, WEA Records Ltd, who sued on behalf of all members of Federation Against Copywright Theft Ltd. The appeal was brought by leave of Mr Justice Peter Gibson.

Mr Romie Tager, who did not appear below, and Mr Philip Kremen for the defendants; Mr Mark Potter, QC and Mr John Baldwin for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the defendants sought to appeal against an Anton Piller order made *ex parte* by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies on January 26.

The proceedings were important because the court had been told that both branches of the profession were in doubt, whether in such circumstances as existed a defendant or proposed defendant who objected to the grant of an Anton Piller order should apply to the judge who granted it or, if he was not available, to another High Court judge, *asking that it should be* discharged or varied, or whether he should appeal *to* the Court of Appeal.

The plaintiffs suspected that the defendants were actively engaged in video piracy, in making or selling unauthorized copies of film or video tapes in breach of copyright.

After making inquiries they concluded that it was an appropriate case in which to apply *ex parte* for an Anton Piller order immediately before, or with, an application to issue a writ claiming injunctions, delivery up of the offending material and an inquiry as to damages.

Such was thought to be the urgency that counsel was asked to appear before the judge armed only with a draft writ and instructions as to the result of the plaintiffs' inquiries. No affidavit evidence was produced.

Thus far the procedure was unusual but not without precedent in a situation of appropriate urgency. But the court had been told that counsel revealed to the judge certain information which might well have been relevant but was so confidential and sensitive that the plaintiffs considered that it could not properly be revealed later to the defendants.

His Lordship could not at the moment visualize any circumstances in which it would be right to give a judge information on an *ex parte* application which could not at a later stage be revealed to the party affected by the result of the application.

There might be occasions when it was necessary, for example, to conceal the identity of informants, but the judge should then be told that the information could not be given *to him and the judge would* have to make up his mind to what extent he was prepared to rely upon information coming from anonymous and unidentifiable sources.

His Lordship did not know to what extent the judge had relied upon that sensitive information. He had granted an Anton Piller order.

The defendants were restrained until after February 3, or until further order, from, *inter alia*, selling or distributing specified "illicit goods" (copies of any films distributed by or in which the copyright was vested in any member *of the Federation Against Copyright* Theft Ltd) and the defendants were further required *inter alia* within four days of the service of the order to serve affidavits setting forth specified information and exhibiting all documents in their possession relating to the acquisition of illicit goods.

The order was served on the defendants and they complied with it. They could have refused immediate compliance and instead have made an urgent application to have the order set aside. That was implicit in the last paragraph of the order.

His Lordship would emphasize as Lord Justice Buckley did in *Hallmark Cards Inc v Image Arts Ltd* ([1977] FSPLR 150) that defendants who took that line did so very much at their peril. If they failed they would render themselves liable to penalties for contempt of court.

In part compliance with the order, affidavits were filed by the personal defendants. In the case of Mr Jeffrey Collins the affidavit involved important admissions.

On February 3 Mr Justice Mervyn Davies had before him a motion to continue the injunctions until trial but the motion was stood over upon the defendants giving undertakings.

On February 18 a different motion by the defendants to discharge the Anton Piller order was before Mr Justice Warner.

It was suggested that a tape recording of the proceedings to obtain the *ex parte* injunction be played to defendants' counsel for their ears only. That was done on February 21. On February 23 a transcript was provided for counsel for the defendants on terms that it should be seen by counsel only.

On February 24 the defendants' motion came on before Mr Justice Peter Gibson and occupied the court throughout the day. In the absence of both the defendants and their solicitors, the transcript was read out to the judge.

After a short adjournment an application for the defendants' solicitor to attend in court was granted and he was allowed to read the transcript.

His Lordship appreciated the problem which faced Mr Justice Peter Gibson when he learned that the original order had been granted after Mr Justice Mervyn Davies had been given confidential information which could not be divulged to the *defendants*.

Such a situation should never be allowed to arise. Having arisen there was no possible justification for the information being revealed to the defendants' counsel, but not to their solicitors.

Solicitors were officers of the court and were to be trusted to exactly the same extent as counsel. Any breach of the trust would be visited with the direst consequences.

When the time came for the court to adjourn, counsel had not completed their argument. There was some discussion as to whether the appropriate procedure might not be an appeal to the Court of Appeal rather than a motion to discharge the *ex parte* order.

The judge, without any discouragement from either party, made no order but gave leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal. The defendants' undertakings were continued.

In terms of jurisdiction there could be no doubt that the court could hear an appeal from an order made by the High Court upon an *ex parte* application: see section 16(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981. Equally there was no doubt that the High Court had power to review discharge or vary any order which had been made *ex parte*. That was inherent in the provisional nature of any *ex parte* order and see Order 32, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

It should also be said that there was no power enabling a judge of the High Court to adjourn a dispute to the Court of Appeal which heard appeals from orders and judgments and did not hear original applications save in so far as they were ancillary to an appeal.

Ex parte orders were essentially provisional in nature. They were made by judges on the basis of evidence and submissions from one side only. Although there was a duty to make full disclosure, the judge expected to be given an opportunity to review his provisional order in the light of evidence and argument from the other side.

It was difficult, if not impossible, to think of circumstances in which it would be proper to appeal to the Court of Appeal against an *ex parte* order without first giving the judge who made it or, if he was not available, another High Court judge, an opportunity of reviewing it in the light of argument from the defendant and making a decision. Compare the position where a party did not appear (Order 35, rule 2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court) and *Vint v Hudspith* ((1885) 29 Ch D 322).

In the present case the Anton Piller order was spent in the sense that it had been executed. The defendants invited the court to say that there was insufficent material to justify the judge's action at the *ex parte* stage and to set the order aside.

That was absurd. The courts were concerned with the administration of justice, not with playing a game of chess.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal, not on the merits, but on the ground that it was an abuse of the process of the court in the sense that it was wholly inappropriate for the court to entertain the appeal.

The parties could take such further steps as they were advised. It was to be hoped that speedy progress would be made with the action in which the Anton Piller order was merely an ancillary procedural step.

In view of the confidential information disclosed to the judges and eventually to the defendants' counsel and solicitors, the matter had to be considered solely on the basis of evidence known to both parties and if the judge concerned had other evidence or information he should ignore it.

It might be thought better in the circumstances for some other judge to be seized of the action in the future.

The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the *Hallmark Cards* case showed that the court looked at the reality of the situation including any evidence filed by way of admissions after the execution of the Anton Piller order.

If, after the order, the evidence showed that it was justified, the fact that the evidence before the judge was not as strong as it ultimately became was not a ground for challenging the order.

Lord Justice Purchas agreed.

Solicitors: Hughmans; A. E. Hamlin & Co.

Part year's residence qualifies for tax liability

Gubay v Kington

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Sir Denys Buckley

[Judgment delivered April 15]

In the context of a fiscal statute the expression "resident in the United Kingdon for a year of assessment" was a natural way of describing a person who had the status or quality for the purposes of liability to tax of being so resident for the year of assessment. It therefore included the person resident for part of the year.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments, Sir Denys Buckley dissenting, dismissed an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Albert Gubay from Mr Justice Vinelott's order of July 6, 1981 (*The Times* July 10, 1981) dismissing Mr Gubay's appeal from a decision of special commissioners who had affirmed an assessment *made on him for capital gains tax* for the year of assessment 1972-73 in a reduced sum of £1,399,965.

In July 1972 the taxpayer gave 479,638 shares in Kwik Save Discount Group Ltd to his wife who on April 4 of that year had taken up residence in the Isle of Man. He was resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom during part of the year of assessment and was liable to capital gains tax in respect of the disposal unless the case fell within paragraph 20(1) of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 1965.

That paragraph provides: "(1) If, in any year of assessment, and in the case of a woman who in that year of assessment is a married woman living with her husband, the man disposes of an asset to the wife, or the wife disposes of an asset to the man, both shall be treated as if the asset was acquired from the one making the disposal for a consideration of such amount as would secure that on the disposal neither a gain nor a loss would accrue to the one making the disposal."

By section 42 (2) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970: "Where a married woman is living with her husband and either – *(a)* one of them is, and one of them is not, resident in the United Kingdom for a year of assessment, or *(b)* both of them are resident in the United Kingdom for a year of assessment, but one of them is, and one of them is not, absent from the United Kingdom throughout that year, the same consequences shall follow for income tax purposes as would have followed if, throughout that year of assessment, they had been in fact separated in such circumstances that the separation was likely to be permanent."

By section 45(3): "References ... to a married woman living with her husband should be construed in accordance with section 361(1) and (2) of the Income Tax Act 1952".

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr J. Holroyd Pearce, QC, and Mr Robert Venables for the taxpayer; Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

SIR DENYS BUCKLEY, dissenting, said that Mr Gubay and his wife were both resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom until April 4, 1972. Mrs Gubay was absent from the United Kingdom throughout the year of assessment 1972-73.

Mr Gubay continued to be resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom until October 28, 1972, *when he left the United* Kingdom and was neither resident nor ordinarily resident there for the remainder of the year of assessment 1972-73.

Throughout the period from April 4 to October 28, 1972, he made frequent visits to Mrs Gubay in the Isle of Man where she then resided. At all material times they were living together in the common acceptance of that expression. At all relevant times from and after October 28, 1972, Mr Gubay was physically absent from the United Kingdom.

It was Mr Gubay's transfer to his wife by way of gift of 479,638 shares of Kwik Save Discount Group Ltd on July 7, 1972, which gave rise to the claim for capital gains tax under section 20(1) of the Finance Act 1965.

Mr Gubay was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for part of the year of assessment 1972-73 and was liable to capital gains tax in respect of the disposal unless *it* fell within paragraph 20(1) of Schedule 7 to the Act.

The appellant, Mr Gubay, had been permitted to amend his notice of appeal to contend that in construing paragraph 20 of Schedule 7 to the 1965 Act section 42(2) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (formerly section 361 of the Income Tax Act 1952) had no application.

Subject to section 42(2), if it was applicable, Mrs Gubay was a married woman living with her husband in the year of assessment 1972-73.

In his Lordship's judgment no part of section 42(2) had any bearing on the case. If that conclusion was right, the condition contained in paragraph 20(1) was satisfied and the disposal must be treated as having been made for a consideration of such an amount that the disponor made neither a gain nor a loss on the disposal in question.

If that conclusion was not correct, the words "for a year of assessment" in section 42(2) had to be considered.

For the taxpayer it was contended that the words should be interpreted as meaning "throughout" or "for the whole of" a year of assessment.

For the Crown, it was contended that the words meant "for the purposes of" or "in respect of" and that they applied in any case in which the propositus was amenable to United Kingdom tax legislation by reason of residence in the United Kingdom during any part of a relevant year of assessment.

The expression "resident for" some particular period was not a term of art in income tax or capital gains tax legislation. Parliament by using the language of section 42(2) must have had in contemplation a significant interruption of the parties living together in an untechnical sense of the expression.

His Lordship would prefer the appellant's construction of section 42(2) (a) to that of the respondent and would allow the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that, since section 45(3) of the 1965 Act expressly referred to subsection (2) as well as subsection (1) of section 361 of the 1952 Act (now section 42 of the 1970 Act), he had no doubt that a married woman was for capital gains tax purposes not to be treated as living with *her* husband if either she was actually *separated from him in the* circumstances covered by section 42(1) or she was to be treated for tax purposes as separated from him in the circumstances covered by (a) or (b) of section 42(2).

As to the term "resident in the United Kingdom for a year of assessment" in section 42(2) (a), it was conceded by the Crown that it was not a term of art in tax law.

Difficulties and anomalies were avoided by the construction for which the Crown contended, namely: that resident for the year of assessment meant resident for tax purposes for that year, that is, resident for any part of the year.

It could be rephrased in various ways, for example, resident in relation to the year or in respect of the year.

His Lordship agreed with Lord Justice Vinelott that in the context of a fiscal statute "resident in the United Kingdom for a year of assessment" was a natural way of describing a person who had the status or quality for the purposes of liability to tax of being so resident for the year of assessment. It therefore included the person resident for part of the year.

With no little hesitation, since Sir Denys Buckley took a different view, his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, agreeing in dismissing the appeal, said that the essence of the interpretation of statutes was an earnest seeking after the intention of Parliament or perhaps, more accurately, the deemed intention of Parliament. Parliamentary counsel could, as the appeal well illustrated, make the task more difficult on some occasions.

The mandate in section 45(3) of the 1965 Act seemed to be clear – for capital gains tax purposes the concept of a married woman living with her husband had to accord with both subsections (1) and (2) of the 1952 Act, now section 42 of the 1970 Act.

Being resident in the United Kingdom might be a status or a fact. Where it was a status, it was something which was enjoyed (if that was the right word) or not enjoyed for a whole tax year, save perhaps in the case of a woman who married and ceased to be resident on her wedding day.

Where it was a fact, residence could be for the whole or any fraction of a tax year.

If the statute was intended to refer to factual residence, his Lordship would have expected it to make it clear whether residence or non-residence was required for the whole or only part of a year, particularly since the draftsman had used the appropriate words "throughout that year of assessment" – where the factual length of absence was material.

His Lordship had no doubt that what was referred to was status as a resident or, as the case might be, non-resident for fiscal purposes in relation to a particular year of assessment.

Solicitors: Rooks, Rider & Co; Solicitor of the Inland Revenue

Church news

Appointments

The Rev S Bailey, Vicar, the Good Shepherd, West Bromwich, and Rural Dean of Wrockwardine, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector, Chadwell St Mary, diocese of Chelmsford.

Canon P G Bloomfield, priest-in-charge, Chideock and Symondsbury, diocese of Salisbury, to have pastoral responsibility for Winterborne Came with Whitcombe and Winterborne Monkton, same diocese.

The Rev L D P Boyd, priest-in-charge, St Agatha's, Sparkbrook, and St Barnabas, Balsall Heath, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar, St Agatha's, Sparkbrook, with St Barnabas, Balsall Heath (new benefice).

The Rev J M Caldicott, parish priest, St Philip's, Sydenham, and Rural Dean, West Lewisham, diocese of Southwark, to be parish priest, Christ Church, Forest Hill, same diocese.

The Rev P B D Crick, curate-in-charge, Holy Trinity, Southall, diocese of London, to be curate-in-charge, Chapel of the Holy Spirit, Kidbrooke, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev R W Dent, Vicar, St Mark's, Hallwood, Runcorn, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar, St Emmanuel's, New Brighton, same diocese.

The Rev K F Dimoline, Vicar, Hanham and Hanham Abbots, diocese of Bristol, to be priest-in-charge, Dowlishwake, Chaff combe, Knowle St Giles, Cricket Malherbie and Kingstone, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev M W Escritt, Vicar, Bishopthorpe, and Vicar, Acaster Malbis, diocese of York, to be Vicar, Selby Abbey, same diocese.

The Rev P J M Fluck, team Vicar, Ipsley, diocese of Worcester, to be Vicar St Barnabas, Dudley, same diocese.

The Rev A N Frostick, Vicar, St Aidan's, Buttershaw, diocese of Bradford, to be Vicar, Aylesham, diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev R H Gibbs, Headmaster, William Forster School, Tottenham, diocese of London, to the benefice, St Mark's, Purley, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev A C Ginno, priest-in-charge, East Hoathly, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar, Westham, same diocese.

The Rev A L Haig, priest-in-charge, Haverhill, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Rural Dean of Clare, and Team Rector, Haverhill with Withersfield, the Wratings, The Thurlows and the Bradleys, same diocese.

The Rev I M Hancock, Vicar, Hawley and Minley, diocese of Guildford, to be also Rural Dean of Aldershot, same diocese.

The Rev P Hancock, curate, Portsdown, diocese of Portsmouth, to be curate, Radipole and Melcome Regis Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev P H Harrison, curate, Wymondham, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector, Watton with Carbrooke and Ovington, same diocese.

The Rev J T Henderson, curate, Islington, diocese of London, to be Vicar, Emmanuel and St Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings, diocese of Chichester.

The Rev D Irving, general secretary, Intercontinental Church Society, to be honorary canon of Holy Trinity Pro-Cathedral, Brussels, diocese of Europe.

The Rev N R E Jacobs, Rector, Pilton with Croscombe, North Wootton, and Dinder, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar, Biddenham, Bedford, diocese of St Albans, and also assistant to the director of in-service training in the diocese.

The Rev T L Jamieson, curate, Gateshead Team Ministry, diocese of Durham, to be Team Vicar, Gateshead Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev A K Jenkins, director of studies, Chichester Theological College, diocese of Chichester, to be priest-in-charge, Fowlmere and Thriplow, diocese of Ely.

The Rev G E Jessop, training officer for the Church's ministry among the Jews, and honorary curate, St Barnabas, Woodside Park, diocese of London, to be Team Vicar in the Bramerton group of parishes, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev Captain M Jolnl (Church Army), diocesan youth chaplain, diocese of Winchester to be Vicar, Lymington, same diocese.

The Rev A S Jones, Vicar, Rushmere St Andrew's and Rural Dean of Ipswich, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also an honorary canon of the Cathedral Church of St James, Bury St Edmunds, same diocese.

The Rev A F Knight, director of studies, Aston training scheme, to be Priest-in-charge, Easton and Martyr Worthy, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev H B Loathley, curate, Basingstoke, diocese of Winchester, to be Team Vicar in the Basingstoke Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev R McGreevy, Vicar, St Bertelme and St Christopher's, Norton, Runcorn, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar, St Stephen's, Congleton, same diocese.

The Rev I J Mann, curate, Whitton with Thurleston and Akenham, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar, Leiston with Sizewell, same diocese.

The Ven G J C Marchant, Archdeacon of Auckland and canon residentiary of Durham Cathedral, to be Archdeacon and canon emeritus of Durham, diocese of Durham.

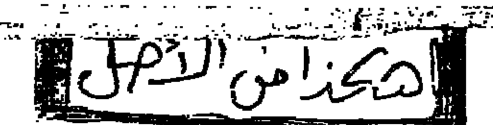
The Rev T Maslen, curate, St Mary Magdalene, Harlow, diocese of Chelmsford, to be team vicar, St Barnabas, Huntingdon, diocese of Ely.

The Rev H W Mayor, Rector, St Agnes, Birch-in-Rusholme, diocese of Manchester, to be community Chaplain, St Mary's, Aylesbury, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev R C Moorsom, Vicar, Gillingham Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector, The Lulworths, Winfrith Newburgh and Chaldon, same diocese.

The Rev I E Morrison, curate, Felpham with Middleton, diocese of Chichester, to be priest-in-charge, Barnham with Eastergate, same diocese.

The Rev C R Murrie, curate, Prudhoe, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar, Burnopfield, diocese of Durham.



SPECTRUM

The Beatles never played there but the Stones, Jimi Hendrix and The Who did. The Marquee Club, from where British rock music sailed to conquer the world, is 25 years old this month

Playing the ace of clubs

By Richard Williams

They say of the empty Billingsgate fish market that when the cold-store permafrost finally melts, then the old building will crash down. In effect, its life and its function provided the cement without which it will not stand.

The same might be said of other kinds of premises: those whose bricks and mortar are no more than a package for the activities they contain and for the history which seeps into their fabric. The Marquee Club, for instance, has perhaps the least remarkable facade of all the establishments in Wardour Street, that archetypal Soho landscape of film production offices, sandwich shops and nude encounter parlours; nor is its interior remotely prepossessing, being dressed throughout in a black whose uniformity is varied only by the gels of artfully angled spotlights.

Yet, as with Billingsgate, it is easy to imagine the Marquee falling if someone should decide to abandon it, to cancel all its functions, and to submit it to a process of dehydration. For the Marquee is surely held together by perspiration: by the accumulated condensation formed from the sweat of all the people – a million or so, at a guess – who have thronged its confined cabin, jostling for air already saturated with the ringing, jangling, crashing decibels of drums and electric guitars.

This month, the Marquee Club celebrates its silver jubilee. Not, it is true, in the premises at which it first opened in April, 1958 – like Ronnie Scott's, it made a single move on the Monopoly board of Soho's clubland early in its life – but the idea of the Marquee is so central to popular music in Britaim and beyond that the anniversary is worth the candles.

Notwithstanding rival claims, it was the cradle of a generation which began its vocation in parish halls with hire-purchase equipment and finished up in the mansions of Beverly Hills, Malibu and Weybridge, renting executive jets and fleets of trucks for assaults on the Houston Astrodome.

Among those who found a home and encouragement there were, notably, the embryonic Rolling Stones, The Who, David Bowie, Led Zeppelin, Pink Floyd and Cream: names which went on to make, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, a sizeable contribution in terms of dollars, yen, marks and francs to Britain's balance of payments, and which made Britain the centre of the world's popular music.

Like the Liverpool car park which now stands above where once was the Cavern, like the entrance to the old Apple Corps headquarters at 3 Savile Row, the place has become a shrine.

The Germans in the early 1970s were the first worshippers, with long lank hair and torn jeans; then the Belgians, with bed rolls, and the Swedes. A few years later they were followed by the Japanese, massively enthusiastic converts awash in cameras, who pointed their lenses at the club sign, at whichever aspiring group happened to be on stage that night, and at the section of the wall against which – or so somebody told them – Jimi Hendrix had leaned while in conversation with Eric Clapton and Pete Townshend one night in the summer of 1966.

Why the Marquee? Why not the Cavern, the Flamingo, the Roxy? Why did others fall by the wayside, as such clubs usually do, while the Marquee stood firm and prospered?

Its origins involve two men: Chris Barber, the jazz trombonist and bandleader, and his friend Harold Pendleton. In the middle 1950s, Barber and Pendleton, a jazz-mad accountant with a City firm, were engaged in various informal business ventures, among which was the notion of starting a club. Barber says it was because he wanted an alternative West End venue for his band; the existing ones had bad acoustics or a bad smell. They found a basement under the Academy Cinema on Oxford Street.

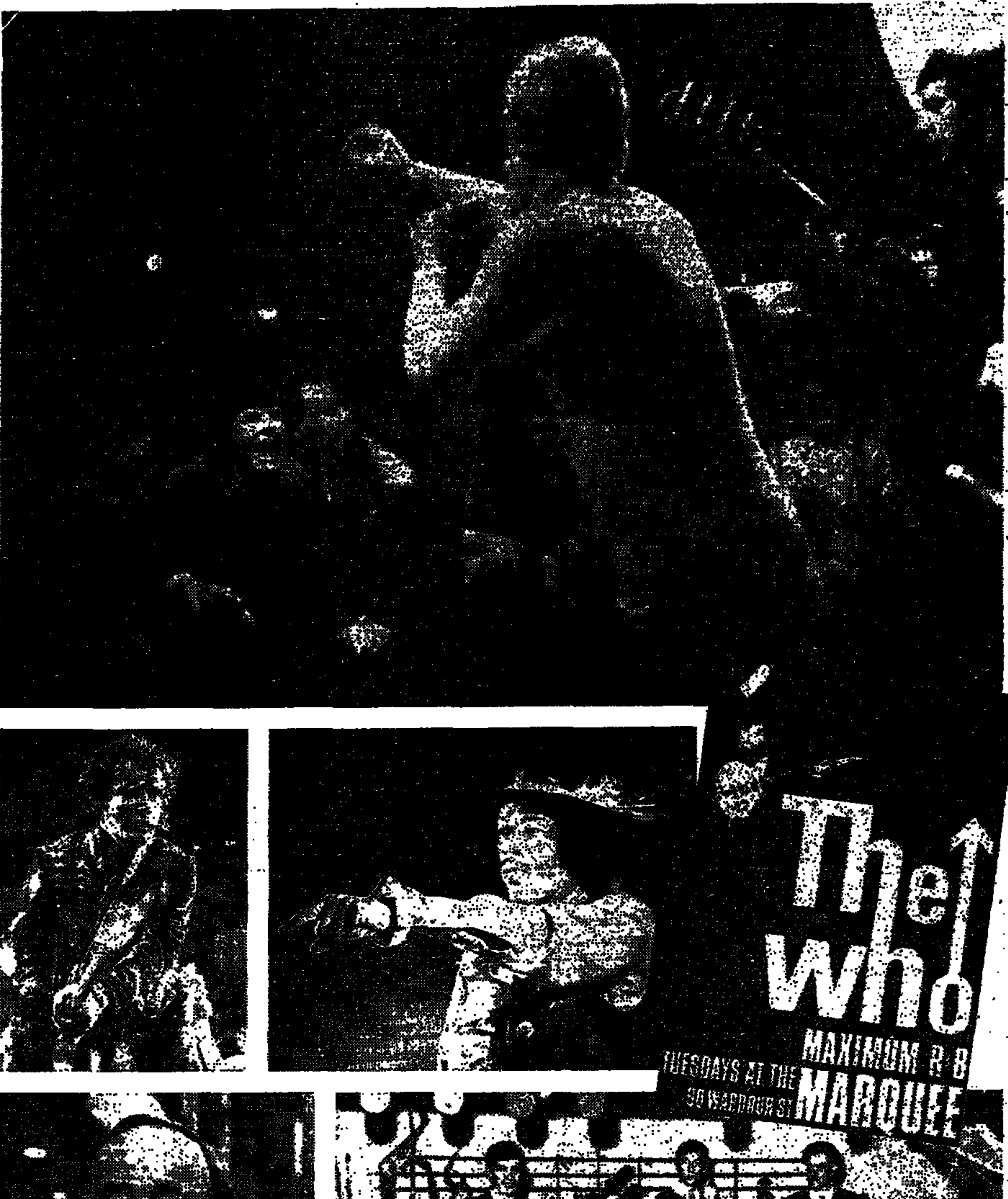
It had been a ballroom; and the name of their new club suggested itself, since the place was already decorated with a motif of marquees over the bandstand. To begin with, the club was open only on Wednesdays, and featured only Barber's band; soon an evening of modern jazz was inaugurated on Saturdays.

In 1960, without anyone realizing it, the events began which were to secure the Marquee's reputation. In Barber's band at that time were Alexis Korner, the guitarist, and Cyril Davies, the harmonica-player. Both were students of the then unfashionable American rhythm and blues music, and were featured each night in a special spot with Barber's band, which otherwise performed the standard trad jazz repertoire.

"After a while, Alexis wanted the band to play nothing but rhythm and blues", Barber remembers. "We couldn't do that, for musical reasons. It would have meant limiting the musicians we already had. Harold Pendleton and I decided to give Alexis the Marquee Club on Thursdays, so that he could play with his own band."

Korner's own band was called Blues Incorporated. It included Davies and the singer Long John Baldry, and a young drummer called Charlie Watts. Among their admirers, who came along to the Marquee from school or college or the office and then dispersed back to the suburbs of London, were boys such as Mick Jagger, Brian Jones, Keith Richards and Bill Wyman.

Jagger, who travelled in from Dartford, eventually became one of the band's singers; although when the BBC invited Blues Incorporated to make a radio broadcast, the corporation would pay for only six musicians and Jagger volunteered for demotion. That same night, while Korner and the band were at the BBC, Jagger, Richards and Jones assembled an ad hoc group to fulfil the Marquee engagement. They called themselves the Rolling Stones.



Marquee pop-pourri: top, The Who in their mid-60s prime; centre (left) Adam Ant, (right) Jimi Hendrix; bottom, Chris Barber, co-founder and director, and the embryonic Rolling Stones in 1963

They recruited Wyman and Watts, who had to be persuaded to leave the advertising agency at which he worked during the day, and the Rolling Stones became regular performers at the Marquee, where it became evident that they were adding to rhythm and blues its missing ingredient: youthful sex appeal.

Hordes of young men discovered the potency of the formula, and for the remainder of the 1960s the Marquee was their headquarters. From Newcastle came the Animals; from Sheffield the Spencer Davis Group with its singing prodigy, Stevie Winwood; from Birmingham came the mohair-suited Moody Blues; from Belfast came Them and the talented, taciturn Van Morrison. London provided Manfred Mann, the group named after its scholarly South African leader, and a young singer with a powerful voice and a taste for strikingly advanced menswear fashions called Rod Stewart.

Such activity made the Marquee the nodal point of the revolution in British pop. The Rolling Stones abandoned the club quite quickly, moving up to more capacious areanas, and the Beatles bypassed it entirely in their flight from Cavern to Royal Variety Performance, but it became recognized as quite the best place to see next week's stars. Then, in 1964, as the pitch became feverish, it moved.

The new premises, at 90 Wardour Street, had been a clothing warehouse. Like its predecessor, the new Marquee was a dry club. Coca Cola and Mars Bars were available over the counter, but little more. Nevertheless, it prospered; the eventual acquisition of a drinks licence was not the secret of its success, although it did help to keep the customers inside the club.

The mid-1960s was a halcyon time, the attendance record raised to a new level practically every weekend. It was finally left at a figure of 1,418 by the American singer and guitarist Jimi Hendrix in 1966. Jack Barrie, the club's present managing director, was on the door that night; he remembers, with gleeful embarrassment, how he gave pass-outs to everyone who wanted fresh air and kept letting new customers in to take their places. He also remembers the subsequent rueful admonishment delivered by Harold Pendleton: "Don't you *ever* do that again," Pendleton said, as he counted enormous piles of ten-shilling notes into an unprecedented profit.

And so it rolled on, through Ten Years After, Jethro Tull, Genesis, the Nice, Free, Yes, Dire Straits, the Police, the Jam, Adam and the Ants and even today's heroes, Duran Duran. It became an institution which young musicians needed to conquer, a test of manhood. No band has ever earned its Rolls-Royces simply by playing there, but plenty have ensured their future.

Jack Barrie has a story he likes to tell. In the late Sixties, he says, a particular schoolboy was often to be found at the head of the queue awaiting admission. Eventually the staff got into the habit of letting him in early, for which he repaid them by arranging the chairs in front of the stage and sweeping the floor.

"He told me he was preparing for his O-levels," Barrie says, "but that he really wanted to be a drummer in a group. I told him to get an education. Being a drummer in a rock group – where was that going to get him? He took no notice, of course."

Needless to say, the boy, whose name was Phil Collins, achieved his mansions and limousines once he had joined a group, Genesis, and paid his Marquee dues on the far side of the footlights. The Marquee does not make stars of everybody: it just seems that way sometimes.

Contradicting conventional thinking, which advocates mediation and counselling for domestic violence, a new US study recommends shock tactics. Rosemarie Wittman Lamb reports

Wife beaters to be arrested

A pioneering study of police tactics just completed in Minneapolis has concluded that the best way to prevent husbands from repeatedly beating their wives is simply to arrest the husband. This contradicts conventional police thinking – and practice – which in recent years has emphasized mediation, counselling and other forms of milder intervention in cases of domestic assault.

The conclusion supports claims by feminist groups that arrest is the best way to protect battered women from further abuse.

The study, which has caused a stir among criminologists, was conducted by the Police Foundation, a private research organization based in Washington DC, in cooperation with the police department in Minneapolis. It was supported by a $320,000 grant from the National Institute of Justice, a unit of the US Federal Justice Department.

Over 16 months ending late last year, police officers in Minneapolis used three different tactics to respond to 252 cases of "moderate" domestic violence, defined as assault which did not cause life-threatening injuries. The tactics were arrest, mediation, or ordering the violent spouse to leave for eight hours. The unique aspect of the study was that the police response was assigned to them at random before they arrived at the scene of the violence.

The president of the Police Foundation, Patrick V. Murphy, says: "In this experiment the Minneapolis Police Department has broken new ground in police research. For the first time a police department has systematically controlled arrest practices in order to learn more about the deterrent effect of arrest on crime."

The suspects were then followed up through police reports and the victims through personal interviews for the next six months to see if the violence was repeated.

According to police records only 10 per cent of those men who were arrested went on to repeat the offence within the period, compared with 16 per cent of those given mediation or counselling and 22 per cent of those ordered out of the house for eight hours.

Of those arrested, 43 per cent were released in one day, 43 per cent were released within one week and 14 per cent were kept longer. Lawrence W. Sherman, the author of the report and director of research for the Police Foundation, says: "The findings suggest that arrest may be the most effective approach and separation the least effective". The report suggests that the police should reverse their present practice of rarely making arrests and frequently separating the parties in domestic assault cases.

The study has been praised by several leading US criminologists. James Q. Wilson, Professor of Government at Harvard Univerisity and Vice-Chairman of the Police Foundation, calls it "a very significant study", adding : "It is the first time ever that anyone has attempted to assess the deterrent effect of arrest in a truly experimental way. It provides a fairly sharp challenge to the view widely held in the 1960s and 1970s that the best way to resolve these cases was with mediation."

Peter H. Rossi, Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts and a past president of the American Sociological Association, describes the findings as "the first piece of evidence that something can reduce the amount of violence in domestic assault cases".

The man behind the study is the Minneapolis Chief of Police, Anthony V. Bouza, former commander of the Bronx in New York City, and known for his innovative approach to police intervention.

Admitting that policemen had "psychological barriers" to overcome in arresting men who abused their wives, he says that, as a result of the report, "I am going to restructure the training and prepare an order which will make it difficult for offenders in domestic violence cases to avoid arrest.

"You are looking at a large social problem that exists everywhere, not just in the United States", he says. "It is estimated that 30 to 40 per cent of all marriages have incidents of violence. I am pleased with the results of the survey. It demonstrates that the hard way is the best way in the long run. The policy of the nation's police will change now as a result of this research. It will emphasize the necessity of arrest. My advice to women is to come forward and be counted. Start with the arrest and press charges. A timid response only gets you into deeper trouble."



Lawrence Sherman, author of the report and (right) Anthony Bouza, Minneapolis Chief of Police.

Running commentaries

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

I don't know what you were doing during the London Marathon yesterday, and I'm not sure I really want to know. I don't think anyone wants to know what I was doing either. Have you noticed that it's only the really famous people who get asked what they were doing, or what their favourite room looks like, or how they spent My Day?

Quite right, too. The price people have to pay for being famous is being pestered by journalists with idiotic questions, and the more the better. So yesterday I made a lot of people sorry for being famous by asking them what they were doing during the greatest race in history.

Sir Richard Attenborough: "I was standing near the start of the race, and I can honestly say it was like being in India all over again when I saw these 16,000 chaps in white dress suddenly coming towards me. It was very moving, very awe-inspiring and very humble-making. At least, it was till I noticed that a chap in the front was wearing a digimatic watch, which of course is totally anachronistic; they weren't invented in Gandhi's lifetime. So I stepped forward shouting: 'Cut! Cut! Let's go back for take two!' But they took no notice and swept over me, and that's the last I remember."

Sir John Betjeman: "Dear St Jude's in Deptford Town! Victorian, lovely, strong if coarse. But running feet will bring it down, so next year can you change the course?"

General Galtieri: "Hello? This is a very bad line. Hello? Ah, it is you, mi amigo! Have you heard that I am to be put in jail for writing guest columns for you? Si, it is true. But I am not afraid – I shall stand up for the truth always. Yes, I will send you a column from prison, which will be a big scoop for you, so I will be asking for more money. What was I doing this morning? I was packing for prison, my friend. My pyjamas, my typewriter, my medals. I am a simple man. A saint, you might say. Time will tell!"

Lord Lichfield and the most beautiful women in the world: "We watched the race from the window of my flat in Holland Park. At least, we would have done, but Fifi, who does not drink and had agreed to keep an eye open for the runners, reported after lunchtime that there was still no sign. We rang up the AA, and do you know, they weren't running through Holland Park at all! They had gone via Barking or somewhere dreadful. But we had a wonderful party."

Quentin Crisp: "I fled to New York from London to get away from the Marathon, and now I have found there is one here as well. Marathons are the most unstylish aspect of an unstylish era. The dress, of course, is distressingly uniform – what is the point of building up a costume over the years if one then takes it off and goes about in underwear? In a crowd of similarly dressed people? And no one, not even the winner, is looking their best at the end of the race. Panting never did anything for anyone, I'm afraid."

Illtyd Harrington: "Yes, of course I ran in the race. But not in the main race – I competed in the wheelchair race after the main event for disabled people. What a wonderful set of people they are! So brave, so uncomplaining, in the face of so much bureaucracy. Unfortunately, I was thrown out of the race because I wasn't disabled and because I was using my GLC chauffeur-driven wheelchair which apparently contravened the rules. But this was a misunderstanding and I am sure that a meaningful dialogue will clear everything up. If not, I shall arrange a race next year for people with unpronounceable first names."

The Queen: "Dreadful. It was absolutely dreadful. The litter, and the people going all over the grass, and loudspeakers blaring. Quite awful. Or so I'm told – I made sure I was out in the country. Well, one doesn't want the rush hour on Sunday as well, does one? No. Quite. By the way, this is strictly off the record, *entre nous*."

In tomorrow's SPECTRUM: Churchill's wartime plan for the union of Ireland

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 40)

ACROSS
1 Recklessness (11)
9 Bait (7)
10 Not busy (5)
11 Sheep (3)
13 Travel permit (4)
16 Fine deposit (4)
17 Assuredly (6)
18 Swarthy (4)
20 Accompaying (4)
21 Decadent (6)
22 Metrical foot (4)
23 Farm shelter (4)
25 Society girl (3)
28 Shrubs (5)
29 Axillae (7)
30 Callously (11)

DOWN
2 Venetian leaders (5)
3 Sufficient (4)
4 Period (4)
5 Get up (4)
6 Language (7)
7 Demanding employer (5,6)
8 Superficiality (11)
12 Money case (6)
14 Holy receptacle (3)
15 Prize draw (6)
19 Plant (7)
20 Insect trap (3)
24 On a line (5)
25 Challenge (4)
26 Wicket top (4)
27 So be it (4)

SOLUTION TO No 39
ACROSS: 1 Exciter 5 Humid 8 Eye 9 Glucose 10 Agora 11 Sub 12 Earthen 14 Misrepresents 16 Leucoma 18 Rock 21 Curse 22 Shindig 23 Lee 24 Today 25 Tatters
DOWN: 1 Edge 2 Court 3 Troublesomely 4 Reeve 5 Head restraint 6 Moorhen 7 Diagnose 13 Small cat 15 Spurred 17 Asset 19 Cadre 20 Ages

هكذا من الأصل

PROFILE: Georges Marchais

FINDINGS

The first in a weekly series on scientific research: ARCHAEOLOGY

A curse on the tax collector

The usual way of cursing someone in the Roman world was to write your curse on a strip of lead, roll it up and bury it in the temple grounds. One of the more tedious tasks of the archaeological conservator is to unroll these curses and to read them, though the British Latin in which they are written is often so bad as to defeat initial interpretation. Schoolboy Latin has nothing on the howlers made by the inhabitants of Roman Britain. But when they are unrolled, who is cursing whom? That is the problem facing the excavators of a possible Roman tax collectors, depot at Claydon Pike near Lechlade in Gloucestershire. Will the lead rolls here be the curses of the tax collector on those who pay their taxes late, or the curses of the taxpayers on the tax collectors? Or will they be the traditional curses of the Roman world concerning love that has gone wrong?

The site is a conundrum – a vast sprawling Roman settlement about to be destroyed by gravel digging. Clearly it was not a villa, but neither was it a village. Well-built Roman roads lead into it from all directions and there appears to be a temple at the centre. The presence of the Roman army – notably in the form of an amphora shard scratched with



the words LEG II A, that is, the Second Legion Augusta – is also indicated.

Excavator David Miles believes that it could be a tax depot where the natives drove in their taxes on the hoof, and the extensive compounds would have been collecting stalls for the aforesaid four-legged taxes.

New look at man



Peterhouse College, Cambridge, has long been the Cambridge stronghold for Tory academics. Grahame Clark was first Disney Professor of Archaeology and then Master of Peterhouse; since his recent retirement he has seized the chance of a broader look at archaeology and in The Identity of Man *(Methuen) he has laid down what many will see as the new Tory philosophy of archaeology – or at least the Peterhouse version of it.*

The key concern is with "cultural diversity". The process of humanization, he argues, did not advance in a uniform manner but assumed many guises and it is this variety of responses which distinguishes man from animals, and this diversity which gives man his identity. Archaeology, by enormously lengthening our knowledge of man's past, has emphasized this great diversity.

His major fear is that machine technology is tending to have a homogenizing effect on man, and that this combined with the intellectual threats of egalitarianism, will lead to dehumanization. The highest culture he argues, always appears in hierarchical societies.

Tories might like to ponder his final strictures on the European Common Market where "administrative stealth may serve to undermine traditional ways of doing things... It is beside the point to argue the logical superiority of litres to men accustomed to drinking their beer by pints. The process of homogenization, however convenient to administrators and accountants, is one which carried to its conclusion destroys not merely the diversity of cultural patterns but the dignity of man himself."

Sponsored digs



Whether we like it or not, we are moving into a new age. Archaeology is talking less of gouging money out of government, and more of sponsorship, competitions, and fairs; and there is even a renewed emphasis on that much-despised figure, the amateur archaeologist.

The best example of this is the Lloyds Bank Equipment Fund, which sets out to provide grants to enable independent archaeologists (amateur is a rude word – independent sounds much better) to buy equipment. The fund is now worth £2,000 annually and this year it was divided among 14 societies and individuals, which will enable them to buy equipment – from surveying aids and resistivity meters to, in one case, a radiocarbon date.

The fund is organized, somewhat to its own surprise, by the Royal Archaeological Institute, a venerable body founded in 1846, and which has been moving into those areas where others fear to tread: it is hard to know which has been the more surprised, Lloyds Bank at the success of its sponsorship, or the RAI at its boldness dabbling in these commercial liasons which its Victorian forebears would have found strange indeed – or would they?

Andrew Selkirk

The author is editor of Current Archaeology

The sick man of France

Georges Marchais is an ailing man of 62 at the head of an ailing party, also coincidentally aged 62. There are fresh rumours of the imminent departure of both – the former from the powerful post of General Secretary after 11 years, the latter from its two-year partnership with the socialists in Government – and the meeting of the French Communist Party's central committee this week is expected to be critical.

There is growing resentment among many militants at their party's participation in a government that has shifted even further to the right, and there is intensified criticism of Marchais and his disastrous leadership. When he took over in 1972, the Communists' support in the country was 20-25 per cent. In the 1981 presidential and parliamentary elections, it was 15 per cent and it is less than 10 per cent today, according to the latest unpublished opinion polls.

What used to be whispered is now being said out loud: Marchais has become a liability; he must go. "At the very top of the party machine, the final steps are being taken toward his elimination", an anonymous party leader was quoted as saying last week. Marchais himself is said to have spoken to close aides of his impending departure during a visit to China last October.

But the very orchestration of this campaign arouses suspicion. The Communist Party is not like other parties: it moves in its own mysterious, double-edged, coded way. The Secretary General is like the Soviet President. Once in office, he becomes synonymous with the party and is considered almost infallible, never to be criticized, ridiculed, or shown to be wrong (at least not in public or until he has gone).

Some observers believe the rumours have been deliberately started by the party leadership itself to scare the Government into making further concessions to the Communists for fear of finding Marchais, considered a "centrist", thrown out in favour of a more pro-Moscow hardliner, such as André Lajoinie, leader of the Communist group in the National Assembly and the favourite to succeed Marchais.

The party has had only three general secretaries in its history, and both the previous two, Maurice Thorez and Walbeck Rochet, left because of serious illness. In a normal political party, a leader might be expected to resign or be pushed out if the party reversed its policies; in the Communist Party, the General Secretary calmly makes the 180 degree turn and continues to act as if nothing has changed.

Marchais has already made at least two dramatic U-turns. In 1977 he broke away from the union he had helped to forge, stabbing the socialists in the back just before their expected victory in the 1978 parliamentary elections. And in 1981 he swung the Communists around in support of Mitterrand in the second round of the presidential elections, having campaigned against Mitterrand in the first round.

He could lead the Communists out of the government now, if need be, with as little compunction and probably with just as little threat to his position. Indeed, some believe that his position would be strengthened, arguing that the party could not take such a radical change of direction at the same time as a change of leadership. It is considered most unlikely that the Communists will leave the government in the short term, as they would have too much to lose and too little to gain in their present weak state.

Rumours of Marchais's impending demise began circulating last summer when *L'Humanité*, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, ran a front-page article reviving allegations that Marchais had collaborated with the Germans during the war. The only person who could have authorized such a blatant piece of *lèse-majesté* was Roland Leroy, editor-in-chief, who was kicked off the party's secretariat by Marchais in 1979 and who was his former rival for the post of General Secretary. Some believe that Leroy is behind the present campaign (if campaign it is) to get rid of Marchais.

Reports that Marchais had suffered a serious heart attack, his second in eight years, in August while on holiday in Bulgaria, helped to fuel last summer's rumours. Marchais denied the reports, but made much ado about going into hospital for a "routine" check-up at the end of September. He emerged triumphantly five days later with an alleged clean bill of health and a statement from the party's politburo expressing full support for his leadership and denouncing suggestions that he was about to be replaced as "odious and ridiculous".

Nevertheless, Marchais took a heart specialist with him on a trip to

A man of the people, his father was a quarryman

China a few weeks later, and it is now widely accepted that he did indeed suffer a heart attack. He has since cut down considerably on his heavy work schedule, and those who do not believe he will be pushed out, think he may decide to bow out gracefully, perhaps at the next party congress. That is scheduled for 1984, but may be brought forward to this year if the party's identity crisis worsens.

Several periods in Marchais's life remain unexplained. Where was he and what was he doing in the "missing" years between 1942, when he went to Germany, and 1946, when he reappeared as a CGT union official in Issy-les-Moulineaux outside Paris?

His rapid rise in the party, which he did not join until 1947 when he was already 27, also remains a mystery. That he was handpicked by Thorez, then General Secretary, is known, but why was he chosen? Did he or did he not go to Moscow in 1954/55 to attend the party "cadre" school? He has always refused to give an answer.

Like Thorez, Marchais is a "man of the people": his father was a quarryman and his mother of well-to-do peasant stock, both from Normandy, and he left school at 14 to become an apprentice mechanic. But unlike Thorez, Marchais never developed intellectual abilities or tastes. Indeed, Philippe Robrieux, author of a respected post-war history of the French Communist Party, who worked with Marchais until leaving the party in 1968, goes so far as to claim that Marchais is decidedly lacking in intelligence.

"No one ever dreamt that he would become General Secretary", Robrieux says. "Behind a bluff, often aggressive, facade, there was a nervous, weak man with little sense of humour. But the party doesn't choose men of intelligence and character. They want obedient men, and Marchais knew how to obey. He was also a dynamic hard worker, with a peasant's cunning and tenacity. And he knew how to work the party machine."

Marchais was the only western communist leader to be received by Andropov at the time of Brezhnev's funeral last October, and it was through a personal message from Andropov to Marchais earlier this year that the West first learnt that Shcharansky, the Soviet dissident, had given up his hunger strike. That kind of contact helps Marchais's prestige.

But Marchais is always at pains to stress the independence of the French Communist Party, insisting that there is "no one model of socialism", but that each party should adopt the model best suited to the history, needs, and aspirations of its own people. The recent expulsion of 47 spies from France was evidently acutely embarrassing for the party. Marchais could not afford to appear too critical for fear of appearing unpatriotic and too close to Moscow. He simply said it was a matter that did not involve the party, and that it in no way called into question their participation in the government.

In public, Marchais appears as an acerbic, dictatorial man, with unattractive dark heavy features reminiscent of Nixon, prone to flying into towering rages, ill at ease as a speaker on public platforms, but good at combative debate on television. Indeed, he became something of a television star during the last presidential elections, but now seems increasingly like a faded music-hall entertainer who has failed to renew his act. It was easier, of course, in opposition when he could attack and destroy; now he is almost permanently on the defensive.

Carlos Freire

But there is another Marchais: the popular party man, who demands court-like loyalty from his subordinates, but knows how to reward them with warmth, familiarity and even a certain charm; and the gentle family man, devoted to (and dominated by) his second wife, Liliane, aged 46, also a party worker, and their 13-year-old son Olivier. Marchais also has three daughters by his first marriage to Paulette, a shop sales-girl, whom he divorced in 1967 after 26 years of marriage.

The private Marchais is a polite, sentimental man of simple tastes. He likes sentimental films, comics, going for walks, shooting in the country, an evening in front of the "télé". He is an ardent fan of the St Etienne football club. Once quite a *bon viveur*, he has had to cut back on his eating and drinking since his first heart attack.

Officially he receives only a modest salary from the party (6.000 francs a month in 1979, or only a little over £500). He evidently gets many perks. He lives in a six-room house in a fashionable Paris suburb, and has a second house in the country with a garden and, according to neighbours, a swimming pool and sauna. He has three cars, including a Renault 30, a full-time chauffeur, an armed bodyguard, a "daily help" to clean the house, and a special tutor for his son, who is reputed to be a bit of a tear-away. (Marchais recently won a libel case against a police federation which had accused his son of taking part in a "gang bang".)

He always travels first-class on planes, when not using the private plane provided for him during elections by Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, the "red millionaire". He either takes his holidays in eastern block countries or hires a villa in Corsica. Winter holidays are often spent on the Cote d'Azur.

Two houses, three cars and a bodyguard

Marchais's most likely replacement, Lajoinie, aged 53, and President of the parliamentary group of 44 Communist MPs, asked recently: "What good does it do French people to vote for the left if our policy is aligned to that of other countries governed by the right?" A former student at the Moscow "cadre" school, he is said to have the backing of Gaston Plissonnier, a pro-Moscow hardliner, member of the politburo for the past 19 years, and the reputed "kingmaker" in the party.

However, Charles Fiterman, aged 49, Minister for Transport and the only Communist included in the government's new streamlined "economic war" cabinet, is by far the most popular of the Communist leaders both in the party and in the country. He is a moderate, representing the opposite wing of the party to Lajoinie, and until now has been an ardent supporter of the Communists' participation in government, though even he is said to be beginning to have doubts. A former personal assistant of Marchais, he was originally groomed by him to be his successor.

Diana Geddes

A twisting road to French socialism

Marchais has been leader of the French Communist Party (PCF) since 1969 when his predecessor, Waldeck Rochet, fell victim to a stroke which left him in a permanent coma. It was soon apparent that Rochet would be able to play no further part in the party's affairs, although he did not die until this year. But Marchais's position as leader was formalized only gradually: he was named assistant general secretary in February 1970, and full general secretary only in December 1972.

At the time of his elevation Marchais was an utterly colourless figure, literally as well as figuratively. I remember listening to him read out the five-hour general report at the party congress in 1970, without a trace of expression at any point.

His position from 1961 until that time had been that of organization secretary. He was the perfect apparatchik. In a communist party, as in any totalitarian organization, it is only the colourless and the unquestionably loyal who have any chance of promotion.

Once securely established as leader, one is free to reveal other sides of one's personality, and it may be useful to do so – especially if, as in the case of the PCF, one is in the business of fighting elections and therefore of seeking to influence public opinion.

So it was with Marchais. In the course of the early 1970s he transformed himself, or at least his public image, and with it that of his party. Colour appeared in his cheeks, the plaster face was suddenly animated. A telepersonality was born, one that clearly revelled in the cut and thrust of argument with hostile journalists and political opponents

The new Marchais did not have to rely on a prepared text. He could ad-lib better than most French politicians. By the late 1970s his knockabout television performances were more popular than soap opera.

The transformation of Marchais coincided with that of his party, symbolized by its move from the drab pre-war headquarters at 44 rue Le Pelletier to the dazzling glass palace in the Place du Colonel Fabien.

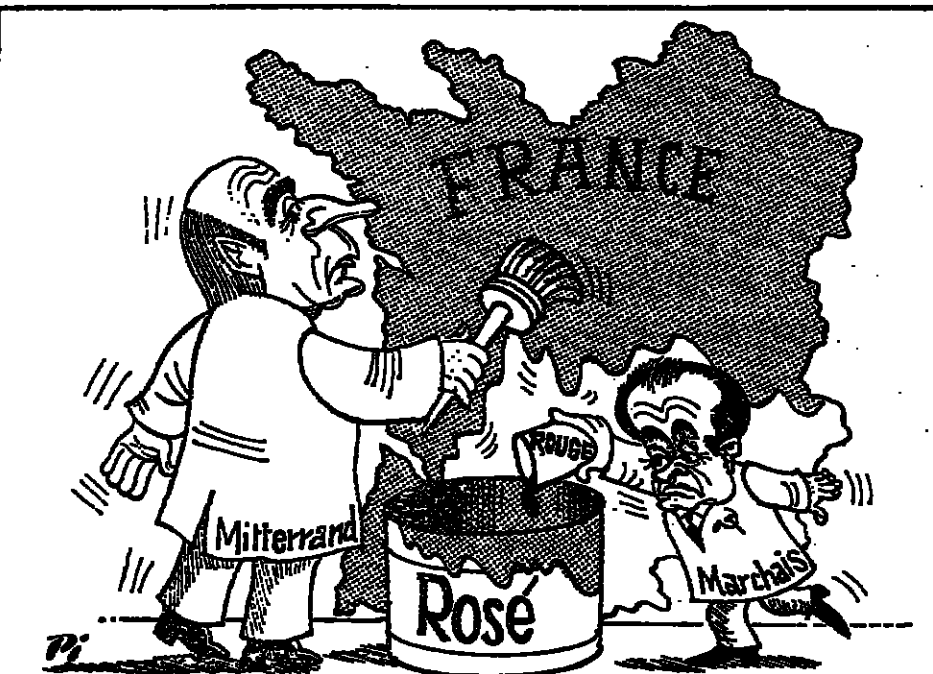
Although the real decision-making processes remained highly secretive, the party made a show of demystifying itself, allowing journalists to attend cell meetings, for instance.

There were also changes in the content of its policies. Marchais's rise to the leadership coincided with the period of "normalized" relations with the Soviet party, after the row over the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Being neither a member of parliament nor a noted public speaker, he had not been publicly involved in the attempts during the 1960s to forge new links with other opposition forces and to liberalize the party's image, so Marchais was at first identified as "Moscow's man", and bitterly attacked by those like Roger Garaudy (formerly the party's leading philosopher) and Charles Tillon (its military leader during the Resistance) who had hoped to see the party develop a more radical opposition to Stalinism both at home and abroad. Both these men were expelled in 1970 and it seemed at first that a period of re-Stalinization had set in.

But by the end of 1970 Marchais had consolidated his position within the party and was able to show that it would be at least as independent under his leadership as under his predecessor.

The "Marchais line" combined freedom to criticize specific actions by the Soviet Union and its satellite regimes with acceptance of East European society as genuinely socialist (ie, in the last resort preferable to existing capitalist society in the West) and de facto acceptance of Soviet leadership in the international communist movement. But in November 1975 Marchais suddenly swung much more violently against Moscow, aligning himself with the much more liberal Italian party.

And in January 1976 he came out with statements on



the "French road to socialism", indicating that the PCF would now drop the term "dictatorship of the proletariat", which no longer accurately expressed its policy, and restated the party's attachment to democracy, pluralism of political parties and freedom of speech. Marchais stayed away from the Soviet party congress in February 1976.

It turned out, however, that none of these changes had altered the fundamental character of the party. In 1977 Marchais was able to execute a classic communist U-turn without any public debate in the party, indeed without anyone outside the inner core of leaders being sure to this day just why he did it, or whether he did it of his own volition or under pressure – and if under pressure whether it was generated from Moscow or from within the party itself.

For whatever reason, the party suddenly broke off negotiations with its Socialist allies on updating the common programme they had signed in 1972, and launched a vitriolic campaign of attacks on the Socialists for their alleged betrayal of left-wing unity – a campaign which effectively scuppered the left's chances of winning power in the 1978 general election.

The underlying reason for the change of tack was, almost certainly, the realization that the union of the left was benefiting the Socialists more than the Communists and that the latter were losing their position as France's main left-wing party. In order to wreck Mitterrand's Socialist Party, Marchais was prepared to abandon Eurocommunism and return to close identification with Moscow. Thus he gave full support to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, while in September 1980 he went so far as to declare that Mitterrand, if elected president, "would carry out the same policy" as Giscard d'Estaing.

The following month a national party conference nominated Marchais himself as the Communist candidate in the 1981 presidential election. The object was, clearly, to destroy the strength and popularity of the Socialist Party by destroying the unity of the left on which Mitterrand had based his strategy. But in the event Marchais's campaign had exactly the opposite effect. By allowing the Socialists to take sole credit for efforts to maintain the unity of the left it drove many traditional Communist voters into Mitterrand's arms, and by emphasizing the difference between Communists and Socialists it strengthened the credibility of the latter, as an independent force able and willing to safeguard French democracy, in the eyes of the floating centre.

Marchais ended up with *only 15 per cent of the popular* vote – the lowest percentage his party had had in any French national election since 1936. Only by switching his support to Mitterrand on the second ballot, enabling himself to claim a share of credit for the left-wing victory, could Marchais retain some shreds of self-respect for his party. In June 1981 he was able to place four members of the party in the new government, but only on most humiliating terms, which amounted to promising unconditional Communist support for Socialist policies all along the line.

The expulsion of 47 Soviet representatives from France is only the latest of many helpings of humble pie that Marchais has had to swallow since 1981, and in the municipal elections last month his party suffered further losses. In any other party a leader with such an appalling record of failure would surely now be ditched, but in a communist party one cannot assume that this will be the case. Marchais is only the third leader of the party since 1930. His two predecessors were removed by natural causes, not resignation or dismissal. There is no procedure for removing a leader, or even for criticizing one so long as he is in office.

If Marchais is removed, it will not be the result of an open debate in the central committee, but of a decision taken behind closed doors in the politburo or, more likely, by a secret and illicit cabal of two or three influential people within it. Even that would be highly unorthodox: when it was done to Khrushchev in 1964, the PCF actually sent a mission to Moscow to protest.

Edward Mortimer

Achilles heel of wartime

Marchais has an Achilles heel: his war record, or, rather, lack of one. In December 1942, as an unknown worker in the French aircraft industry, he went to work in Germany. He says that he did so against his will, his services being requisitioned under a law affecting workers with special skills, and that in May 1943 he managed to get leave to go back to Paris on a visit, after which he went AWOL and never returned to Germany. There is no proof that he volunteered to work in Germany, as has often been alleged, and documents purporting to prove that he was still in Germany in 1944 seem inconclusive. But Marchais has been equally unable to prove that he was back in France by then; and even if he did go to Germany against his will that was contrary to Communist propaganda of the time, which urged young men to flee such service and take to the maquis. Marchais, then in his early twenties, has never claimed to have taken any part in the Resistance in which thousands of his contemporaries died. He did not join the Communist Party until 1947.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about all this is that it did not stop him becoming party leader (although senior people in the party must have known about it), and has not stopped him remaining party leader since it became public, although he has repeatedly been attacked for it. It may not be complete coincidence that he became party leader at the same time that President Pompidou, who also took no part in the Resistance, took over the leadership of the Gaullist movement. 1969 was the year when "what did you do in the war?" ceased to be the most important question a French politician could be asked.

THE TIMES DIARY

Wicked but nice

When Michael Winner's remake of *The Wicked Lady* is premiered on Thursday, Margaret Lockwood, the star of the original film, will be there to take a bow from the stage. Lockwood's last appearance was a cameo role in *The Slipper and the Rose*, made in 1976. She lives quietly in Kingston upon Thames, goes out little, and turned down Winner's offer of a small part in the new film. She did, however, accept an invitation to dinner with Winner, who declares that at the age of 10, he was in love with her.

When Lockwood attended the 1945 premiere of the first film, her low-cut dresses were thought sensational, but Queen Mary told Lockwood she thought the film "rather nice". Later scenes had to be reshot for the American censor to cover excessive cleavage. This time, of course, the censor has let through a well-publicized scene in which Lockwood's successor, Faye Dunaway, has a whip-fight with a topless gypsy girl.

Unhappy ending

Sir Harold Hobson, the doyen of theatre critics, reveals in the new issue of *Drama* magazine an unhappy incident which, he says, "made me think over again the method by which I have been judging plays over the last 40 years". Hobson, who is 78 and a polio victim, was being driven to a side entrance of the Strand Theatre to see Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing*.

Usually when his car stops to drop him, Hobson says, his evident disabilities are regarded with sympathetic understanding. But on this occasion, when his chauffeur got out to open the door he was set upon by the driver of a car behind and subjected to a hail of blows.

Understandably the dramatic incident upset Hobson considerably. It was not until the second act of *The Real Thing*, he says, that he could become absorbed in the play; and the whole of his piece has, I fear, something of a valedictory tone.

● *A chalked notice outside Stockwell underground last week announced: "We apologize for delays to trains on the Victoria Line. This was due to smouldering on the track." London Transport confusing the cause with the effect?*

Battle lines

When David Waine, the newly appointed head of the BBC Television Network Centre at Birmingham, takes up his post, he will inherit three envelopes left by his predecessor, Phil Sidey. Sidey says they contain all any incumbent needs to know about the inevitable Birmingham versus London confrontations. Opening the first envelope for guidance he will find the succinct note: "Blame Sidey." The advice for the second row reads: "Restructure local management." The third envelope's message is: "Prepare three envelopes."

Bailing out

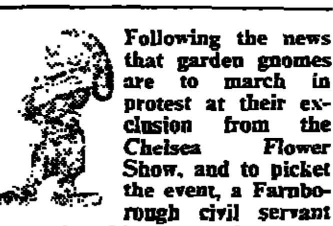
I have another cricket record unlikely to be bettered (or rather worsed) in the *Guinness Book of Club Cricket Records* which John Fogg is preparing. It is that set by Pat Auld, as opener for Beckenham in a needle match against Blackheath just after the war. He was clean bowled first ball, the only ball of the match. Auld was engulfed in a torrential downpour before he reached the pavilion, and there was no more play.

Dig this

British technology broke new ground in the US last week, proving that you do not have to stir from your chair to turn the first sod these days. Thomas Kean, governor of New Jersey, ceremonially started work on a £4m laboratory using a remote-controlled industrial robot from the comfort of his office 20 miles away. The whole business was witnessed by an assembly of dignitaries, watching on closed circuit television at a reception several miles from both Governor's office and building site. No one wants to stand on ceremony these days.

Standard work

In view of the lack of imagination shown by the European Parliament in the choice of a flag for Europe (they opted for the old Council of Europe flag, a dull duster with 12 gold stars on a blue field) I am inviting my readers to enter the competition which many MEPs, including British Conservatives, had suggested should be organized. Send your designs, in words or drawings, and I will award a bottle of champagne for the most vivid.



Following the news that garden gnomes are to march in protest at their exclusion from the Chelsea Flower Show, and to picket the event, a Farnborough civil servant reports that his gnome has gone AWOL. The little chap sat in the front garden, and came with the house, but one morning there was a note inside the front door and outside no gnome. The note read: "After years of devoted but unrewarded service to you and your predecessor I think I deserve a break." For the last seven months the former owner has been receiving postcards from capitals around the world. The points at which these cards were posted now almost encircle the globe, so hopes are growing that the errant gnome may soon return home

PHS



April 1943: German troops patrol the blazing Warsaw ghetto as they put down the uprising

Warsaw: new wounds for old

Roger Boyes reports on the strains brought to the surface as Polish Jews mark the 40th anniversary of their rising against the Nazis

Warsaw

At night, when the air was punctuated by shots and screams, Janusz Korczak, the Polish Jewish teacher and writer, would take a pen and a bottle of vodka and record the horror-as-normality of the Warsaw ghetto. "There are problems", he wrote, "that lie like bloodstained rags right across the pavement. People cross to the other side of the street or avert their eyes. I do the same."

In the back rooms of the ghetto, *the Jewish Fighting League* discussed how to obtain enough guns to stage an uprising. Some were *smuggled in by non-conformist* partisans disguised as firemen; some were delivered by couriers crawling through the sewers; some were even bought from Germans on the black market.

The Jewish resistance had to act swiftly: as early as 1941, the daily ghetto ration was 184 calories a person and almost 50,000 died of starvation. By 1942, hundreds of thousands of the Jews in the ghetto had been transported to Treblinka and other camps, crippling the resistance.

Forty years ago tomorrow, just before a *new round of SS* deportations, the ghetto exploded and for almost three weeks the Jews fought the German troops, mining entrances, hurling home-made hand grenades and firing the few weapons they had. The SS used tanks and flame throwers – "the Germans destroyed us with fire", as one survivor put it – and razed the ghetto, once a sort of home for 450,000 Jews.

Today the area of the ghetto is covered by high-rise blocks and modern empty-shelved supermarkets and there are few physical signs of the former community. Korczak, who died *in Treblinka* with the children of his orphanage, listed five qualities of the ghetto: "1. A prison. 2. A plague-stricken area. 3. A *mating ground. 4. A lunatic asylum.* 5. A casino. Monaco-style – the stake, your head".

Now, as Jewish delegations from Israel, Britain and elsewhere come to Warsaw for the anniversary, we can give the ghetto a sixth attribute: it is a symbol of the acute sensitivity of relations between Polish Jews and gentiles.

If ever there was an anniversary that should have been celebrated with calm and collected memories, *this was it. But it was not to be.* A row has flared over the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organi*zation in the diplomatic ceremonies*, and some delegations teetered on the brink of a boycott, with the Israelis under strict orders to return home if the PLO should as much show their faces near the ghetto.

Boycott was in the air anyway, with some Jews saying that antisemitism is still rife in Poland and planning an alternative ceremony to show their contempt.

The pomp of the anniversary celebrations this year suggests however, that the Jaruzelski government is keen to heal old wounds. Warsaw's only remaining synagogue *is to be reopened, a book praising* the contributions of Polish Jewry has been published and General Mieczyslaw Moczar, a politician closely connected with the antisemitic campaign of 1968, has been quietly pensioned off.

These are more than gestures: it is evident that General Jaruzelski was never happy about the excesses of *1967-68, when the then leader* Wladyslaw Gomulka denounced the presence of a "Zionist fifth column" *in Polish society*. Jaruzelski's advisers include many who resisted the dismissal of Jews from their jobs.

Resentment still rankles, however. Dr Marek Edelman, one of the few survivors of the uprising, has said he will not take part in the celebrations. Friction between Polish gentiles and Jews did not begin in 1968. In the nineteenth century Poland had the largest Jewish community in the world: sometimes the interests of gentiles and Jews coincided (*as in the 1830 uprising*), sometimes not. Tension was all too evident during the ghetto events in *the last war*.

Some Jews argue that more could have been done to help the ghetto resist the Germans. The Poles reply that they did all within their limited power, for the underground cells were not well developed in the spring of 1943 and guns were scarce. Jews were helped to escape from the ghetto through the sewers, and sheltered: but it is also true that some partisan groups in the countryside fought Jewish groups.

The rights and wrongs are still argued, but the arithmetic of the period shows the immensity of the *Nazi terror and the limited opportunities* for resistance. Six million inhabitants of Poland died during the war, almost half of them Polish Jews. Altogether more than 11 million people (of all nationalities) lost their lives in occupied Poland.

Dr Edelman, who was dismissed *from his hospital in 1968* but who now works as a heart specialist in Lodz, says it is futile to talk in a serious way about antisemitism in Poland. "When the problem surfaces it is for political reasons. Sometimes they say Jews are good, sometimes Jews are bad – and then they try to impose this difference on us as if it had some kind of objective meaning. *But this happens not only in* Poland. It has been happening since the beginning of civilization."

Dr Edelman's refusal to take part in the celebrations has more to do with his disapproval of government policies. *He fought, he declared in a* recent interview, against the use of terror during the ghetto uprising. "*The point is that authorities who* have absolute power and who want to maintain this power have to resort to terror despite the wishes of society. Such methods usually begin with minor things such as the withdrawal of privileges, then people get sent to prison, then to camps and ultimately people get killed. This is the road followed by each authority that does not have the support of society."

He was not accusing the Polish government of being *totalitarian*: but his gesture had to be made now.

This apocalyptic vision is, of course, not shared by the government, whose officials argue that they are trying to gain the support of society, *even if they do not have it at* present. Dr Edelman's arguments are those of Solidarity sympathizers who argue that a government, however well intentioned, that acts in the name of the people but against its wishes eventually has to resort to direct enforcement and that such methods destroy the credibility of its policies. This is the most fundamental disagreement in Polish society.

Some wounds may be allowed to heal; others remain resolutely open.

Vox populist: the rise of the radical right





Conservatives old style: Eisenhower, Macmillan, Giscard, Adenauer



Populists ascendant: Thatcher, Strauss, Reagan, Begin

In Britain, as in other countries of western Europe, the political alignments of the post-war era are rapidly disappearing. Conservatives now seek not preservation of the status quo but radical change, while Social Democrats and Liberals proclaim the need to restore a lost consensus – a better yesterday, in Ralf Dahrendorf's unkind phrase.

Mrs Thatcher hopes to be able to secure a thorough transformation of society with the aid of Conservative votes, while the Alliance courts radical opinion in aid of essentially restorative ends. Meanwhile socialists, half-conscious that history has passed them by, exceed Alice herself in their ability to believe impossible things.

This transformation of ideologies is characteristic not just of Britain but of politics in the West as a whole. The main beneficiary of the transformation has been the populist right, an animal as different from traditional conservatism as it is from its ideological competitors. But its success has been in the realm of rhetoric rather than achievement. *For who can doubt that those* countries which have clung to consensus models of government – Austria, Norway, Sweden – have better economic records than Britain or the United States. The consensual democracies have won the economic battles even if they have lost the ideological war.

It was perhaps to be expected that the philosophy of consensus would find itself under pressure after the recession. What is remarkable is that the recession has given rise not to the politics of economic self-interest driving voters to the left, but to a populist reaction on the right.

In the inter-war years this reaction took a primitive and irrationalist form. *Today it lies firmly within the* framework of democratic thought and practice, linking politicians *such as Ronald Reagan, Margaret* Thatcher, Jacques Chirac, Franz Josef Strauss and Menachem Begin in a new International of the populist right.

The conventional wisdom of 20 years ago declared that it would *prove electorally suicidal* for conservative parties to embrace the radical right. Yet populism finds itself in the ascendant in conservative parties almost everywhere, and it has been able to win over electoral constituencies not normally associated with right-wing parties. In Israel, Mr Begin's support comes from the less affluent while Labour *relies on the comfortably off. In the* United States, Mr Reagan found himself in 1980 with less support than Gerald Ford among the business and professional classes, but running ahead of his predecessor among such notably un-Republican groups as northern Catholics, poor whites and Orthodox Jews. This may prefigure electoral patterns in western Europe with the evacuation of the centre benefiting the right and not the left.

In the immediate post-war years, conservatives – Eisenhower, Macmillan, Adenauer – were sceptical, managerial and internationalist. The contemporary right, however, is not very conservative. It seeks not to preserve a consensus but to transform it. The dictates of national self-interest should prevail over *international cooperation*, and institutions whose purpose it is to promote such cooperation, such as *the EEC and the United Nations, are* looked on with disfavour if not outright hostility.

The policy of detente, pioneered *by a previous generation* of conservatives – Nixon, Kissinger, Heath and Pompidou – is seen as mere appeasement, although the only alternative which President Reagan has so far produced has been the belief that the world would be a safer place if the Soviet Union were to go away; true, no doubt, but not a very illuminating guide to practical action.

In domestic affairs, the radical right differentiates itself sharply *from the managerial conservatism of* Nixon, Heath and Giscard d'Estaing. To confine government to the administration of the mixed economy and the welfare state would be merely to perpetuate the disease from which western economies suffer. The cure is to be found not in managing the economy but in a radical moral transformation. Governments influence events by affecting popular attitudes; they reduce inflation not through the mechanisms of social engineering such as incomes policies but by restoring the moral values of an individualist society – self-discipline and responsibility. It is in this sense that Mrs Thatcher's celebrated appeal to the Victorian virtues is to be understood.

But above all, for Reagan, Mrs *Thatcher and Begin alike*, conservatism, if it is to remain a viable political philosophy, must base itself on religion. The moralism of the *radical right is religious* in origin, and imposes fundamentalist categories on the complexities of economics and foreign affairs. *In meeting* the widespread desire for simple solutions, it reveals itself as an intellectual movement of a peculiarly innocent kind.

In most western democracies, the radical right finds itself in competition with a model of government whose spiritual home lies in West Germany and Scandinavia, based on *consensus and power-sharing* and buttressed by proportional representation. It is between these two models of government – the Californian and the Scandinavian – that the fundamental choice for western electorates is increasingly likely to lie.

How paradoxical that it is the philosophy of social consensus *which finds itself* on the defensive, threatened by doctrines which have turned the economies of Britain and *the United States into* disaster areas. The popularity off the radical right is indeed a tribute to the power of *human credulity*, the triumph of hope over experience.

Vernon Bogdanor

The author is a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. His book, Multi-Party Politics and the Constitution, *will be published by the Cambridge University Press next month.*

Gerald Kaufman

The price some pay for the Tories

Mr Dick in *David Copperfield* could not keep King Charles's head out of his thoughts. Whatever he wrote, whatever he said, in the end he always got round to this *obsession*. Every government has its King Charles's head: For the first three years of Sir Harold Wilson's 1964-70 administration it was the parity of the pound; under Mr Heath, the trade unions. The present government's King Charles's head is inflation.

Such preoccupations, however important in themselves, can seriously distort both economic policy and its presentation; the drive to deal with one overriding problem may lead to disregard of other matters. What is more, if an administration fails or simply appears to fail on the principal issue to which *it has particularly directed* the electorate's attention, voters can hardly be blamed for judging that administration harshly, even if it is highly successful in other areas.

In the five months to the end of *March 1983*, the pound fell by 14.3 per cent against the dollar, yet hardly anyone turned a hair; the 14.3 per cent devaluation of the pound in November 1967 was regarded as a devastating defeat for the Wilson government. Mr Heath was toppled because he was unable to curb the trade unions, having made legislation to deal with their alleged misdemeanour the centrepiece of his appeal to the country in 1974.

It may well be argued that this government is in a far more favourable position. It chose the *fight* against inflation as the motivator of its policies, and inflation is indeed falling, even if from time to time interrupted by a statistical hiccough. That is one reason why Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Dr Pangloss of this regime, is going around assuring us that all's for the best in this best of all possible worlds. The problem for Sir Geoffrey *is that his definition of* inflation may not be accepted by the voters.

For the Chancellor, *inflation* is measured by the index of retail prices; currently, this is well down on *the level he inherited*, so in his opinion the problem is on its way to being cured. Voters look at the issue from a different standpoint. They will listen, possibly respectfully, *more* likely with bafflement, to alleged experts' definitions of inflation. They will then go to the shops and buy things. If they get fewer goods this month for the same money they paid last month, they will complain about rising prices, whatever they are told they ought to believe.

In the real world of wage packets and cash registers, the bread-winner will judge the prices of commodities and services against the amount of money he has available to pay for them. Inflation, to ordinary, uncomplicated people, may be judged by what they have left over after buying the essentials of life.

The official index of retail prices fails to tell us how the finances of pensioners or council house tenants or beer drinkers are affected by the prices they have to pay. The information recently published by the Treasury, which shows how many minutes the average employee has to work to earn the money to buy necessities and luxuries alike, is a far more reliable indication of how people will react to government claims of victory over inflation.

The council tenant, who last year had to work six hours and 31 minutes to pay his weekly rent, as against four hours 15 minutes in 1979, will greet Sir Geoffrey's Panglossian claims with a distinct sniff. So will the eater of beef, who had to work 4 per cent harder to buy his sirloin; and so especially will the car driver, who needed to work 28 per cent harder than under the last Labour government to pay for his petrol.

"Well! my dear Pangloss," said Candide, "when you were hanged, dissected, stunned with blows and made to row in the galleys, did you always think that everything was for the best in this world?" – "I am still of my first opinion," replied Pangloss, "for after all, I am a philosopher."

Sir Geoffrey may judge inflation as a philosopher-politican. The danger for him is that the voters, come the general election, may recall too vividly being hanged for their rent, dissected for their beef, stunned for their mortgage and made to row in the galleys for their pension.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

Trevor Fishlock

City of turbans and tensions

Amritsar

In the picture gallery of the Golden Temple here the children gape at the horrors *of their history*. Paintings show Sikhs being done to death, beheaded, sawn in half and skewered. *There are also photographs of* recent corpses, accorded the status of martyrs, their fatal wounds highlighted with red paint.

"See how the children look," the guide says. "It is good for them to learn how we have been persecuted."

The sense of being special, a proud minority which has fought for survival, is instilled in Sikhs. It is one of the roots of the growing tension and violence in Punjab, the Sikhs' homeland and India's most prosperous state.

The troubles here pose a difficult and dangerous problem for Mrs Indira Gandhi's government. Events can rapidly get out of hand, as was *shown recently when more than 20* militants blocking a road were killed by police.

The price for political *mismanagement* could be high. A slow fuse has been burning, and Mrs Gandhi is keenly aware that the fuse in Assam smouldered for a long time before the explosion of violence in February.

It is impossible to separate the religious from the political in Punjab. In the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest place, twin flagpoles symbolize the link between faith and politics.

Hymns are sung around the clock, and the Holy Book, the focus of Sikh worship, is read continuously for the thousands of pilgrims who come every day to pray and to bathe in the temple pool.

The temple precincts house the offices of the Sikh Akali Party, long at loggerheads with the government, whose 45 political and religious demands are headed by a call for home rule.

The precincts also house the religious hardliners' leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, whose fundamentalism is seen as a dangerous strand in the Punjab tangle.

The authorities are angry because Sikh temples in Punjab are used as refuges by men on the run. The police dare not enter them, and certainly not the Golden Temple itself, for fear of violent reaction. A common sight at the temple are the Nihang Sikhs, the warrior corps who carry swords, bows and arrows and spears, and see *themselves as* defenders of the faith.

Outside the temple the police are in strength and are armed. Troops of the Border Security Force have been sent to the city. Meanwhile, Sikhs make token breaches of the law every day, and are arrested, as part of the campaign to make Mrs Gandhi give in. A scoreboard has *been* erected at the temple which gives a daily tally of those arrested since last August. The score now is *more* than 100,000. For many Sikhs arrest is a badge of honour.

History is a potent ingredient of the Punjab crisis. Sikh prayers end with the names of martyrs, and Sikhs know how their pacifist religion, founded in 1499, became a militant fraternity 200 years later as a defence against Moghul (Muslim) oppression.

In 1699 their leader baptized his followers (Sikh means disciple) with sugared water called amrit, hence the name of their holy city, Amritsar. He also ordered them to adopt their distinctive appearance and accoutrements, to wear their beards and hair uncut, to carry daggers, to bury caste identity by *taking the surname Singh, meaning* lion.

In part the present troubles arise from Sikh *fears that their faith is* being eroded, that the dividing line between Sikhism and Hinduism is growing weaker.

Many Sikhs have been cutting their hair and dropping out of the faith. The new fundamentalism espoused by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale is a reaction to this, an assertion of the vital differentia of the Sikhs. When a religious moderate was murdered, a hardliner commented that the killers had "restored the humbled pride of the Sikhs and given an upward twist to their downfallen moustaches".

This religious aspect, the perceived threat to a minority's existence, plays its part in the power *struggle in Punjab. It is exploitable.*

Sikh pressure led to the state being redrawn in 1966 to create a Punjab in which Sikhs were in a substantial majority. But that majority has now declined to 52 per cent and the Akalis have lost power to Mrs Gandhi's party. They want it back.

They have been able to harness a number of grievances. Although Sikhs enjoy the economic fruits of their noted enterprise, they still feel Punjab does not get a fair deal from Delhi, that they should have more industry, that their large contribution to the Indian economy should be recognized. They feel done down over the sharing of their river waters with other states, and angry that fewer Sikhs are being recruited into the army.

The Akali leadership talks of the Sikhs being humiliated by the government, of not being recognized as a distinct entity. The Sikhs are immensely pleased by the House of Lords' comment in the recent "turban case" in Britain that the Sikhs are almost a nation.

The Akalis do not recognize the Indian constitution, feeling they were cheated out of autonomy.

It is clear that many moderate Sikhs, appalled as they are by the violence, feel that their community has not been well treated by the government. Although Mrs Gandhi has granted some of the Sikh *demands there is a feeling that this* was done too late.

The Punjab troubles are complicated, and even Sikhs sometimes confess themselves unable to comprehend the tangle. Akali leaders say theirs is a battle for survival. For some Sikhs it seems to be a struggle for struggle's sake. For others there is a proud minority's wish to be recognized.

There are two explosive elements in Punjab's crisis. One is the inseparability of politics and religion; emotions are easily aroused. The second is the relationship between the Sikhs and the *Hindu* community. There is a fear that Hindu tempers may grow dangerously short as the Sikhs press their demands.

Flodden Field lies off the A697 and not the A68, as stated in an article on April 9.

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES

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DR KOHL TAKES A HAND

It is appropriate that Chancellor Helmut Kohl should have concluded his visit to Washington last week with the announcement that he is to go to Moscow before the end of June. West Germany occupies a critical position in this year of delicate negotiations between east and west. It is one of the principal European allies of the United States – some would say the most important ally – and it is the principal political target of the Soviet Union in the present game of pressure and counter-pressure over intermediate range nuclear missiles. It plans to have both Pershing II and Cruise missiles on its territory unless a Geneva settlement makes this unnecessary. But it also has strong anti-nuclear protest movements, so it is compelled to pursue arms negotiations vigorously. All the manoeuvring over the missiles is to a significant extent a struggle for German opinion.

This requires Chancellor Kohl to play an active role. He is all the better equipped to do so because of the confidence he commands in Washington. He won wholehearted praise, when he went there last November for the first time since he became Chancellor, because of his unequivocal support for western defence policy. The Reagan administration invested all its hopes on his reelection last month and was much relieved by the outcome of the German poll. So he is well placed to talk to Mr Andropov without incurring suspicions among his allies that he might be compromising the western position.

The purpose of Chancellor Kohl's visit should not be to negotiate a deal with Mr Andropov, but to make it clear that the west wants one. To stress this is not a sign of weakness but a condition of strength. The Soviet Union cannot be expected to make the necessary compromises unless it believes that there is a genuine will for a settlement on the other side. No less important, the governments of the west will not be able to retain the confidence of their own peoples unless there is faith in their good intentions. It will be easier for the west to bargain firmly if it is evident that it is bargaining seriously.

Dr Kohl was right to emphasize to President Reagan last week that personal contacts between western and Soviet leaders are desirable. They are not the proper forum for detailed negotiations, but if sensibly prepared, without rhetorical excess, they can reduce tension without requiring any concession of substance. In this context the Adelman appointment suggests a lack of sensitivity to opinion at home and abroad – though on balance it was a good thing that the Senate did confirm his appointment last week.

It is by no means clear how much of a positive asset Mr Kenneth Adelman will be as the principal arms control negotiator for the United States. His response to questioning before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did not indicate that he had either a deep understanding or a consistent approach to the highly complex issues involved. So much so that, even though it is under Republican control, the committee recommended against his nomination.

But had the full Senate refused to confirm his appointment it would have had a serious negative effect upon the Geneva negotiations. It would have implied that President Reagan no longer had the support of Congress for his arms control policy. The Senate Finance Committee had already voted to halve the increase in defence expenditure that the President was demanding for the next financial year – another example of Mr Reagan's inability to rely upon a Republican majority. This week the House of Representatives is expected to vote in favour of a nuclear arms freeze, having postponed a decisive vote last week after declining to amend the proposition more to the President's liking.

If, on top of all this, Mr Reagan had been unable despite intensive lobbying to get his nominee approved, it would have seemed that he had lost the necessary domestic backing to pursue an arms control negotiation right through to an effective conclusion. That would have sent precisely the wrong message both to his European allies and to the Soviet Union.

There is another negative reason for welcoming Mr Adelman's confirmation. Despite his impressive title as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, his is unlikely to be the decisive voice on policy or tactics. The President has placed overall responsibility in the hands of the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz. The Pentagon and the National Security Council will continue to make their contributions. In determining the course to be pursued Mr Adelman's will be just one of a number of voices around the table, and not the most influential.

To implement the policy there are Ambassador Edward Rowny, the chief American negotiator for Start (Strategic arms reduction talks) and Ambassador Paul Nitze, the chief negotiator for the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) discussions. They will continue to conduct the negotiations with their Soviet counterparts. Mr Adelman is not the ignoramus that has sometimes been portrayed, but neither does he possess the specialized experience in this field that would equip him to give detailed instructions to men of their background.

It is more probable that his particular constructive contribution will be to reassure right-wing sentiment in the United States, to which the Reagan administration is peculiarly sensitive and with which Mr Adelman has strong connexions, that essential American interests are not being sacrificed in the pursuit of a settlement. That will be important during the course of negotiations: it might be decisive if a settlement is available.

There is no reason to believe therefore, as many of the President's critics have suggested, that the appointment of Mr Adelman indicates that Mr Reagan is not interested in an arms control agreement. What the episode has shown is a lack of finesse. It is important that this failing should be corrected if the administration is not to lose the confidence of its allies and its own public – in which case it might be pushed into concessions that it ought not to make.

MR PAPUSOIU POPS UP AGAIN

Mr Stancu Papusoiu's reappearance this side of the iron curtain, without money and without a railway ticket but in possession this time of a valid Romanian passport, relieves the Home Office of at least some of the obloquy it attracted for deporting him. It turns out that he was not destined to be persecuted by the Romanian authorities for his political opinions or for anything else – not for more than three weeks, anyway. On the contrary, they have granted him the very thing he had long been struggling for, permission to leave his country. If his passport is a one-way permit, that is all the same to him since it can be no part of his plans to go back. The Austrians have given him transit status as a refugee. All that remains is to find a place of settlement. Back to Britain?

He has been heard to shout from the window of his place of refuge near Vienna that this is where he wants to go. It might be thought surprising that he should want to come back after the treatment he says he received when he was here before – force-feeding in prison and beating by ten prison officers – and the even more lurid account he was reported as giving by the Romanian press agency a fortnight ago of repeated beatings and tortures. Or it might be thought that his uninterrupted desire to live in Britain throws still more doubt on the truth of those allegations. Anyway it looks as if the Home Office will shortly be reopening the Papusoiu file and making another decision about him.

According to the United Nations convention of 1951 a refugee is a person who

> owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his origin and is unable, or owing to such fear is unwilling, to avail himself of the protection of that country.

United Kingdom immigration rules embody that formulation. Immigration officials and the minister of state at the Home Office concluded that Mr Papusoiu did not answer the description. He had given two very different and inconsistent accounts of the penal treatment he had received in Romania, and the only clear motive for asylum he could supply was that he found conditions of work in his own country intolerable. The Home Office does not count probable punishment for breach of a law that a citizen may not leave his country without permission as by itself constituting persecution. That may seem harsh when considering a regime as obnoxious as the Romanian and in relation to a freedom that an Englishman takes for granted, but it accords with the guidance given by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Looking back on all that has come out about the case, one sees that officialdom's fault was less in the substance of the decision taken than in the procedures leading to it.

Mr Papusoiu came into Britain a year ago concealed in a lorry. He was an illegal entrant, though he voluntarily declared himself to the police within a few days of arrival. That fact deprived him of the processes available to other applicants for refugee status or political asylum. In particular he had no right to be heard before an independent adjudicator, and his presence and plea were not until a late stage notified to one of the agencies that could have given him the help he so badly needed in presenting his case at the outset. The late notification also meant that he spent an avoidably long time in detention in a remand centre. The need to remove these impediments to a fair hearing and humane treatment has been urged on governments before. They should be urged again with the renewed emphasis that this case provides.

If Mr Papusoiu applies again for permission to reside here, his application will presumably be on a different basis: that having been more or less put out of his own country he has to find somewhere else to live. It would of course be necessary to confirm, or if that is impossible, to deduce after inquiry that that is indeed the position. If so, he has a claim on our consideration, and he might even be said to have established a relevant connexion with Britain, having been the protagonist in one of our numerous Home Office *causes célèbres*.

Tunnel tolls

From Mr N. S. Mayfield

Sir, Currently cluttering the more useful programme before parliament is a Bill seeking to extend the right of the Dartford Tunnel Authority to charge tolls to motorists. Whilst the Dartford Tunnel Bill may seem unremarkable in this major objective, it contains within the small print an insidious proposal to withdraw the right to public enquiry before tolls are increased.

The Bill, therefore, brings into focus the entire question of charging tolls on all such major estuary crossings – the Mersey Tunnel, the Severn Bridge, the Tay Bridge – of which there are about eleven throughout the country. A survey published recently by the Freight Transport Association shows that the unpaid capital and interest charges for Britain's toll structures are increasing and now stand at around £438m. Toll charges fail to cover even the interest portion with up to 41 per cent of the toll collected merely paying for the collection of the toll.

It has been estimated that to repay the current debt within even a 20 year period, tolls would need to increase by a staggering 200 per cent. No doubt a public enquiry would be inconvenient to those wishing to implement such increases.

Would a more sensible policy be to abolish tolls on all estuary crossings and to finance their debt as all other roads and bridges are financed?

Let us hope the bell tolls for all such toll Bills.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS MAYFIELD,
16 The Laurels,
New Barn,
Kent.
April 11.

Design education

From Professor J Heywood

Sir, Professor Kennaway (letters, April 12) who advocates the use of projects to encourage an increase among students in design and technology would seem to be a lone wolf among his colleagues. Since 1969 the engineering professors have had the opportunity to encourage sixth formers to take engineering science at "A" level instead of physics. This they have not done. Engineering science has a requirement for a very substantial project.

Having seen many of these as well as third year undergraduate projects during this period I can testify that many of the sixth form projects are as good as those presented by third year undergraduates. As it is, with an annual intake to the subject of around 300, the subject is in danger of demise.

Yours faithfully,
J. HEYWOOD, Professor of Teacher Education,
Department of Teacher Education,
University of Dublin,
3133 Arts Building,
Trinity College,
Dublin 2.
April 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Implementing the aims of CAB

From the Chairman of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux

Sir, The letter from Mr J. A. Millson (April 16) confirms views expressed in a long correspondence which I had with him last year. In his final letter to me last October he makes it clear that he would like to see deleted the second aim of the Citizens' Advice Bureau Service: "to exercise a responsible influence on the development of social policies and services, both locally and nationally". He asked when this aim crept in.

The second aim has been explicit in our Association's policy since at least 1941 and Mr Peter Jay in his letter (April 15) sets out very clearly why it is important for voluntary organisations to express their views on policy and administration as it effects their proper aims.

The service as a whole is at present engaged in wide-ranging discussions on its policies, including the second aim and its implementation. Everyone within the service has been given an opportunity to express views on this matter. I hope that Mr Millson availed himself of this opportunity, through the channels provided.

Yours faithfully,
THERESA RICKETTS, Chairman,
National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux,
110 Drury Lane, WC2.

From Mr Benedict Birnberg

Sir, You rightly rebuke Dr Gerard Vaughan (leading article, April 12) for his "arbitrary exercise of power" in threatening to withhold part of the Government's annual grant to the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, ostensibly because the activities of the bureaux have become too political. I for one, who sat through Dr Vaughan's speech last September at the last annual conference of the organisation (at Reading as it happens) find it impossible to reconcile the paeons of praise he then bestowed with his present complaints.

As you observe the Citizens' Advice Bureaux service "has a long record of proven usefulness to millions of anxious people". In the words of its first aim: "to ensure that individuals do not suffer through ignorance of their rights and responsibilities or of the services available or through an inability to express their needs effectively".

Additionally, however, the service has a second aim: "to exercise a responsible influence on the development of social policies and services both locally and nationally".

Both the association and local CAB organisations, such as our own, are registered charities and so are precluded from overtly political activities, but if the work of the bureaux discloses problems faced by their clientele of a general nature there is a duty on the local management committees in pursuance of the second aim to take such matters up with the relevant bodies.

We, for instance, have raised such matters as housing repairs with our local authority and the policy of the electricity and gas boards on cut-offs with the fuel boards concerned and we have made representations on the restructuring of the health service and to the DHSS on the review of social assistance.

None of this activity has been done in a partisan way, but it should be stressed that it is an integral and indispensable part of the work of the CAB service and any interference by central government with this part of its functioning would be quite inappropriate.

Yours faithfully,
BENEDICT BIRNBERG,
Chairman,
Lewisham Citizens' Advice Bureaux Service,
120 Rushey Green, SE6.

Assessing results of Third World Aid

From the Director General of Oxfam

Sir, It is perhaps not surprising that we in Oxfam disagree with much of what Peter Bauer and Basil Yamey wrote in their article on aid (April 11). We do, however, agree with some of their points, although we arrive at different conclusions.

It is true that all too often large-scale official aid, as opposed to the work of voluntary agencies aid, supports inefficient or corrupt governments and that it is frequently spent on extravagant prestige projects which have little relevance to the poor. Surely the conclusion which must be reached, however, is that there should be a fundamental rethinking of official aid policy, not that aid should be abandoned.

For this reason Oxfam has argued, through our contributions to the Brandt Commission and the work we have done with the Independent Group on British Aid, for the introduction of new priorities in the use of official aid. The contributions we make in this debate are, in contrast to those of Bauer and Yamey, positive. We support official aid but feel it could be used more effectively. It is clearly premature to suggest discarding it. After all, it has only been during the last couple of decades that there has been official aid at all. The right conclusion is that we must learn to do better.

Finally, your authors attack the notion that aid can help to promote peace. Are they unaware that in almost every "trouble spot" in the world today poverty is festering unchecked? Repression, reprisals, violence thrive on the wounds of poverty in the Lebanon, Afghanistan, Poland, El Salvador and elsewhere. To ignore the challene of redirecting aid to help tackle these acute problems is shortsighted. To call for the abolition of official aid is blindness.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN W. WALKER, Director General,
Oxfam,
274 Banbury Road,
Oxford,
April 13.

From Melvyn Westlake

Sir, Bauer and Yamey claim ("why we should close our purse to the Third World," April 11) that, "without foreign aid there is no Third World" and "as long as the policy of aid continues, there will be the so-called North-South confrontation". This is the silliest part of their entire thesis. Anyone familiar with North-South relations since the early 1960s will be aware that the aid question is just one element – and by no means the most important – in this relationship.

In the early days of the non-aligned movement, the binding cement was the shared experience of colonialism (the Latin Americans were noticeably less prominent initially in this movement than others in the Third World). It was accompanied by a belief that the world economic system, in which developing countries had had no hand in shaping, was fundamentally biased against them.

This gave rise to the demand for a "new international economic order" and a host of questions about the activities of multinational companies; neo-colonialism; technology transfer; declining terms of trade (falling commodity prices relative to the cost of the Third World's manufactured imports); trade protectionism, and much else. The idea that aid is the pivotal issue says more about the particular obsessions of Bauer and Yamey than about the real character of the North-South dialogue.

The extent to which aid benefits the very poorest is another matter. This depends, amongst other things, on the distributive policies of governments and their attitudes to questions like land reform. The fact is that western governments are uncomfortable with radical Third World governments with strong distributive policies.

Such governments risk having their aid withdrawn. Take for example, Grenada today. The efforts of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to transform the rundown economy inherited in 1979 have been endorsed as economically sound by the World Bank. Yet, for purely ideological reasons, the Thatcher government is not prepared to give its support. Bauer and Yamey claim that aid wins the west no friends. The truth is that aid is often used to keep the west's friends in power.

One of the most successful aid programmes ever was for South Korea, which has received a total of over $15 billion (between 1946 and 1976). How can it possibly be said that this was not a critical factor in making South Korea the economically successful country it is today?

Yours faithfully,
MELVYN WESTLAKE,
2 Downer Road North,
Thundersley,
Essex.
April 12.

Opportunity lost in BL strike

From Mr P. R. R. Coad

Sir, It is usually difficult for an outsider to comment on a strike as he or she is unaware of the facts. However, reading Clifford Webb's piece today (report, April 11), there would seem to be little doubt that BL's Cowley management are gravely at fault.

The "three minute washing time" was allowed by management some years ago and has been condoned ever since, despite the 1980 agreement on working practices and procedures. The management now want to disallow this time off but are apparently unwilling to offer compensation.

If the present management had made a reasonably generous offer, eg a handsome, as opposed to a niggardly "once for all" payment they would almost certainly have avoided this appallingly costly strike, costly in terms of cash and possibly even more in terms of goodwill.

They would, too, have improved their relations with the workforce thereby helping to obtain the increased productivity that BL needs to compete in the market.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. R. COAD,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
April 11.

From Mr B. St John Ball

Sir, Should the British Leyland management eventually abolish the three minute washing up time at Cowley, it will now be five years before the time lost in this latest strike is worked off.

Yours faithfully,
B. St JOHN BALL,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
April 14.

Message of 'Gandhi'

From Mr P. H. Wolton

Sir, I have no desire to detract from the richly deserved success of *Gandhi* at the Oscar awards ceremony, but I must take issue with Sir Richard Attenborough's comments about the Mahatma showing young people, Mrs Thatcher, Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov that "there is another attitude beside confrontation politics". Perhaps Sir Richard chose that moment to make his contribution to the disarmament debate.

The current world situation is so different from that of India in the run up to independence. If they ever hear them, Sir Richard's words will be greeted with derision by the Afghans who, like Gandhi, are working towards the expulsion of a foreign power. The problem there is that the Russians, unlike the British in India, not only have no desire to leave, but also have the means to maintain their presence: hence the confrontation. If Afghanistan had had nuclear weapons, the Russians might never have invaded.

The British knew, even before Gandhi's rise, that their position in India was untenable. Whilst initially they may have tried to maintain the status quo, little effort was made to strengthen British rule after the 1914-18 war. They lacked the will to remain, and it was only in such a political climate that Gandhi's peaceful agitation could be successful.

Gandhi is not a film about peace. The Mahatma was a man of love, vision, resolution and principle, and the film kindles these virtues within us, such as they are. That is the real message of *Gandhi*.

Yours faithfully,
PETER WOLTON,
49 Nevern Square, SW5.

Fears on Ghana trial

From Lord Gardiner and others

Sir, We share the concern expressed in Mr Humphrey's letter (March 23) at the non-judicial nature of the public tribunal in Ghana and the absence of the minimum legal safeguards for a fair trial of the 26 Ghanaians now accused before it of participation in the attempted coup of November 23.

The transfer of such a trial away from the ordinary courts of law, should be viewed in the context of the murder of three judges last year and the subsequent flight from the country of several more, and the Ghana Bar's refusal to recognise the tribunal by prohibiting its members from appearing before it.

We are also concerned at two legislative developments concerning the powers of (a) the tribunal and (b) the ruling Council itself which are not yet fully appreciated in Ghana or in this country: the tribunal has the power to impose the death penalty of its own accord, where it "is satisfied that very grave circumstances meriting such a penalty have been revealed", a power to punish as arbitrary as the punishment is cruel and degrading.

The minimum sentence which the tribunal may impose is three years' imprisonment in the unlikely alternative of a fine, which is in stark contrast to the wide range of custodial and non-custodial orders at the disposal of the regular courts.

More fundamental still is the ruling Council's arrogation to itself, in its original proclamation, of the right to exercise all powers of government. These "powers of government" are re-defined retroactively by the recent public Tribunal Law to include legislative, executive, administrative and also judicial powers. These are developments unprecedented in Ghana whose prompt reversal is strongly to be desired, particularly by those now facing the impending severity of the tribunal.

Yours faithfully,
GARDINER,
AVEBURY,
PETER ARCHER,
JOHN HUNT,
PHILLIP WHITEHEAD,
PETER CARTER,
5 Kings Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.

Post-coital pill

From Dr S. J. G. Spencer

Sir, I find it difficult, in an issue of this kind, to think analogously from plant to man (*pace* Professor Glanville Williams, April 13); but I could easily believe that should oak afforestation become imperative, each acorn would become valuable enough to be styled a "budding oak-tree".

This is no debating point. For me and my colleagues "ensoulment" means not some weird anatomical incorporation, but the recognition by God, as attested in scripture and tradition, of each man's infinite worth until his ultimate destiny within the bosom of the God who created him, provided he carry-out faithfully the stewardship entrusted to him for his own and his neighbour's good estate.

The potential for not only in-vitro fertilization but also in-vitro gestation shows up the artefact element in implantation. Whether the zygote ultimately become one or more than one, it is on fertilization that the genetic coding for all he will become is laid down: from then and only then he can develop without further intrinsic alteration other than growth, differentiation and maturation.

It is indeed a remarkable mystery how twinning and cloning make several individuals from one: the mystery is how at a certain still unknown point in cell multiplication, around the fourth mitosis, the zygote seems to say "now by taking a cell from me, far from reproducing me, you only maim me". Until science enlightens us, are we not wiser to leave in God's hands this mystery than speculate, with ironic casuistry, about numbers of souls?

Yours faithfully,
S. J. G. SPENCER, Master,
Guild of Catholic Doctors,
66 Old Road,
Headington,
Oxford.

Family affairs

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, I am sorry to see *The Times* Diary degenerating into a gossip column. What possible interest is there for your readers in a disagreement between three brothers called Greene nearly 25 years ago, even if your Diarist had got his facts right?

But really he is as inaccurate as our mutual acquaintance, Mr Badshot. I never knew that my brother Herbert gave *The Daily Mail* any childish letters of mine (I hope he got a good price for them), nor did I know that I disliked kissing my aunts. One thing is certain: that I never employed a lawyer to crush these damaging revelations.

Yours truly,
GRAHAM GREENE,
As from 06600 Antibes,
France.
April 12.

Festival of power?

From Mr Charles Marsden-Smedley.

Sir, Suggestions for alternative uses of Battersea Power Station, the "cathedral of power" (feature, April 16) include a "giant discothèque" and a "vast indoor sports arena".

In 1951 another redundant site on the south bank was used for The Festival of Britain, before a more permanent use could be found.

"Claims that economic recovery is about to begin have been made several times in the last three years" (leader, April 16). What better substantiation than a Festival?

The time is right, and now there is an ideal site. Albeit, before the rockers and jivers or the track-suited sportsmen move in.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MARSDEN-SMEDLEY,
41 Tedworth Square, SW3.

Police and liberty

From Mr G. R. Baldwin.

Sir, Debate on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill has for too long concentrated on police access to confidential files – an issue on which it has been clear for some time that the government would give way in an attempt to defuse critics. The severity of the Bill is clear in looking at the more important power to search the premises, not of doctors, lawyers etc, but of the vast majority of ordinary citizens who are unsuspected of any offence whatsoever.

Many people thought that the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure had gone too far in its recommendations for a compulsory power to search for evidence under warrant: but consider how much more draconian the Bill is. The Commission warned that the power was only to be available "as a last resort". So serious an intrusion was involved that the Commission said: warrants should be issued by circuit judges; they should be issued only in relation to "grave" offences such as murder and rape; they should only be used after an order for production of evidence had been obtained and had proved unsuccessful and after other methods of investigation had failed.

The judge had to be satisfied that the items sought had been defined precisely and that there were reasonable grounds both to believe that they would be found on the premises and that the evidence would be of "substantial value".

Given that the English house is a castle to its inhabitant, these requirements seem minimal: but what does the Bill do? It allows the police to go to a magistrate rather that a circuit judge for a warrant. Even forgetting about "tame" magistrates or the extent to which a magistrate will be in a position to assess the police case, we look at the Bill to find that there is nothing to stop the police simply "shopping around" until a warrant is obtained. As for whether an offence is "grave" or "serious" the Bill leaves this judgment to the police.

The Commission's "order for production" procedure is dropped and in the Bill the warrant is a weapon of first resort. (The first an innocent person may know of a search could be a knock at the door.) There is no need in the Bill for the police to specify the items sought with precision or to show that the evidence will be of substantial value – it can be anything admissible at a trial.

The Bill caters for licences to "fish" for evidence just as it caters for the increased use of confession evidence: instead of defining powers it drafts loosely to give police discretions. More than that, the Bill's philosophy is misguided. In spite of the fact that threequarters of detentions depend directly on the public the Bill encourages not the supply of evidence by the public but its generation at the police station; it endorses not policing by cooperation but by confrontation with the public.

In 1983 there is a choice: the police can improve their relationship with the public or take greater powers so as to rely less on public understanding and help. This Bill is a grave step in the wrong direction.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. BALDWIN,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.
April 15.

Desirable residence

From George Cook

Sir, If our man is to be dislodged from the small, but elegant house in Nassim Road by the Treasury (report April 6), where do we propose to put him; in a high-rise flat in Toa Payoh or Queenstown?

The Russians, Japanese and Canadians know better. They are in Nassim Road, and Singapore, where prestige is important, in the heart of south-east Asia

Yours etc,
GEORGE COOK,
9 Strait Lane,
Hurworth-on-Tees,
co Durham.

Muffled voices

From Mr Roy Aylieff

Sir, The union prediction you report (April 13) of the loss of 17,000 telephone boxes sounds pretty daunting until one reflects that only about 170 will be in working order.

Yours faithfully,
ROY AYLIEFF,
Medlar Place,
Sandsbury Lane,
Steep,
Petersfield, Hampshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 16: By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy for the United States and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of Governor-General of Solomon Islands and bade farewell to His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 16: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning to visit Washington for the Dedication of the Ditchley Bells.

Upon arrival at the Airport, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were received by the Hon E. J. Streator, Charge d'Affiares a.i., American Embassy, Sir Derek Dodson, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr O. Cochrane, Managing Director, Intercontinental Service Division, British Airways, and Mr A. Munds, Deputy Director, British Airports Authority.

Princess Anne will visit the RAF station at Wildenrath, BAOR, on July 7.

The Princess of Wales will open the new Fisher-Price factory, at Peterlee, co Durham, on July 8.

Princess Anne will open the extension to the sixth form centre at Felixstowe College, Suffolk, on July 11.

Princess Michael of Kent will attend the Colt Car Amberley Horse Show and Country Fair at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire, on Saturday, April 30, 1983, at 12.50 pm.

A memorial service for Sir George Haynes will be held today at St Giles-in-the-Fields, WC2, at 11.30.

A memorial service for Mr J. D. Cormie will be held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall today at noon.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Ruth Dunning on Thursday, April 21, 1983, at noon at St Paul's, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2.

Birthdays today

Mr Roger de Grey, 65; Mr Alan Devereux, 50; Lord Leatherland, 85; Mr Roy Mason, MP, 59; Father Dominic Milroy, 51; General Sir Horatius Murray, 80; Baroness Platt of Writtle, 60; Sir Gilbert Paull, 87; the Right Rev Dr E. J. K. Roberts, 75; Major T. Tufnell, 63; Sir Edgar Unsworth, 77.

Threat to religious TV broadcasting

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

An accumulation of commercial pressures is threatening the established pattern of religious broadcasting on the independent television network. If no solution is found, religious may be transferred to late on Sunday night, and the "big five" programme companies may withdraw from making such programmes.

The immediate problem is at 6pm on Sunday, when what are regarded as flagship programmes, such as LWT's *Credo* and Central's *Encounter*, are shown. In arranging their schedules the companies find this period crucial in determining the size of audience for the rest of the evening.

Credo has been competing unsuccessfully with such BBC programmes as *Holiday* and the *Antiques Roadshow*, and the schedulers have decided unanimously to ask the Independent Broadcasting Authority to agree that audience-catching programmes can be transmitted at 6pm on Sunday. *Credo*, if it survived, would be shown after *The South Bank Show* as the last programme of the night.

That is the short-term issue. For the longer term the five largest companies, LWT, Thames, Central, Yorkshire and Granada have suggested that they be allowed to pass their responsibilities for religious output to the smaller companies, who would make similar programmes of national interest for the network, or concentrate on material of a more local character that would not necessarily be shown outside that region.

Behind the problem is the present difficult state of the industry caused by the Channel Four advertising dispute. If the dispute was settled the pressure on religious television would inevitably be eased.

Until 1976 the BBC and ITV schedulers were bound by the convention that they should compete "back to back" in the religious area, which required them to show similar programmes at 6pm on Sundays.

With the approval of the Central Religious Advisory Committee (CRAC) the BBC broke the convention by transferring its religious current affairs programme, *Everyman*, to late evening. The CRAC was apparently persuaded that religious television had come of age and no longer needed the protection of back-to-back scheduling.

The independent companies said at the time that the change might leave them in a vulnerable position. They did not follow the BBC transfer because there was a desire to catch a reasonable audience for programmes of the *Credo* type. The late night audience for the BBC's main religious output on Sunday night was much smaller than the early evening audience had been and has stayed that way.

The recommendation for the independent companies to follow the BBC into the late Sunday slot is supported by all the companies. LWT, which makes *Credo*, appears to be divided on the issue. It is protective of its own creation, but with only three evenings a week at its disposal the Sunday night's "ratings disaster area" (as they call it) represents for LWT a much larger proportion of total revenues from ratings-linked advertising.

The big five companies have a general grouse that they have had to bear the burden of making the less popular but more public service type of programmes while the smaller companies have not pulled their weight. The threat to pull out of religion altogether is part of this broader argument. Some of the regional companies appear to be quite keen on the rearrangement of responsibilities.

The immediate crisis is laid at the door of the BBC. Having transferred its serious religious output to late evening, denying it a substantial audience, the BBC has made it difficult for ITV not to go down the same path.

Pressure is likely to be applied to the corporation, probably through its board of governors, to respond to the charge that its public commitment to religious broadcasting is proving ambivalent. It will be suggested to it that it has little choice but to revert to the "back to back" convention at a favourable time.

Part of the difficulty is that religion is much more closely integrated into the internal life of the ITV companies, whereas the BBC's religious broadcasting department has an ethos of its own. Secular broadcasters in the ITV system do not regard those working in religion as a separate and peculiar breed; there is regular movement of staff from one to the other. In particular, *Credo* draws on the same pool of journalists and producers as does *Weekend World*. A spell in religious broadcasting is seen as a normal part of the ITV career structure.

The departmentalism of the BBC, and its tradition of staffing religious broadcasting with churchmen, has produced a rift between the secular and religious areas and a tendency towards rivalry between them in scheduling, to the disadvantage of religious broadcasting.

The present predicament also puts CRAC in a difficult position. It agreed (with hindsight over-optimistically) to the end of the back-to-back convention; it will not find reversing the decision easy. Nevertheless, it is likely that such a solution will be sought by the chairman, the Bishop of Wakefield, the Right Rev Colin James, who is himself a former BBC broadcaster.

Clifford Longley is religious adviser to "Credo".

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. L. Black
and Miss A. Seabrook
The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs Alastair Black, of South Lodge, Effingham, Surrey, and Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Seabrook, of Brookfield Place, Glemsford, Suffolk.

Mr N. Cherrill
and Miss E. P. J. Collins
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Group Captain J. Cherrill and Mrs B. Cherrill, of Maidstone, Kent, and Evelyn Patricia Jaye, daughter of Captain and Mrs F. A. Collins, of HMS Tamar, Hongkong.

Mr W. R. C. Foyle
and Miss C. M. Jelleyman
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of the late Mr Richard Foyle and of Mrs Harrap and stepson of Mr Paull Harrap of Stebbing Green, Essex, and Catherine, younger daughter of the Rev D. W. F. and Mrs Jelleyman, of The University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr D. E. Kemp
and Miss M. F. Gorringe
The engagement is announced between David Edward, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Kemp, of Ashtead Park, Ashtead, Surrey, and Marion Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Gorringe, of Oldbury Farm, Hooe, Battle, Sussex.

Mr A. R. Kerr
and Miss K. L. Ashley
The engagement is announced between Alastair, younger son of Mrs Elizabeth Kerr and the late John D. Kerr, of Worplesdon, Surrey, and Karen Lise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Owens D. Grogan, of Lake Placid, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Morley-Smith, RN
and Miss I. M. Kennedy
The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. T. Morley-Smith, of The Old Vicarage, Morebath, Devon, and Isobel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Kennedy, of Machar House, Balfron, by Glasgow.

Mr A. J. Helliwell
and Mrs E. A. Norton
The engagement is announced between Alistair, son of Mr and Mrs G. M. Helliwell, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. J. Norton, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr P. M. Mears
and Miss C. L. Anders
The engagement is announced between Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. B. A. Mears, of Henley-on-Thames, and Carol, elder daughter of Mrs C. L. Anders, of Rochester, New York, and of the late Mr C. W. Anders.

Mr L. P. Sweeney
and Miss L. H. Hockey Smith
The engagement is announced between Lawrence Percival, son of Mr and Mrs Michael John Sweeney, of Heston, Middlesex, and Louise Helen, only daughter of the late Mr Louis Hockey Smith and Mrs Yola Eleanor Smith, of Llanhennock, Gwent.

Marriages

Mr R. G. C. Horsley
and Miss S. P. Trotman
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Julian's, Wellow, near Bath, of Mr Richard Horsley, elder son of the late Mr H. C. M. Horsley, and of Lady Angela Horsley, of Marwood House, Offwell, Honiton, and Miss Susan Trotman, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Trotman, of Lower Twinhoe Cottage, Midford, near Bath. Canon Charles Shells and the Rev R. H. P. Hazelton took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and a veil of Honiton lace. She carried a bouquet of cream and yellow freesias and carnations. Clare and Ann Nightingale attended her and Mr Charles Breese was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Egypt.

Captain G. C. Simpson, RA,
and Miss C. M. H. Gadsden
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, of Captain Graham Simpson, RA, only son of Mr and Mrs K. C. Simpson, of Bracknell, Berkshire, and Miss Caroline Gadsden, elder daughter of Alderman, Sir Peter and Lady Gadsden, of Gilbert House, Barbican, London. Father C. Cunningham officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory taffeta and her grandmother's lace veil held in place by a family tiara. She carried a bouquet of Spring flowers. Nicholas Cartwright, Miss Christine Gomez, Miss Nigella Hawley, Miss Joanna Sidney, Miss Sally Gerahty, Miss Claire Gadsden and Miss Elizabeth Gadsden attended her. Captain Michael Haraden, RA, was best man and a guard of honour was found from the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

A reception was held in the crypt of Guildhall and the honeymoon will be spent in Malaysia.

Mr J A Gore Browne
and Miss J A Dickson
The marriage took place on Saturday at Symington Parish Church, Ayrshire, Scotland, of Mr James Gore Browne, eldest son of Sir Thomas and Lady Gore Browne, of The Old Rectory, Lydlinch, Sturminster, Newton, Dorset, and Miss Jane Anne Dickson, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs Seton Dickson, of Field House, Symington, Ayrshire. The Rev J F Macdonald officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown made from the train of her grandmother's wedding gown and an old Brussels lace veil held in place by a family diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of Spring flowers. Nicky Pilkington, Alexander Priestley, Hamish Dalrymple, Andrew Vernon, Verity Nicholson, Antonia Hodgson, Zoë Bonham and Claire Pilkington attended her. Mr Jim Barry was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Commander D R S Lewis, RN
and Miss M A Clancy
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, in Greenwich between Commander Douglas Lewis and Miss Margaret Clancy.

Mr R Wilkinson
and Miss A Harlock
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, in Cambridge between Mr Rory Wilkinson, son of Mr and Mrs J F Wilkinson, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Miss Angela Harlock, daughter of Commander and Mrs W M Harlock, of Cheltenham.



The Queen having a few words yesterday with the Duke of Beaufort on the final day of the Badminton Horse Trials. Results, page 26. (Photograph: Matthew Harris).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: T P Berry to Shape in rank of Commodore, April 28.
COMMANDERS: R D Hunter to MOD with ACDS (Commitments), Sept 20; P Grace to MOD with DOAE, Oct 11; R J Riches to MOD with DNW, Dec 6; G J L Holman to MOD with DNFCT, June 14; H S Drake to Londonderry in cmd, May 13; M Maddox to Daedalus as XO, May 6; J R Smith to Seahawk, Sep 9; A J Spruce to Osprey as AEO and staff of FOST, July 1.
SURGEON COMMANDER: D A Cunningham to Nato Hq Cincliberlant, Sept 2.
SURGEON COMMANDER (D): R C R Eve to Vernon as SDS, Sept 8.
CHAPLAIN: The Rev N D Jones to be Hon Chaplain to the Queen, March 10.

Retirements
CAPTAIN: J F Stewart, June 13.
COMMANDERS: C D Walkinshaw, May 31; A R Midgley, June 8; R N J Stone, May 16; F D Wilson, June 3; K H Forbes-Robertson, June 14; J N Colquhoun, May 28; D M L Braybrooke, June 11.

Army
MAJOR-GENERAL: M Matthews to MOD as Engineer in Chief (Army), April 18.
BRIGADIERS: A J Shaw to MOD as DDGAMS, April 22; C Tyler to HQ 1 (BR) Corps as Comd Maint, April 22.
COLONELS: K Coates to HQ BOAR as DACOS (P Info), April 22; C M G Hendy to MOD as Col, April 22; I C Purvis-Hume to HQ BOAR as ACOS, April 25; J M Watts to MOD as Col, April 22.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: D T Burton, R Sig, to UKMILREP and Staff Brussels as SO1, April 20; S M Cooper, QARANC, to QATC as Corps Recruiting Liaison Officer, April 18; R S Corkran, Gren Gds, to HQ London Dist as SO1, April 21; C S Faith, RA, to HQ 1 (BR) Corps as SO1, April 18; J R W Graves RTR, to BGT BAOR as SO1, April 22; B J Harban, RCT to HQ Western Dist as DCOS, April 22; J G Humphreys-Evans, RWF, to 3 (V) RWF as Co, April 18; K R Joint, RAPC, to HQ SW Dist as Comd Finance, April 22; R M Vere, RA, to 5 Hy Regt as CO, April 18; R Woodrow, R Anglian, to German Army Staff College as SO1, April 20.
Retirements
BRIGADIER: J P Maxwell (late RTR), April 22.
COLONEL: C W Huxley, (late LI), April 21.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: D Whittaker to Ottawa as Air Adviser, April 1; N B Baldwin to RAF Wyton as Station Commander, April 8; J B Main to MOD (DS), April 18; G H Gilbert to MOD (AFD) for staff duties, April 22.
WING COMMANDER (Acting Group Captain): T G R Osborn to RAF Northolt as Station Commander, April 22.
WING COMMANDER: W R Brice to OC Admin Wg RAF Stanley, April 11.
SQUADRON LEADER (Acting Wing Commander): R D Elder to CTTO High Wycombe as Wg Cdr SA, April 22.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on the Brandt Commission report The Common Crisis.

Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on East Anglia and on shipbuilding and shiprepair industries.

Wednesday (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday (2.30): Agriculture Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages. Motion on the Dogs (Northern Ireland) Order. Motions on the Pastoral Measure and on the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure.

Friday (9.30): Private members' Bills: diseases of Fish Bill, remaining stages. Young Persons' Rights Bill, second reading.

Select committees: Today, Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Education and Training for 14 to 19 year olds. Witnesses: Manpower Services Commission: Department of Education and Science: Department of Health and Social Security (4.30).

Public Accounts. Subject: Nationalized industries sponsor departments. Witness: Sir Peter Carey, Department of Industry (4.45).

Tomorrow: Social Services. Subject: Public expenditure on the social services: social security and personal social service. Witnesses: Department of Health and Social Security (4.15).

Transport. Subject: Road safety. Witnesses: Automobile Association (4.15); Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (5).

Energy. Subject: Oil prices. Witness: Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy (4.30).

Foreign Affairs: Overseas development sub-committee. Subject: Supply Estimates 1983-84 (Class II Vote 10): (Support for Overseas Students). Witnesses: World University Service (5.15); National Union of Students (6).

Private bill committees. London Docklands Railway Bill (11). Ginns and Gutteridge, Leicester (Crematorium) Bill (11).

Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Public records. Witness: Cabinet Office (10).

Scottish Affairs. Subject: Dampness in housing. Witness: Scottish Building Employers' Federation (10.30).

Public Accounts. Subject: VAT – Verifications of Traders' Returns: Treasury Minute on 22nd Report 1981-82. Witness: Mr A M Fraser, Customs and Excise (4).

Social services. Subject: Children in care. Witness: Association of Directors of Social Services (4.15).

Transport. Subject: Bus subsidy policy. Witnesses: Officials of the Department of Transport (4.15).

Employment. Subject: Youth Training Scheme. Witness: Manpower Services Commission (4.30).

Private Bill Committees. London Docklands Railway Bill (10.30). Ginns and Gutteridge, Leicester (Crematorium) Bill (10.30).

Thursday: Private Bill Committees. London Docklands Railway Bill (10.30). Ginns and Gutteridge, Leicester (Crematorium) Bill (10.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow (2.30): Energy Bill, committee. Water Bill, report. Ports (Reduction of Debt) Bill, second reading. Debate on reform of the building societies.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on energy conservation. Debate on the confrontation between Cyprus and Turkey.

Thursday: Water Bill and British Shipbuilders Bill, third readings. Motions on Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure and on Pastoral Measure. Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, second reading. Debate on economic problems of the unemployed.

Select committees. Wednesday. EEC subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs) Evidence from the NFU on supply controls (10).

EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from GEC on changing trade patterns since Britain joined the EEC (11).

Sciences and Technology subcommittee I (Remote sensing and digital mapping). Evidence from Natural Environment Research Council (3.15).

Thursday. EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from European Commission on quota arrangements in the EEC for carriage of goods by road.

Progress of legislation

Commons. Apr 11: Data Protection Bill read a second time. Ports (Reduction of Debt) Bill passed the remaining stages. Matrimonial Homes Bill, Mental Health Bill, and Pilotage Bill (all consolidation) read a second time. Apr 12: Parkeston Quay Bill read a second time. Prison Industries (Restraints on Sales) Bill, Age Discrimination Bill, Fair Wage Bill, and Children in Secure Accommodation Bill all read a first time. Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill passed the remaining stages. Apr 13: Televising of Select Committees Bill read a first time. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill read a second time. Apr 14: Nottinghamshire County Council Bill and Finance Bill read a second time.

Lords. Apr 11: Housing and Building Control Bill read a second time. The following Acts received Royal Assent: Civil Aviation (Eurocontrol), Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland); Merchant Shipping: International Transport Conventions; British Railways (Liverpool Street Station). Apr 12: Ports (Reduction of Debt) Bill read a first time. Medical Bill (consolidation) read a second time. Water Bill considered on report. Apr 14: Value Added Tax Bill and Car Tax Bill read a first time. Ashridge (Bonar Law Memorial) Trust Bill read a second time. British Shipbuilders Bill passed the report stage.

Rugby School

Trinity Term starts tomorrow. R P Richards continues as head of school. C T Davies has been appointed deputy head of school. P J Leaver is captain of cricket. Mr I M M Barlow has succeeded Dr D J Richardson as Housemaster of Kilbracken and Mr R W Alden has succeeded Mr Barlow as Housemaster of Town House. OR Day will be held on Saturday, May 14. A gala concert will take place in the evening in aid of the Development Campaign, given by the New Symphony Orchestra, soloist Mr Howard Shelley. The programme will include the première of the cantata *The King's Ship – The Mary Rose*, music by Mr Sidney Sager, libretto by Miss Mary Ray, conducted by the composer narrator Mr Richard Baker, and the "Colour" Symphony by Sir Arthur Bliss (OR). *Measure for Measure* will be performed on June 18. Speech Day will be held on the final day of term, July 9.

Repton School

Summer Term begins today. The head prefect is Z. Majeed (The Orchard) and the captain of cricket is S. W. Lovell (The Cross). Air Marshal Sir Charles Pringle (OR), Mr J. O. M Robotham (OR) and Mr W. N. K. Rowley have joined the governing body. The Rev. P. Jenkins, Chaplain of Bryanston School, has been appointed to succeed Mr R. M. Charlesworth as Housemaster of The Hall from September, 1984. Commemoration and speech day will be on Saturday, May 28, at which the preacher will be the Bishop of London and the speaker Lord Sieff of Brimpton. Mr G. T. Williams will produce *West Side Story* during speech day week. The exeat will be from May 28 to June 1 and term ends on July 8.

St Dunstan's College

Summer Term begins today and ends on July 15, exeat being from May 30 to 31. D C Edwards continues as head of school; J R Oscroft is captain of cricket. The inspecting officer for CCF annual inspection on May 24 will be Colonel M W F Maxse, Coldstream Guards. The preacher at Commemoration Day in Southwark Cathedral on May 27 will be the Very Rev David L Edwards, Provost; Lower School Commemoration on June 1 will be at St George's Church, Perry Hill and the preacher will be the Rev G R Bennett. Old Boys' Day is on June 11 and Open Day on July 9. The Summer Concert is on May 25 and the 1st XI v MCC is on July 13.

Kelly College

Summer Term begins today. The entrance scholarship examinations for academic, music and Royal Naval scholarships take place on May 22, 23 and 24. Founder's Day is on May 27 when the commemoration preacher will be the Bishop of Truro, and the Flag Officer, Plymouth, Vice-Admiral D W Brown. Old Conway, will open a new boarding house for sixth form girls. OK Day is on June 18. The Kelly Choral Society and Orchestra will sing Fauré's *Requiem* and will give the first performance of *Christ at the Cheese Wring*, by Adrian Vernon Fish, on July 2.

Wilson's School

Trinity Term begins today and ends on July 26. Mr G. E. J. Simpson takes up his appointment as headmaster on the retirement of Mr N. J. Friskney. R. T. Mould is captain of school and N. G. Poynter is captain of cricket. The CCF annual inspection will take place on April 29. Commemoration Day is celebrated on July 4.

Malvern College

Summer Term at Malvern College begins today. G C G Neville is senior Chapel prefect and J A Viner is junior Chapel Prefect. The school concert takes place on May 27 and the exeat is from May 28 until May 31. Commemoration takes place on July 9. The preacher at the Commemoration Service will be The Bishop of Worcester. Term ends on July 9.

Burgess Hill School

Term begins tomorrow and ends on July 13. Half term will be from Friday, May 27 to Monday, June 6. Founder's Day will be on Friday, July 8.

Luncheons

Trans World Airlines, Inc
Mr Laurence H. Langley, Chief Executive UK of Trans World Airlines, Inc, was host on Friday, April 15, at a luncheon at the Hilton International Hotel given in honour of the Governor of the State of Arizona, Mr Bruce E. Babbitt. Among those present were the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Mr Eric Deakins, MP, Mr Timothy Deal, Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill and Mr David Jacobs.

Shrievalty of Humberside
Former High Sheriffs living in Humberside entertained the High Sheriff of Humberside and Mrs Addison at luncheon at Burton Constable on Saturday. Mr Godfrey Fisher presided

Dinner

Waggon Club
Members of the Waggon Club held their annual dinner in the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Buller Barracks, Aldershot, on Saturday. Major General W. Bate, president, was in the chair and the principal guest was Major-General P. H. Benson, Rerpresentative Colonel Commandant, Royal Corps of Transport.

Reception

Lord Provost of Glasgow
The Lord Lieutenant of Dunbartonshire, Brigadier Alastair Person, founder of the 15th (Scottish Volunteer) Battalion of the Parachute Regiment, attended the laying up of the battalion's old colours in Glasgow Cathedral yesterday. The Rev David Coopr gave an address and among those attending were
The Lord Provost of Glasgow, General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, Colonel Commandant of the parachute Regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Boswell, General Officer Commanding the Army in Scotland, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gardner.
The Lord Provost of Glasgow held a reception later in the City Chambers.

Memorial service

Earl of Ancaster
The Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire and the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire were present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of the Earl of Ancaster held in Lincoln Cathedral on Saturday. The Bishop of Lincoln, the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, the Dean of Lincoln and Bishop Kenneth Riches took part in the service. Among others present were:
Lady Willoughby de Eresby (daughter), the Earl and Countess of Perth, Mrs Phillipi; the Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Earl of Lanesborough, Lord Belper and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon Peter and Lady Romayne Brassey.

Christening

The infant daughter of Sir Graham and Lady Wilkinson was christened Tara Katherine Juliet by Rev Paul Arnold at Christ Church, Kensington, on Sunday April 17. The godparents are Mr Ian MacNaughton Sidey, Mr Adrian McAlpine, Mrs William Durlacher, Mrs Charles Levison and Mrs Luke Redman.

OBITUARY

GYULA ILLYES
Hungarian dissident writer

Gyula Illyés, leading Hungarian novelist, poet, dramatist and critic, died on April 14 at the age of 80 in Budapest. His work was much translated, and he was one of the most distinguished of dissidents who actually lived within the Soviet Empire for most of his life.

He was born in Rácegres on November 2, 1902, son of a Catholic father and Calvinist mother; both were servants (his father a mechanic) on a feudal estate. From the beginning his main concern was with his country: "To the signaller aboard a ship caught in danger", he wrote in the 1970s, "a signaller who at the same time sees the coast of Eden where the ship ought to have landed – I believe this metaphor can best suggest the common feature that underlies the variety of my writings."

As a young student in Paris – he had had to leave Hungary owing to his support of the short-lived 1919 Soviet Republic of Bela Kun – Illyés wanted to write in French; but he began his career with a volume of poems in Hungarian in 1928, and continued to write in his native language. Until 1926 when he returned to Hungary he remained in France, working as a bookbinder, on road construction, in a foundry – and studying at university.

The grand old man of Hungarian letters, Mihály Babits, became his mentor, and he contributed to the famous magazine *Nyugat* (The West), whose editorship he shared with Babits from 1937, taking over on his death in 1941.

Illyés's major novel *Puszták népe* (1936), translated into English as *People From the Puszta* in 1967, was the first to call attention to the appalling condition of the Hungarian peasants; it is now regarded as a classic. During the Nazi occupation (1944-5) he went underground, but until then he continued to edit a magazine, a continuation of *Nyugat*.

In 1945 Illyés was elected to parliament as a member of the Peasant Party. When in 1948 the communists took over, Illyés, though he has previously been enthusiastic about Soviet land reforms, made no secret of his opposition. He was never a Marxist. The government allowed him to write what they called "escapist" historical plays (the time-honoured means by which dissidents survive communist terror), though the implications of some of these escaped the censors – *Fáklyalǵ* (*Torchbearers* in 1953 was certainly one of them.

In 1951 he wrote "for the drawer" the famous poem "Egy mondat: a zsarnokságról", translated in 1957 as *One Sentence on Tyranny*, and during the 1956 uprising he published it. Some believe it to be one of the "great political poems"; certainly it was a crushing and effective indictment of the Stalin-style Rákosi dictatorship, although other critics, while admiring it, have preferred the prophetic power of his poems of the 1930s – "Nem menekülhetsz" (1936), translated into English in 1968 as *You Cannot Escape*, and "A kacsalába forgó vár" (1936), also translated, as *The Wonder Castle* (1970).

The government left Illyés alone after 1956, so high was his prestige among the people. But because his friends and fellow-writers such as Tibor Déry and others were in prison, he led his unimprisoned contemporaries info "inner exile" and silence – until in 1960 the prisoners were released. There was no doubt of the part he played in this.

Illyés was the natural heir of the great liberal, his mentor Babits, though his own work is more highly coloured and more obviously drawn from the language of the common people. The English translations in his *Selected Poems* (1971) show him to have been a moving love poet as well as a courageously political and social one. He wrote the standard biography of Hungary's great nineteenth-century poet Sándor Petőfi (1936), and this too was translated, in 1974.

Throughout his long life Illyés upheld non-Marxist but reformist standards in a country whose difficult situation would have defeated most other men. He was a lively and enthusiastic companion, his lean hawk-nosed face, high cheekbones, keen eyes and always humorous mouth making him look much younger than he was. He helped many writers.

His wife, the former Flóra Kozmotza, was a lecturer on the psychology of handicapped children. They had one daughter. Illyés lived, in his last years, at Tihany on Lake Balaton – not far from his birthplace. A whole book of tributes to him, *A Tribute to Gyula Illyés*, appeared in English in 1968. The English version of his retelling of 40 Hungarian folk-tales, *Once Upon a Time* (1964), was much loved and admired.

He was a co-founder of the radical Hungarian National Peasant Party in 1939, and, from 1970 vice-president on PEN International. He won the prestigious Kossuth Prize twice: in 1948 and 1953. In 1965 he won the International Grand Prix for Poetry.

MR GILBERT HOWE

Mr Gilbert Howe, CBE, a former Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 85.

Born in Bristol in 1897, he was educated at Clifton College and in 1914, when he was 17, he joined the Royal Flying Corps serving throughout the war, first as an observer and later as a pilot. He survived a forced landing and a wound.

After his demobilisation in 1919, he joined the service of the British South Africa Company which administered Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Crown until 1928, when the responsibility for the administration and staff was assumed by the Colonial Office.

He served as Native Commissioner, District Officer and District Commissioner, before being promoted to Provincial Commissioner. In his last post he administered the Northern Province of the Territory which was occupied by the Bemba and kindred peoples, from whom originated many of the rising African politicians of the day, including Dr Kaunda and Mr Kapwepwe.

Howe's handling at that time of a delicate political situation in which both tact and firmness were required was beyond reproach and he gained the respect of the inhabitants of the Province for his fair, just and wise administration.

He retired in 1952 and was made a CBE.

After retirement he spent some time in the Bangweulu swamps as a Fisheries Officer. He was a good rifle shot and hunter and loved the African bush.

On his return to Britain, he spent most of his leisure time sailing and was a member of the Arun Yacht Club at Littlehampton.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, one of the pioneers of Central Africa, and one son and one daughter.

MR GEORGE RINK

Mr George Rink, QC, who died at the age of 80 on April 6, was a distinguished member of the Chancery Bar who was for some time the senior silk in practice in that Division.

He was educated at Charterhouse and University College Oxford, where he took a first in Mods and Greats, and was called to the Bar in 1926, passing highest in the final examination with a Certificate of Honour and Studentship.

As a result of the unexpected death of the head of his first Chambers he had to take on the set very early in his career, and in spite of serious ill health in the late 1930s built up a heavy practice by the outbreak of war. He entered the wartime Department of Trade, and his pre-war Chambers were later bombed and dispersed. At the end of the war he joined Charles Romer's Chambers, of which he later became head.

He took silk comparatively late, in 1956. In his later years he had a specialized practice in the field of taxation and trusts and prided himself on making his opinions and drafts intelligible to the layman.

He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1978, and was active in public service and charitable work, including serving at different times of the Boards of Governors of the Royal Free and Middlesex Hospitals, and being a trustee of the Charterhouse in Southwark. He was unfailingly kind and helpful to the junior members of his Chambers, as well as to many other junior members of the Bar.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, widow of Francis Suttill, a member of his pre-war Chambers.

MR B. H. VALENTINE

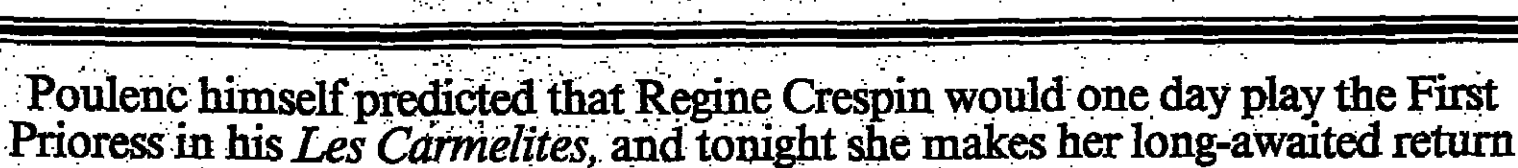
John Woodcock writes:

If Bryan Herbert Valentine MC, who died on February 2, at the age of 75, was best known as a cricketer, there were other games which came just as naturally to him. He was a scratch golfer, a member, with H. W. Austin, of a highly successful tennis partnership (as Reptonians they won the Public Schools doubles championship) and a more than useful footballer. Captain of Kent County Cricket Club from 1946 to 1948, he was a hard-hitting batsman, specially strong on the drive, who had a batting average in his seven Tests of 64.85 and is said to have scored his 18,306 first-class runs (average 30.15) at the remarkable rate of 50 an hour.

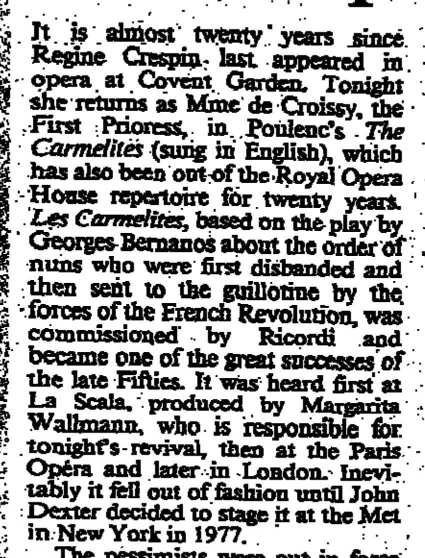
Valentine went on two MCC tours – to India in 1933-34, when he scored 136 in his first Test match, at Bombay, and to South Africa in 1938-39, where he scored 112 in the second Test at Cape Town. On the field he was a Corinthian; off it, he was everyone's idea of one. After his playing days – he retired in 1948 – he was a constant source of encouragement and delight to successive generations of Kent cricketers, whose president he was in 1967.

Mr William Edgar Doole, who died in Augusta, Georgia, on April 9 at the age of 69, was chairman and managing director of Brooks & Walker Ltd, and a Freeman of the City of London.

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THE ARTS



Poulenc himself predicted that Regine Crespin would one day play the First Prioress in his *Les Carmelites*, and tonight she makes her long-awaited return to Covent Garden in the part. Interview by **John Higgins**

An operatic dream that came true

It is almost twenty years since Regine Crespin last appeared in opera at Covent Garden. Tonight she returns as Mme de Croissy, the First Prioress, in Poulenc's *The Carmelites* (sung in English), which has also been out of the Royal Opera House repertoire for twenty years. *Les Carmelites*, based on the play by Georges Bernanos about the order of nuns who were first disbanded and then sent to the guillotine by the forces of the French Revolution, was commissioned by Ricordi and became one of the great successes of the late Fifties. It was heard first at La Scala, produced by Margarita Wallmann, who is responsible for tonight's revival, then at the Paris Opéra and later in London. Inevitably it fell out of fashion until John Dexter decided to stage it at the Met in New York in 1977.

The pessimists were out in force before that first night, or rather first afternoon, because the opening was at a Saturday matinée: the opera was too intimate for the Met, Poulenc was out of favour, the subject too gloomy. But *The Carmelites* – Dexter insisted on performing the opera in English and turning its three acts into two – was an enormous success. Dexter's staging became famous and it can be seen at the *Opéra Comique in Paris next* month, adapted to that rather smaller theatre.

It was for Dexter that Regine Crespin took on Mme de Croissy for the first time, but her association with *Les Carmelites* goes back to the original Paris production where *Poulenc himself* chose her for the role of Mme Lidoine, the baker's daughter who takes over the leadership of the order as a sop to *the revolutionaries*. The *sop* leads but to the scaffold.

The story is told in Mme Crespin's autobiography *La Vie et l'amour d'une femme* (Arthème Fayard, Fr Frs 75), a highly diverting and lively text which demonstrates clearly why she is just *as good at singing Offenbach* as Prioresses. Poulenc was looking for a soprano with a perfect pianissimo and Michel Glotz, the agent and *impresario, recommended him to* hear a young singer called Regine Crespin a Desdemona. He did, was impressed and immediately invited her home to dinner.

There will be no eradicating the occasion from Crespin's memory. "Poulenc asked me whether I had seen *Les Carmelites* on stage. I said 'yes' – Jeanne Moreau was in it – and thought it was wonderful. But why add music to it? It was one of those silly remarks, but later Poulenc played a little of the music he had composed for the Second Prioress and asked me to play the part.

"*I soon discovered there were two* Poulencs. One was brilliant, extrovert, delighting in jokes, especially dirty ones. When we got to know *one another he would rush up and* say 'Eh! Crespinette! Heard any new ones?' The other Poulenc was introspective and obsessed with religious crisis. In the theatre he was always in a good mood – or so it seemed – but at home he was often sad and worried.

"During that Paris *Carmelites* I often used to watch the death of the First Prioress from the wings. [This closes the first act and the scene in which Mme de Croissy faces death, petrified, is reckoned by some to be the true climax of the opera.] And as I watched it I used to think 'What a part'. One evening Poupoune [the French adore diminutives] came up to me and said 'In fifteen years you will be singing that part'. I dismissed the idea at the time, believing that it would never be right for my voice. But it happened, even if it did take a bit longer than fifteen years."

The roles in which Crespin established her reputation internationally were above all German: Elsa, Sieglinde, Elisabeth and, almost certainly the most notable, the Marschallin in *Rosenkavalier*. This has not been the path trodden by many French singers in the last half-century, so why did she choose it?

"What you sing is determined by the type of voice you are born with. I might have wanted to appear as *La sonnambula* more than any other part, but there was no possibility that I could ever sing it. When I started my career there was very *little French opera exported, so I* had to move into the repertoire of other countries. So I went to Salzburg, to Vienna and of course to Bayreuth and when I had a victory abroad I felt it was a double victory. But fortunately languages have never been a great problem: my grandfather was Italian and my husband was an expert on German literature.

"Yes, I suppose that the Marschallin has always been a favourite role, a kind of talisman, so much so that I used to like to make my house debut in it. Glyndebourne helped a great deal and it was there I sang it for the first time in German. Jani Strasser had come over to France to hear me; he wasn't too worried about the language, but he did ask if I could squeeze myself on to Glyndebourne's tiny stage. I did and found that the combination of Jani *and Carl Ebert could hardly be* bettered if you want to learn about *Rosenkavalier*."

It was America, though, which persuaded her to tackle two French composers she had neglected, Bizet and Offenbach. It was not until her late forties that Regine Crespin sang Carmen on stage. "*I had always* believed that I was the wrong shape for it." The flesh gets a pat. "But Alain Lombard persuaded me to *give a concert performance in* Miami and the spies from the Met were there and they persuaded me to sing it in the theatre. Offenbach *influence came from Carnegie Hall*: I was asked to devote the second *half of a recital to Offenbach and it* worked."

"All a question of stamina": Regine Crespin today and (left) as the Second Prioress

So those catching Crespin on stage nowadays are likely to find her singing either the First Prioress – she repeats the role at the Opèra Comique – or the Grand-Duchess of Gerolstein, a combination which would doubtless have delighted both Poulenc and Offenbach. And those *appearances are carefully rationed* out. "I've been singing professionally for 32 years. Once I needed a break of one day between performances ... then it was two ... and now it's three. It's all a question of stamina. Zinka Milanov once said to me that it was the muscles you had to protect rather than the voice. And she was right."

Theatre

Virtuoso triumph

Edmund Kean

Lyric, Hammersmith

If Oscar fever draws the crowds to Hammersmith, and to the West End theatre where this show must surely transfer, to see the Ben Kingsley of *Gandhi* play the tragic actor who astounded Regency London, then awards have their uses. They will discover, or rediscover (and Mr Kingsley has been away for too long), how superbly he commands a theatre, how he mesmerizes an audience and what versatility in vocal colour, mood and physical virtuosity he can give to a worthy role.

"Tragic actor" is right twice over for Kean. After following the prescript in Shaw's *Man and Superman* that the true artist lets his wife starve and children go barefoot sooner than abandon his art, Kean cries "If I succeed now, it will drive me mad".

Starting with the obsession that he is the Duke of Norfolk's son robbed of his inheritance, he scorns the allegation that he was sired by a drunken Irishman and then instantly swigs from the first of a succession of bottles. Decline into drink and *paranoia* accelerates until success brings the haughty dictate that no actors must approach within 10 feet on stage unless he beckons them, and the hint that starving actors might be employed to safeguard his own salary level.

Raymund FitzSimons's script is beautifully written and sensitively staged by Alison Sutcliffe. In the dressing room Martin Tilley has evocatively designed – footlights, drapes, a cheval-glass and a skip of costumes – Kean constantly switches into Shakespeare speeches chosen with a keen sense of irony. Finally engaged by a Drury Lane management fearing bankruptcy, he plays Shylock: "It now appears you need my help ... You spat at me on Wednesday last ..." Deepening misanthropy draws on Coriolanus and Timon, and the "Othello's occupation's gone" speech is repeated with the subtlest interpretative changes as rival actors, then scandal in his private life, threaten him with declining audiences.



Kingsley: mesmeric

Sporting a little moustache and a mop of dark curls that give him an uncanny likeness to the famous portrait of Kean as Sir Giles Overreach, Mr Kingsley shines *simultaneously* in one tragic role and many: the self-destructive paranoid playing his last Othello too weak or drunk *to pick his* breeches off the floor, and the multiple Shakespeare heroes for which I hope our national companies will take this as a bravura audition. Quite simply, it is a triumph for him. And it is a delight for us.

Anthony Masters

Television

The perils of 'personality'

Terry Wogan is an ubiquitous television and radio performer whose amiability, not infrequently enlivened by wit – for he has a quality not common to "personalities" – is *required* to be spread over a massive workload. The frequency of his appearances suggests a willingness to meet this challenge but there are signs that ambition is putting a considerable strain on performance.

Concluding his chat series Wogan on BBC1 on Saturday with fairly low-key exchanges with Rowan Atkinson, Johnny Mathis and Omar Sharif, he assured us that he would be back next week introducing the Eurovision Song Contest for which, if it is to be lifted out of tedium, he will surely need to be on top form.

But there is no rest for the Wogan and last night on BBC 1 there he was again: Wogan on the Orient Express. This must be the luckiest train in the business. First it was walked over by Alan Whicker and now there was Wogan: subsequent advertising must surely be unnecessary.

But trains do not seem to be conducive to inventiveness. There was evidence of this in Mr Whicker's odyssey and Mr Wogan's confirmed it. They *were looking out for him when* he arrived – "Ah, that's Mr Wogan" – and the train manager showed such readiness to *match* verbosities that Mr Wogan for once appeared startled. "I had better not keep you any longer", he said to him. It was Wogan's show after all.

The bonhomie could not avert the boredom. Several times he seemed lost for words, tending to repeat *himself* with numerous references to the bounding main, Isadora Duncan, the drink and the food, but giving very *little* information.

It just did not flow this time. "Here we are on the Orient Express" ... "Here we are on the platform at Folkestone" ... "En avant mes braves" ... "On we go again". The only time I felt he had absolute confidence in his utterances was when he said "I sit here before you slightly the worse for drink". I felt like one myself about then.

The Late Clive James on Channel 4, as its title implies, appears at a time when we have bed as an obvious option. On the strength of the first show, many will avail themselves of it.

There is an inexorability about Mr James's efforts to be funny that somehow deadens the reactions. All the jokes have lesser jokes upon their heels to trip them, and this combines with an absence of that timing essential to the stand-up comedian. If Mr James is to succeed, I suggest he dig out some films of Jack Benny.

The fate of his guests on Saturday might be a deterrent to others. Debbie Moore, of Pineapple Studios, and Dr *Miriam* Stoppard appeared fairly late but were not given much of a chance by the James steamroller. Only Alan Coren, *editor of Punch*, who has timing and can be funny, ran the whole course, which included a laboured pastiche of Le Carré *and comments on pictures and* film clips which could have been better and more briefly done in *Private Eye* balloons.

Mr Coren was glimpsed several times looking rather tired but woke up in the later part to assert his presence by well-timed interruption to good effect, finally rising to tear a telephone directory in half. Too bad he could not have been given the script.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Multiple images of character

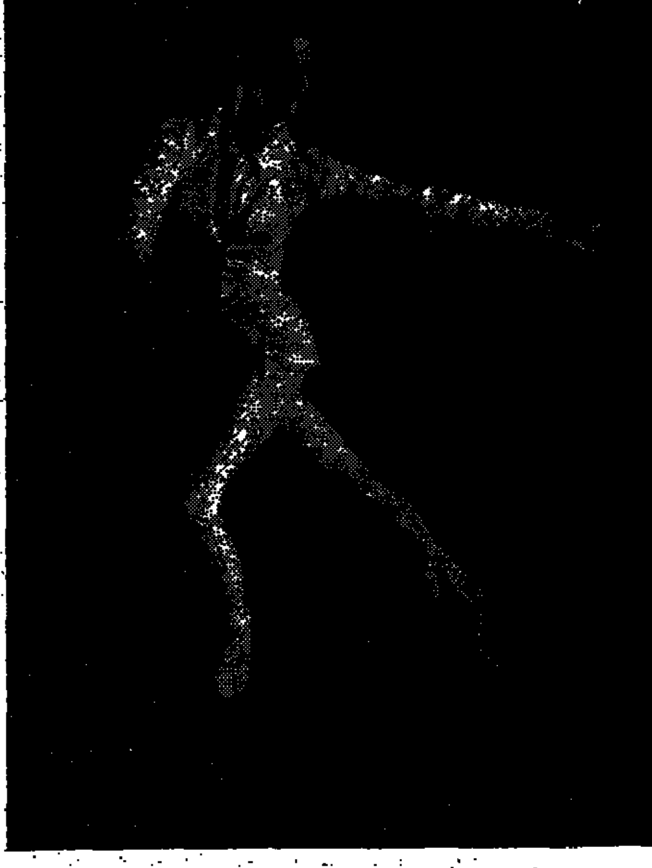
Chopin ballets

Royal, Glasgow

Although Chopin's name springs readily to mind as a composer apt for ballet, that is largely on the strength of *Les Sylphides*, and, *when* the Scottish Ballet decided to give a Chopin programme with their stylishly produced (although *somewhat* undercast) *Sylphides* as its starting point, they found it necessary to have the other two ballets specially made. These turned out, presumably by chance, to have something more than their composer in common: both play with multiple images of the characters, one dancer supplanting another in a role.

A young choreographer, Peter Royston, uses that idea straightforwardly enough in *Quarrels not their own* to show the same couple at different stages of their lives – or deaths, since the point of the work is that the husband is killed in the war and thereafter the woman has to live only with memories. Piano pieces, mainly Preludes and Etudes, provide a sufficiently dramatic base for this action, and Kenny McLellan's designs admirably use different areas of the stage for the same room at different periods, indicated by furnishings and by the monarch's portrait above the mantlepiece, with an upper platform for the non-domestic scenes.

The story takes a while to become clear, because the first change of period could initally be read as a change also of generations, and only at the very end do we learn that the whole action was the old lady's dying recollections. All the same, the subject and treatment are serious enought to make an impact. The choreography, after a promising scene of tumultous young lovers chasing each other over a sofa, is not on a level with the drama, and when composing duets Royston shows a tendency to tie himself (and his dancers) in knots.



Elaine McDonald in *Gardens of the night*

The cast, especially David Bombana with Eleanor Moore as the middle couple and Linda Parker as the young woman, make the most of their theatrical roles; I also saw an alternate cast which looked less cohesive (that could be remedied) but contained notable performances by Christine Camillo as the young woman and Geoffrey West as the husband's comforting ghost.

John Stafford is the admirable pianist for this work; he also has a prominent part in Bramwell Tovey's discreet orchestration of *Les Sylphides*, and gives a spirited, very able account of the Second Piano Concerto for Peter Darrell's *Garden of the night*.

Darrell uses a different protagoinst for each movement, female; male and female again, but all wearing identical white suits and introduced with the same pose. The first woman has a male friend to love and quarrel with; the man in the second movement is attracted both to a woman and another man; in the last movement, a concourse of spectators applaud the solo woman's virtuoso feats.

It is tempting to take the first couple for George Sand and Chopin, but Darrell's programme note mentions Virginia Woolf's *Orlando* and her friendship with Vita Sackville-West as other sources of inspiration. Best, perhaps, to see the interchangeable soloists as an artist of any sort shown in relation to life and love. The choreography explores both the surface glitter and the deeper anxiety of the music to provide roles which, in two different casts, give much scope to all the company's principals and two *promising* young men, Paulo Lopez and Frankie An.

John Percival

Concerts

Susanna

St George's, Hanover Square

The sixth London Handel Festival began on Saturday with *Susanna*, a long oratorio performed in what must be its longest version, the original of 1749. Civil strife and oppression give way after the opening chorus to domestic issues, with the faithfulness of Joacim's wife Susanna put to the test while he is away on business.

Plenty of scope there, it would seem, for Handel's musical realization of inner conflict and emotional vicissitude. But Susanna is the sort of nice girl who is incapable of amusing herself in her husband's absence, and is tempted not one whit when the two lusty Elders appear. So, try as he may, the dramatic crux is a non-event, virtue triumphs untested, and the final trial scene is one of *the dullest in history*.

The librettist is understandably anonymous; and even Handel's music frequently sags under the heavy-handed moralizing and execrable verse. Gillian Fisher's fresh, clearly articulated Susanna lacked the strength and breadth of expression to convey very much of the spirit within the unchanging innocent virtue. And, while the London Handel Orchestra and Chorus played and sang idiomatically enough, more spirited and varied pacing from *Denys Darlow would have* helped sharpen the focus.

I have to confess to taking a moment off to read through the euphonious list of St George's churchwardens. Among them was the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose son remarked of Handel at that time that "the old Buck is excessively healthy and full of spirits". And give him just one suggestive image and he was away: Charles Brett as Joacim made a splendid job of "On the rapid whirlwind's wing" and "Gold within the furnace try'd".

The baddies, of course, get some of the best music. Adrian Thompson as the malcontent First Elder sang with ardour and stylish bravado, while Peter Savidge's more sinister Second Elder coiled passion darkly even in every note of his recitative.

Hilary Finch

Liszt CO/Rolla

Barbican

For a moment the flute concerto by Carl Stamitz that Jean-Pierre Rampal was listed to play first on Saturday night, in the concert by the visiting Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra, sounded oddly like Bach. It then transpired that it was indeed Bach, M Rampal having decided to reverse the order of two works without any announcement *until after* Bach's Suite No 2, by which time he admitted winningly to the audience it was "a little late".

By *that time, too, he had* given a polished account of the Suite in a modest, restrained style, notable for the deeply *pointed, almost dainty rhythm* of the Rondeau and the bland formality of the Sarabande. Even the final Badinerie avoided *anything* like excessive speed in favour of clarity of figuration. The Hungarian orchestra tailored themselves to the flautist's leadership as if it were a concerto.

When the Stamitz concerto followed, after only a short pause, it was a change of musical dimension to something in which grace of phrase counted for at least as much, and probably more, than the musical substance. The long-breathed phrases of the opening movement, the lyrical flute against pizzicato strings in the Andante, and a rondo finale which, like Mozart of the same period, breaks suddenly into an unexpected minuet, made agreeable listening.

By way of encore, the flautist added an unaccompained Bach sarabande, and the orchestra and their violinist-director, János Rolla, came more into their own with a second half devoted to *The Seasons* of Vivaldi.

On this occasion, the playing was distinguished by the control of dynamic shading in the ensemble, *as well as by the solo* violin; the withdrawn rhapsodic character of certain slow movements; the ferocity of the *threatened storm in the opening* movement of "Summer"; and the transformation of the hunting finale of "Autumn" into a foot-stamping country dance. A pity the programme failed to detail the descriptive content of the episodes.

Noël Goodwin

LPO/Lopez-Cobos

Festival Hall

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau was to have sung four concert arias by Mozart with the London Philharmonic on Friday; his affliction with influenza gave us the welcome, because all too rare, opportunity to hear John Shirley-Quirk in the orchestral repertoire.

Apart from the change in *programme and the even rarer* appearances of Fischer-Dieskau, nobody can have been disappointed. The first suprise, and a delightful one too, was Ravel's little triptych, *Don Quichotte à Dulcinée*, given an affectionate performance of bold colours and intimate human proportions. Lustrous and in densely focused harmony with the wind chords, Mr Shirley-Quirk's *voice* found a new luminous beauty for the final Amen of the prayer to St Michael.

After the interval came Mahler's Ruckert Lieder. Again it was the justness of scale in Mr Shirley-Quirk's performance *that made it so memorable: the* shaping of the first long arc of breath in "Ich atmet' einen linden Duft", the warming of *the voice into the orchestral* harmonies of "Liebst du um Schonheit" and the expressive richness of the vowels blending into the strings' long expiration in "Ich bin der Welt", with its fine oboe and cor anglais solos.

Flanking the Ravel and the *Mahler* were two Schubert symphonies. Neither was a performance which bristled with new insights; both, though, *drew particularly fine ensemble* playing from the orchestra. The "tragic" element in the Fourth was kept just where it should be: as elusive and suggestive as the oboe's nicely recessed pointing of the Andante, and as a restless but never disruptive force in the exuberant invention of the finale.

In the "Unfinished", the very care with which cellos and basses shaped *their melodies* and the tautness of response within Jesus Lopez-Cobos's long-drawn spans of developing tension kept the focus sharp in a performance less remarkable in structural and dramatic strength.

Hilary Finch

Opera

Die Fledermaus

Coliseum

Arthur English, the new comic jailer in the last act, can be all too well believed when he plays confused about whether he is appearing in *Die Fledermaus* or *Aladdin*. This is the English National Opera in pantomime mood, and, though such might not be the only possible spirit in which to play operetta, it makes *for a jolly show*. I would guess, too, that it boosts the company to be working together so cheerfully and smoothly as they *are here*.

Certainly, while they can give performances like this, the need for a specialist operetta company in London recedes more than somewhat. Perhaps a case could be made in some ideal world for a theatre producing operetta in lavishness and *luxury, but, until pigs can* be persuaded to fly, the Coliseum's brand of homely entertainment is all anyone could require, and *it is as true to the genre. Plainly* it more than satisfied Thursday's audience.

Apart from Mr English, who did his familiar act as the ancient drunken private soldier with a nice edge of nervousness, the cast is unchanged from the last revival of this much revived production. Why change a winning team? The *outstanding singing* comes *as it* must from Marilyn Hill Smith as Adèle, who won my sympathy too for taking her job seriously and not acting up or larking about. This is not to say that she was po-faced: she simply acts the comedy with dignity, just as she sees no *reason ever to depart* from singing that is pure, buoyant and effortlessly articulate.

Among the rest, Fiona Kimm *also sings with all* the considerable artistry she commands, and makes a splendidly uppish, mannish caricature of Orlofsky. Alan Opie is gentle and reliable as Falke, and Geoffrey Pogson and Lois McDonall are large enough as the Eisensteins for one not to bother too much about quality of singing. Quality in the orchestra, though, does matter, and it augured ill that the overture was so scrappy and lumpish, though later there was much panache under the twitching Viennese baton of Herbert Prikopa.

Paul Griffiths

Los Angeles visit off

The proposed series of Brahms concerts at the Royal Festival Hall in May and June by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and Carlo Maria Giulini has been cancelled because of the conductor's illness. He was due to direct the orchestra on a tour of Europe, but as a result of a respiratory complaint has been advised not to conduct again until the autumn: he is expected to open the Philharmonia's season on September 18.

The series of concerts had already been in jeopardy once before. However, objections by the Visiting Orchestras Consultative Association, which limits foreign orchestras to two concerts at any one of the prime London venues, were overruled.

A replacement for the first concert, on May 31, has not yet been decided, but the three other dates include an "all-day Brahms marathon". André Previn, who will be involved with the "marathon", will conduct the London Symphony Orchestra on June 3, when Vladimir Ashkenazy will play Brahms's two piano concertos. On June 1, Ashkenazy will conduct the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Brahms Violin and Double Concertos, with Gidon Kremer (violin) and Misha Misky (cello) as soloists.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 11. Dealings End, April 22. § Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
37.1m	Barlow Hldgs	78	-3	5.7	7.2	..
16.8m	Castlefield	560	+25	20.0	3.6	..
350.8m	Cons Plant	78½	-1	3.0	3.9	..
858.000	Doranakande	113	..	4.3	3.8	..
287.0m	Highlds & Low	95	• +5	6.2	6.5	..
5.850.000	Hongkong	650	..	35.7	5.5	..
13.6m	Maledie	88	+2	4.3	4.9	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.1m	Camellia Inv.	520	+10	10.0	1.9	..
12.0m	McLeod Russel	299	-5	10.7	3.6	..
5.274.000	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	120	-1	12.0	10.0	..
896.000	Moran	285	..	1.4	0.5	..
1.200.000	Surmah Valley	150	h ..	5.7	3.8	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1.342.000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£37¼	..	500	13.3	..
57.5m	Gt Nthn Tele	452	+11	91.5	1.8	20.5
808.000	Milford Docks	78	-2	0.7	6.9	..
1.727.000	Nesco Inv	83	..	10.0	12.0	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£37	+½	500	13.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE WEEK AHEAD ● by Jeremy Warner

Unknown factors in Woolworth figures

Woolworth Holdings, the high street store group in a new corporate form and under an all-British management, is going to be the focus of attention on the company news front this week.

Attempting to predict its annual results, due out on Thursday, has been a futile exercise. As one analyst of the stores sector said "You are dealing with an unknown entity. Pre-tax profits could be anything from nothing to £40m."

Much is going to depend on how the new company, created last year when a consortium of City institutions bought out the American majority shareholder, has structured its borrowings and how it has decided to accoung for interest payments.

In old form, Woolworth would probably have produced pretax profits a little ahead of last time's £21.8m. The profit on property disposals is an unknown factor and will have a *significant bearing on the* outcome.

Also in the retailing sector, **W. H. Smith and Son**, reports full-year figures on Wednesday. Pretax profits are expected to rise from £19.4m to more than £25m for the year to the end of last January. Loss elimination in the United States book distribution business, and to a lesser extent in DIY interests, has boosted profits considerably.

At the halfway stage W H Smith said that both the company's main businesses, retail shops and wholesale news, increased profits. Analysts expect the company to have maintained this progress in the second half.

Tomorrow sees full-year results from **Bank of Scotland**, smallest of Britain's eight clearing banks and the last to report profits for the main part of last year.

The bank's shares are the most highly-rated of the banking sector, enjoying regular bouts of takeover speculation despite the block put on bids by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last year for its bigger rival north of the border, The Royal Bank of Scotland, and the management's fiercely independent stance.

But the high rating also owes much to the Bank of Scotland's limited exposure to international business – ironically once thought of as the group's greatest weakness, but now a strength as bigger banks panic under the threat of international debt default.

Bad debt provisions are nevertheless expected to run out at about £25m and profits also will be affected by recession, in Scotland in particular. The range of forecasts for pretax profits stretches from about £40m to £45m, against £47.2m last time.

Dunlop reports full year figures on Thursday amid growing speculation that Pegi, a Malaysian investment group which recently lifted its stake in Dunlop from 22 per cent to more than 26 per cent, is poised to launch a full bid. Pegi is part of the business empire of Mr Ghafar Baba a former politician, who recently paid Dunlop £58m for half its 51 per cent stake in Malaysian Industries Berhad.

At the half way stage Dunlop, the tyres and sportswear manufacturer, was in the red by about £4m at the pre-tax level. But full year results are expected to show a return to the black – albeit of no more than £10m. In 1981 the group broke even after making profits of £19m in the second half.

The dividend should be maintained despite the continuing and chronic problem of overcapacity in the European tyre manufacturing industry. It has dogged the company for years and there still seems no end to the constant round of cutbacks and rationalization.

If the company makes a profit above the line, high losses in some countries which cannot be offset against profits in others, will almost certainly ensure a tax charge out of all proportion to the scanty profits and plunge the group into losses below the line even before taking account of rationalization costs.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Further signs of recovery

Industry and markets were encouraged by last week's cut in base rates and by the evidence that industrial output in both Britain and America is rising. This week's figures should show that the economy continues to revive without undue fears for renewed inflation.

Wednesday sees the average earnings statistics for February. Government pronouncements and intentions to the contrary, the rate of wage increases in the public sector continues to push up the index. Between December and January the index rose by 0.7 per cent to 234.7 – an annual rate of 8.5 per cent.

The February increase could be as much as 1.5 per cent taking the index to 238.2 and equivalent to an annual rate of 8.6 per cent. As industrial production gathers momentum during the year the pace of wage inceases can be expected to pick up.

But the news on the inflation front will still be encouraging, and could help gilts. The March index, released on Friday, may indicate a month's increase of 0.4 per cent, the same as in February, to 327.3. This gives an annualized rate of 4.8 per cent.

Inflation figures lower than anticipated will also help sterling which has already shrugged off the base rate cut. The balance of payments figures, also out on Friday, could support sterling further.

After poor figures in the first two months, the March balance is likely to be soundly positive. The current balance may jump from just £42m in February to as much as £400m.

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.5
FT Gilts: 82.9
FT All Share: 439.52
Bargains: 27,085
Tring Hall USM Index: 172.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average, 8,552
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 1,067.14
New York: Dow Jones Average 1,171.25
(Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1,5480
Index 82.9
DM 3.775
FrF 11.3150
Yen 367.00
Dollar
Index 122.5
DM 2.4385
Gold
$435.50

NEW YORK
Gold $437.50
Sterling $1.5470
(Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 10
3 month interbank 10¼-10⅛

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10¼-10⅛
3 month DM 5$^{1}/_{16}$-4$^{15}/_{16}$
3 month FrF 11¾-11½

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – **Interims:** British Empire Secruities and General Trust, Strong and Fisher (Holdings). **Finals:** Blockleys, C D Brammall, Currys, Edinburgh Investment, Emray (ammended), Feb International, Honda Motor, Walter Lawrence, Japan Assets Trust, Tharsis, Twinlock.
TOMORROW – **Interims:** Highland Electronics, Polly Peck, Stewart Nairn. **Finals:** Aberthaw Cement, Alva Investment Trust, Argyle Trust, Bank of Scotland, John Crowther Group, Cussins Property, First Charlotte Assets, Hambro Life Assurance, Harrison Cowley, Savoy Hotel, Tate of Leeds, Toye and Co, Webster Group.
WEDNESDAY – **Interims:** Dubilier, Wade Potteries. **Finals:** Barrow Hepburn, Biddle Holdings, British Syphon Industries, Brixton Estates, Chesterfield Properties, Danish Bacon, Fogarty, Haden, Hawker Siddeley, RMC Group, Securities Trust of Scotland, W H Smith and Son, Steel Brothers, Sun Life Assurance, United Parcels, Wadkin.
THURSDAY – **Interims:** S Casket Holdings, Free State Geduld Mines, Pesident Brand Gold Mining Company, President Steyn Gold Mining Company, Welkom Gold Minimg Company, Western Holdings. **Finals:** Aquascutum Group, Bardsey (ammended), F Bentalls, Camrex, Horace Cory, Dunlop, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Fleming Universal, Garfunkels Restaurants, General Scottish Trust, Grampian TV, Highcroft Investment, Laport Industries, F J C Lilley, P & W MacLellan, McKechnie Brothers, M Y Dart, Owen Owen, Harold Perry Motors, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, R Smallshaw (Knitwear), and Woolworth.
FRIDAY – **Interim:** None announced. **Finals:** Allebone and Sons, Gaskell Broadloom, Helene of London, And Scottish Northern Investment.

Cope opposes Dowable bid

The board of Cope Allman international has asked its shareholders to reject the takeover terms offered by the Dowable consortium.

The board confirmed that pretax profits in the second half of last year would be a minimum of £2.6m, which mean full-year profits of £1.7m against £1.95m the year before.

Shareholders were also told that the Cope board has met directors of Hollis Bros & ESA which has acuired a 7 per cent stake in Cope, but the intentions of the Hollis board are not yet known.

● $54m LOAN: Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, has arranged a $54.5m loan supported by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, to finance an order for Rolls-Royce RB211-535 aero-engines and spares placed by Eastern Air Lines in the United States.

● RISKY EXPORTS: The London Chamber Commerce is organizing a seminar to examine the problems which companies face when trading with Libya, Iraq and Iran. Although British trade with these markets totalled £750m last year, the chamber says that businessmen are becoming increasingly wary of exporting to them because of the non-payment risks.

● SAVINGS RISE: Net receipts at the National Savings amounted to £138.6m during March making a total for the financial year of £2,960m. The largest contribution came from fixed interest National Savings Certificates

Italy in move to close tax havens

From John Earle
Rome

The days of offshore tax havens for Italian banks are ending. Under pressure from the Bank of Italy, they are being forced to close their operations in centres like the Dutch Antilles, Cayman Islands and the Bahamas.

The collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano last summer has influenced this policy. But, it is stressed in the Bank of Italy, the process of getting Italian banks to tidy up their operations in low-tax centres started in January 1981, following a decision by the cabinet's ministerial committee on credit.

Banks were then informed that they would not longer by allowed to have holding companies in tax-free or low-tax havens. They could, as many already did, have banking subsidiaries, operating in conformity with the laws of the host country, but the parent bank in Italy must be prepared to give full information about their activities to the Italian authorities.

The main targets of this move were the holding companies maintained by many leading banks in Luxembourg, often nerve centres for international operations by subsidiaries in less solid offshore centres completely outside the control or knowledge of the Italian authorities. Signor Calyi's BAH (Banco Ambrosiano Holding) in Luxembourg was an example of the inherent risks.

Since the Ambrosiano failure, the central bank has taken this policy a stage further, and made plain to banks that it will not countenance them having subsidiaries in tax haven where the local government fails to impose stable and efficient banking control.

Banks, whos individual situations vary considerably, have been discussing with the Bank of Italy what modifications are necessary.

Some have already taken discisions. For example the biggest bank, Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro, is preparing for the cessation of activity by its Luxembourg holding company, which will entail the elimination of a subsidiary bank in Curacao.

Banca Commercial Intaliana, the second biggest bank, is less forthcoming. It has a Luxembourg holding company, Banca Commerciale Holding SA, but a spokesman merely said that the bandk was "not interested" in the question of its closure.

Slow growth in world trade 'will limit revival'

Bank chief forecasts sustained recovery of British economy

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Britain's prospects are much brighter according to Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor-elect of the Bank of England. The foundation for a sustained recovery had been strengthened, he said, by the drop in inflationary expectations and productivity improvements.

In his farewell statement as chairman of National Westminster Bank, Mr Leigh-Pemberton conceded that slow growth in world trade would limit the scope for recovery, which had already been pushed further into the future than expected a year ago.

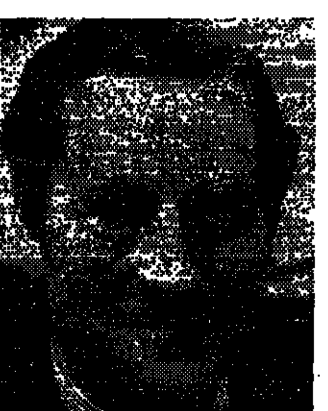
But the firm monetary and financial policies of recent years had reduced inflation to manageable levels and further falls in interest rates and inflation this year should help to bring about a gradual upturn in economy.

Both money supply growth and bank were bouyant for much of last year with substantial growth in personal lending and higher borrowing by companies to ease liquidity problems.

However, Mr Leigh-Pemberton added: "Fears that such lending might help to stimulate inflationary trends appear to be unrealised at this point in the economic cycle."

On the international front, he suggested the worst could be over for troubled countries and companies if the more acute phase of the recession was past.

Earlier this year, Mr Leigh-Pemberton was criticized for saying that the debt crisis, if there ever was one, was over. However, in his statement he stressed that: "The current international financial problems are clearly a cause for concern and we are not complacent. We believe, however, that the problems will prove manageable with goodwill and cooperation on the part of all those involved".


Leigh-Pemberton: final address

Mr Leigh-Pemberton will move into an office at the Bank of England soon after stepping down from the chair of Nat West after next month's annual meeting. However he will not take over as governor until July 1.

Mr Philip Wilkinson, Nat West's chief executive said in the review of operations that the bank's lending under the Government's loan guaranteed scheme had resulted in 6,500 new jobs.

At the year-end Nat West had committed £61m under the scheme and although there had been failures, these were acceptable against the background of 1,100 new businesses established and jobs created, Mr Wilkinson said.

● A note of caution on the British economy in its fight out of recession has been sounded by Staniland Hall Associates, the economic advisers and business forecasters.

They claim that the recent sharp rise in productivity is unlikely to be maintained and is likely to ease during 1984. An increase of 2 per cent in the gross domestic product is predicted this year, with nearer 3 per cent in 1984. This is some way below the 3½ per cent predicted for this year by Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, last week.

Hungary to receive $200m Euroloan

By Our Banking Correspondent

A $200m commercial bank loan for Hungary will be signed today in Budapst. The loan, in the name of the Hungarian national bank, is Hungary's first Euro market loan since it raised $260,000,000 in the middle of last year. However, bankers warned against seeing the new loan as a breakthrough.

The Eastern block has been shut off from Western Bank finance since Poland's political and economic crisis erupted, forcing Romania to reschedule debts and causing severe liquidity. problems for Hungary and other Eastern European countries.

Hungary's pronblems were eased last year with the help of temporary bridging finance from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and an International Monetary Fund loan.

However, bankers are still reluctant to lend and this is reflected in the latest Hungarian loan. It is no ordinary syndication but a special club deal involving seven banks with Deutschebank acting as agent.

There have also been reports that the BIS is considering a further $100m bridging loan fo Hungary and there is argument in the United States over whether Hungary is poor enough to qualify

The lack of Western finance has forced big adjustments on Eastern European economies, leading to a fierce clampdown on imports and a big drive to push up hard currency exports.

Wharton Econometrics estimates that, excluding Poland and the USSR, the other five countries recorded a $2,700m hard currency current account surplus with the West in 1982

● Senior Brazilian officials meet commercial bankers in London today to discuss adjustments to Brazil's rescue package in order to ease continuing liquidity problems.

HARD CURRENCY CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES ($m)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Bulgaria	521	197	280	150
Czechoslovakia	–288	–121	188	100
East Germany	–1671	–100	1705	1000
Hungary	–370	–729	–152	450
Poland	–2829	–3303	–1751	–500
Romania	–2399	–818	655	800
TOTAL	–7026	–4874	925	2000
Soviet Union	464	–1188	2457	–2400

Source: Wharton Econometric Forecasting

Fed 'behind currency turbulence'

By Our Financial Staff

A new study from stockbrokers Simon & Coates has blamed the US Federal Reserve Board for the increased volatility in the world currency markets.

The study says that exchange volatility has increased during the 10 years since leading currencies began to float in 1973. This has been particularly true of the Deutsche mark-dollar exchange rate and has been accompanied by much more volatile German and US interest rates.

"This is perhaps the most depressing result for the current international monetary system because the DM-$ rate is perceived by the international financial community as the pivotal exchange rate axis, since the movements in that rate will tend to affect movements in all European North American exchange rates to a greater of lesser degree," the report says.

The study, written by Mr David Morrison, admits that it is hard to attribute blame but says: "The circumstantial evidence would suggest that the root cause is the money market operating procedures of the Federal Reserve Board."

The report says that world leaders meeting at Williamsburg next month should consider tackling the root of the problem by changing the day-to-day operations of the Federal Reserve Board rather than trying to limit currency turbulence through central bank intervention, fixed rates or currency blocks such as the European Monetary System.

The study, which measures the extent to which currencies have fluctuated from their average percentage changes over the period, says there is evidence that volatility increased noticeably since November 1979 to January 1983 after Mr Paul Volcker became chairman of the Federal Reserve.

It says that the general rise in exchange rate turbulence was accompanied by greater variations in interest rates, especially in Germany and the United States.

Hepworth expects surge in earnings

By Michael Clark

A hint of "dramatic" increase in pre-tax profits at Hepworth Ceramic, the industrial pipe company at present bidding £114m for Steetley, the ceramics and construction group, is made by Mr Peter Goodall, the chairman

He says: "The only way to run the company to produce adequate profitability is not to look for an upturn, but to try and get more and more profit out of less and less turnover". Something the group has successfully achieved, since 1980 – the year of the steel strike. "If the turnover increases in real terms at the same time as we are pursuing our policy of more profit out of less turnover, the result will be dramatic", he adds.

While declining to make a forecast for the year, Mr Goodall confirmed there were signs of an upturn in business in Britain, and was hoping to eradicate losses in the US, which last year amounted to about £2.5m.

The good news comes at the right time for Hepworth, which is offering 87.3 million new shares in order to gain control of Steetley on the basis of 10 Hepworth shares for every seven Steetley.

Group calls for energy conservation areas

By Andrew Cornelius

The National Energy Efficiency Forum, an informal grouping of consumer and environmental organizations has called on the Government to create energy conservation areas, based on the same lines as housing action areas.

The aim would be to link all those involved in energy conservation with other groups which might have a role to play within an area, in a bid to bring all homes, and industrial buildings up to a high standard of energy efficiency

In addition the public would be encouraged to become more aware of new energy saving, with an extensive conservation programme.

Copies of the the Forum's *Blueprint for Action*, which is published today have been sent to chief executives of each local authority in the country asking whether they would be interested in hosting such a scheme. The Forum hopes the first energy conservation area will be established within 12 months.

City Comment

Knights of the long knives

All is fair in love and war. Disputed takeovers are fought in a pretty stylized way on the stock market, within a complex set of rules. But that does not stop the knives from coming out. So the present spate of merger mania is giving onlookers a refreshing antidote to the usual smooth facade of top business life.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, chief executive of Sothebey's, said he would blow his brains out if the Americans, Messrs Cogan and Swid, gained control of the superior auction house.

Elswhere, leading business knights, used to parading their features magisterially in company reports, can be blithely dismissed as incompetents or asset-strippers – either in public or "off the record, old boy".

Property group Percy Bilton takes pride of place in the hatchet league so far. Its rejection of a takeover bid from the smaller Trust Securities rests on a slashing attack on the credibility of Trust and Mr Peter Jones, its chairman. They start off with the innocent comment that "in January 1980, Mr Jones was convicted of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue."

It then details the problems of Mr Jones' previous company, describes Trust Securities as "a small property developer with 16 employees", and goes on to question virtually every relevant element of Trust's present development.

By contrast, Bilton says little by way of defending itself. Maybe it does not need to.

But the rhetoric is often inversely related to the content. Watch out this week for offer documents from Messrs Cogan and Swid for Sotheby's and from Bassishaw for UDS.

The Sotheby bidders could perhaps afford to be restrained. But the signs are that they and their bankers, Morgan Grenfell, are prepared to give as good as they get.

De Lorean creditors in new fight

A new attempt has been launched to help British creditors retrieve some of the £45m due to them from the De Lorean crash. Funds in Britain, in the US and in Swiss bank accounts are likely to be involved.

An appeal for a fighting fund to pay the costs of what could be a fierce legal battle has been started by Mr Patrick Baly and Mr Brice Duffin, both of accountants Pannell Kerr Forster, who were appointed by creditors as joint liquidators of the company.

Mr Baly said at his London offices at the weekend that the plan had been prompted by the "great frustration" felt by those who had lost so heavily supplying goods and services to the De Lorean company when it was trading in Northern Ireland.

He added: "As things stand at the moment they know they face the loss of the whole of the £42m due to them. What assets are available are being claimed by preferred and secured creditors."

A committee of inspection, made up of nine of the creditors, has given full backing to the proposals of the joint liquidators.

Danes end paper bonds

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Denmark has become the first country to systematically, scrap paper bonds, replacing them with issues of debt registered on a central computer.

Mr Bent Mebus, managing director of the country's first securities centre at Taastrup in West Copenhagen, has said that all physical bonds have been phased out in a two-year operation designed to make the market more efficient and secure.

The operation affected 700,000 bonds or 1 million accounts.

Denmark's computer bond registration system contains bonds worth Kr620,000m about (£47,000m).

Less than 1 per-cent of Danish bond issues, or less than Kr10,000m in bonds remains outstanding as holders have not yet paid them in, but the securities centre expects these to be surrendered by the end of this year.

Denmark's purchasing bonds will now receive a routine receipt instead of the former documentation decorated with colourful stamps and well designed coupons.

BSC denies second US plan

By Our Financial Staff

The British Steel Corporation has denied that it has approached a second American company to arrange a joint venture with the Ravenscraig works in Scotland.

The reports that Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman, has approached Bethlehem Steel, in the US, is "absolute nonsense", a corporation statement said yesterday.

The denial follows reports that Mr MacGregor has been looking for a second US plant to join forces with the Ravenscraig plant after criticism by unions on both sides of the Atlantic of a proposed deal involving Ravenscraig and US Steel's plant at Fairless, in Pennsylvania.

The unions and politicians have opposed the plan to export semi finished slabs of steel from Ravenscraig to the Fairless plant because they say it would mean the loss of about 2,000 jobs in Scotland and 3,000 in the US.

A report over the weekend said Mr MacGregor had approached Bethelhem Steel through a third party to ask about the future of Bethleh: m's Lackawanna steelworks

He has been under pressure to come up with a solution to the problems of filling the massive overcapacity

● The European Commission has imposed fines totalling "millions of dollars" on several EEC steel companies which have breached the community rules on production quotas. Officials said that the largest fine had been imposed on Kloekner, the West German steel company, which had exceeded its quotas during late 1981 and the first half of last year.

Dispute over jurisdiction casts shadow over summit

US-European trade relations worsen

By Michael Prest

Trade relations between Europe and the United States are likely to go from bad to worse ahead of the Williamsburg economic summit as the British and other governments attack American proposals interpreted as trying to increase control on companies acting outside the US.

The deterioration in relations betw een two of the world's main trading powers could undermine the American drive – broadly supported by many industrial countries – for more open trade in services.

It coulf also jeopardize moves to call another ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade next year or in 1985.

Britain claims that the US is extending the principle of extra-territoriality, term applied to legislation in one country which affects the sovereign rights of other countries. The issue came to a head last year when the Americans tried to apply sanctions against European companies supplying equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia.

The United States eventually lifted the sanctions but officials in Whitehakk and Brussels now feel that a bill introduced on Capitol Hill last week to renew the Export Administration Act contains stricter measures than those dropped last year.

In particular, the bill proposes that the United States administration be allowed to impose unilateral controls on imports from countries whose sales to other markets may have compromised American national security. The United States would give its own definition of national security, and in practice would be mainly concerned with exports in Comecon.

British officials are examining whether such legislation would breach GATT rules. But the Government also Plans to bring the matter up at Williamsburg, where the agenda promises to be preoccupied with East-West trade issues.

Mr Peter Rees, the trade minister, and Mr Francis Pym, the foreign minister, both delivered speeches last week attacking the new American proposals, and the campaign will continue. It is expected that the European Commission will weigh in before long.

The European view is that not only does legislation offend the sovereignty principle and is in any case difficult to enforce, but that it contradicts American efforts to liberalize other kinds of trade, and will not ease the tension arising from conflicts in agricultural trade.

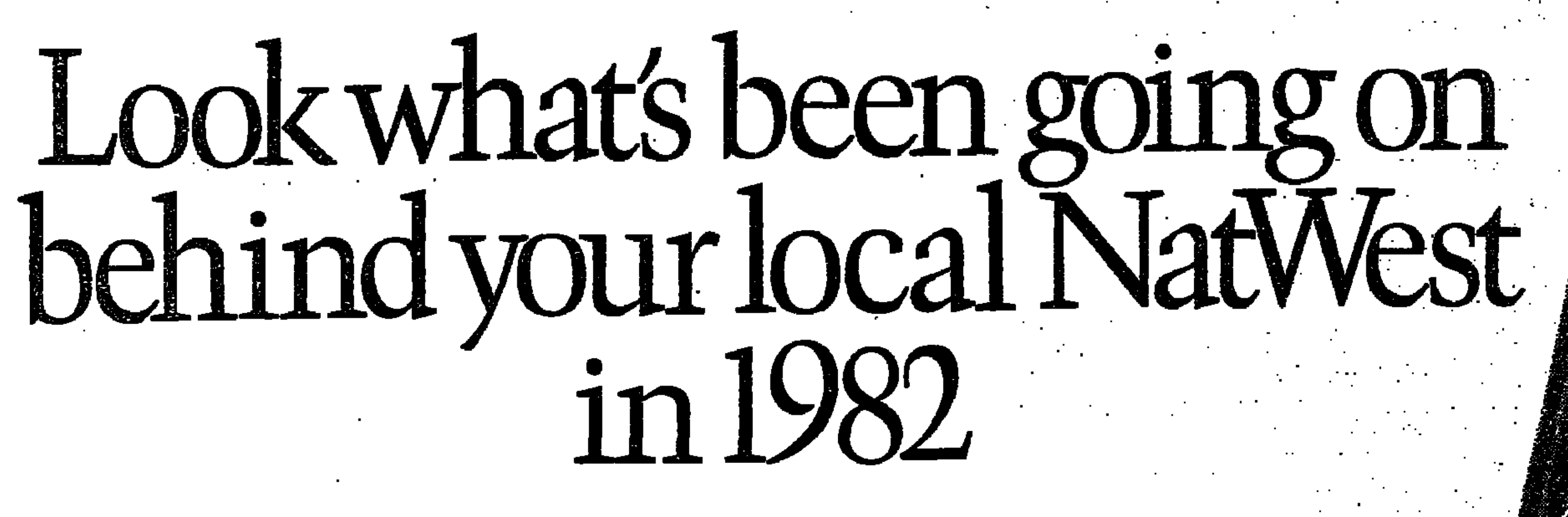
One outcome of last November's Gatt ministerial meeting was a commitment – largely obtained at American insistence – to study liberalization of trade in services. The Trade Policy Research Centre, a private free trade group, has announced that it is to start a series of studies into trade in services.

Mr Robert Strauss, who was the United States Trade Representative in President Carter's administration, is to head the Trade Policy Research Centre group. He said on Friday that the group would try to identify the barriers to trade in services and the consequences for employment of such restrictions.

World trade in services is tentatively valued at $500,000m a year, or about 20 per cent of all trade. It is the fastest growing sector, and covers a wide range of activities from banking and insurance, through professional fees, to the complex question of data transmission.

American Express, for example, thinks that national restrictions on data transmission in Europe would prevent it from offering the gamut of financial services it is developing for American customers.

But sympathetic as the British and other European governments may be, they are unlikely to accept free trade in services while Congress is deliberating on further impediments to trade in goods.



We've been in action for our personal customers...
Through National Westminster Home Loans we've developed our mortgage facilities and, through NatWest Saver Service, we've introduced new higher rate savings schemes for regular savers. To improve our customer services we've expanded our Servicetill network to over 750 installations. By the end of 1983 there will be 1,000 Servicetills operating on a 24-hour basis throughout the UK. We are also developing other automated service aids, including 300 Rapid Cash Tills, soon to be installed inside branches.

in action helping smaller businesses...
Not only have we formed a new Small Business Section, we've also extended the terms of our Business Development Loans to up to 20 years. And, by participating in the Government's Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme, we've helped to create new jobs in 1,100 new businesses. We have also strengthened our support for the Council of Small Industries in Rural Areas (COSIRA).

in action on behalf of exporters and corporate clients...
We've greatly broadened our services to corporate clients and exporters by establishing an export finance house, opening new international banking centres in Edinburgh and Sheffield, and offering access to the London International Financial Futures Exchange. And, by launching our 'NatWest Network' multi-currency cash management service – which is now available to corporate treasurers through desk-top computer terminals anywhere in the world – we've made life easier for a number of companies. We've also more than doubled the value of issues we've managed and co-managed in the international capital markets.

in action overseas...
In America we've opened an international banking office in Miami for the National Bank of North America and have established a US factoring company, NatWest Commercial Services Inc. Our business in the Far East and Australasia is also expanding, spearheaded by our executive office in Singapore. Elsewhere we have been increasing our commitment to project finance, especially in oil and gas development.

and in action for the community
On the home front, we have been active in both job creation schemes and the Government's Work Experience Programme. We have also introduced experimental work sharing schemes, and have supported local voluntary organisations and other initiatives designed to combat unemployment in our Inner Cities. We have, throughout the year, continued with our broadly-based sponsorship programme.

The Chairman, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, comments:–

Pre-tax profits for 1982 are down by 11 per cent on 1981 in historic cost terms. This result reflects a pleasing increase in operating income, offset by provisions for bad and doubtful debts, and has been achieved in spite of falling interest rates at home and strong competition overseas. Almost all parts of the Group have contributed to the underlying progress in our business.

The high provision for bad and doubtful debts is a reflection of the continuing cash problems felt by customers in business at home, and of liquidity problems experienced by borrowing countries overseas. Liquidity, interest rate exposure, foreign exchange exposure and credit risk are watched closely and controlled so that we remain one of the most strongly capitalised banks in the world.

A year ago it seemed reasonable to hope that by the end of 1982 the UK economy would be climbing out of recession. This prospect, and an easing of the social problems of high unemployment, have unfortunately been pushed further into the future. Nevertheless, the foundation for sustained recovery has been strengthened.

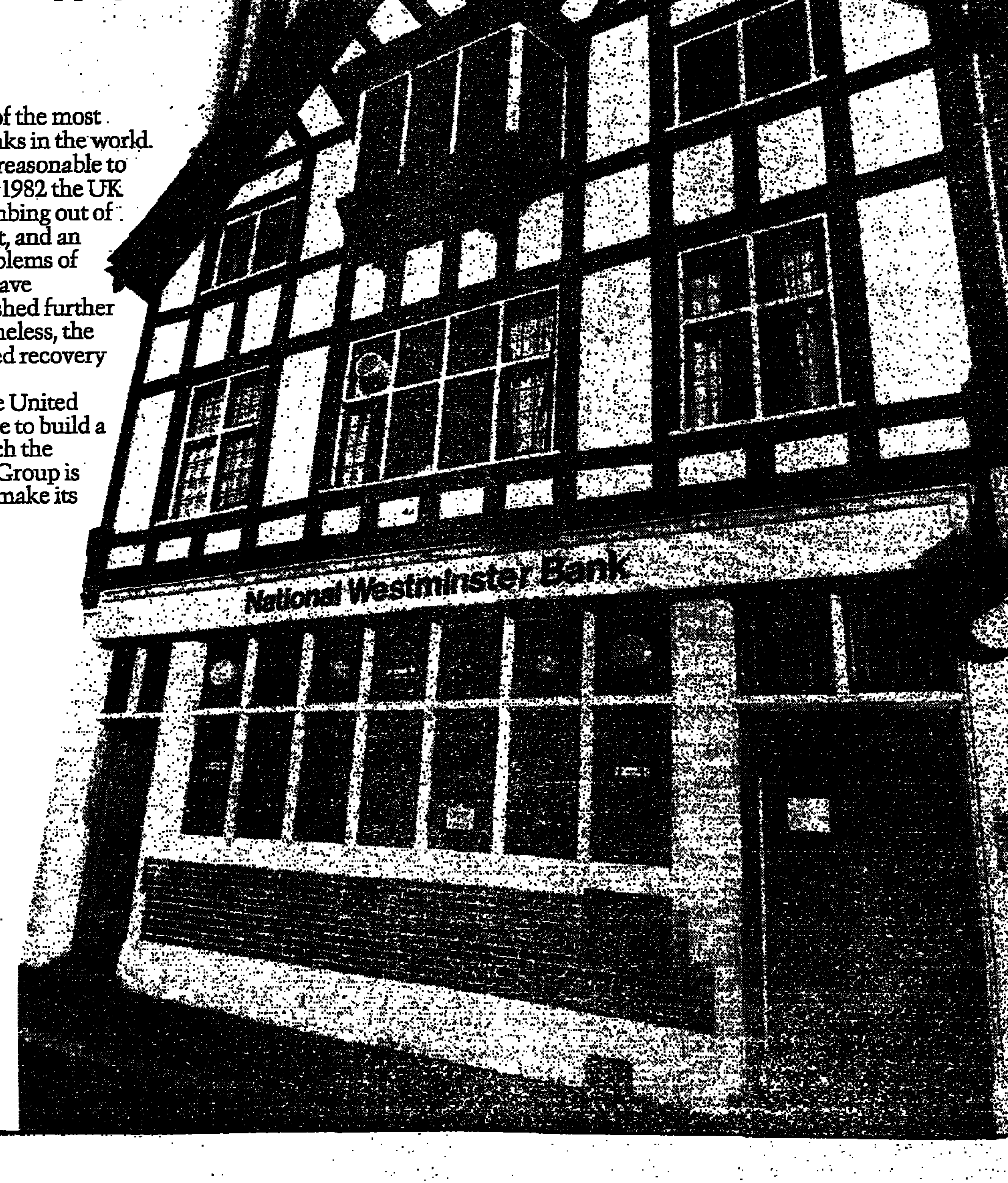
From this position the United Kingdom should be able to build a brighter future for which the National Westminster Group is equipped and ready to make its full contribution.

Financial Highlights 1982

Money lodged	£50,196 million
Money lent	£41,475 million
Group pre-tax profit	£439 million
Retained profit	£329 million

Copies of the 1982 Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

NatWest
The Action Bank
National Westminster Bank Group



Unlisted securities market review

Lloyd's broker joins ranks

Four companies last week announced their intentions to join the fast-growing Unlisted Securities Market.

Derek Bryant has become the first Lloyd's broker to join the USM with today's placing of 27.2 per cent of the issued share capital. Brokers Laing & Cruickshank are placing the 600,000 shares at 110p a share, valuing the whole company at £2.4m.

Mr Derek Bryant, founder and chairman, estimates that about 70 per cent of the group's turnover stems from the US where it is heavily involved in direct insurance. However, he says that the group's style may have to change, and it is already becoming increasingly involved in reinsurance.

Yorkgreen Investments' confidence in the Unlisted Securities Market goes without saying after its decision to make the move from a full quote to become a member of the USM.

This comes after last month's reverse takeover by the private company Stamfast. Midlands brokers Smith Keen Cutler will be placing 4.7 million shares at 36p a share valuing the company at £3.9m. Dealing started on Friday at 42p a premium of 6p. The reason for the switch from a full quote to the lesser USM is explained by Stamfast's profits exceeding those of Yorkgreen and its short trading record. The Stock Exchange requires at least 5 years trading against Stamfast's 4 years. The Stamfast acquisition increases Yorkgreen's wide spread of interets which ranges from oil exploration to ceiling panels.

As if the USM was not already weighed down enough by new technology stocks, brokers Simon & Coates have decided to add another.

They are placing 827,000 shares in Microlease a small computer leasing group, although a price has still to be decided. It is unlikely the group will be valued at much more than £2.5m once the placing has been completed.

There can be no doubting last week's star performer on the USM – Mr Eric Morley's Miss World Group, where dealings started on Thursday amid a blaze of publicity. The 810,000 shares placed at 60p opened at an amazing 133p before ending the week at 142p and valuing the company at £2.7m.

However, many brokers were shocked at the shares' popularity, which culminated in Mr Michael Ashcroft's, Hawley Group picking up 15 per cent of the shares on Friday. For a company forecasting pre tax profits of £300,000, and precious few assets to speak of, the shares are starting to look heavily overpriced.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly.	7¼	88/93	75¾	9.60	11.30
Bass	8¼	87/92	83¾	9.88	11.13
BICC	7½	92/95	85¼	10.09	11.22
Blue Circle	9	92/97	85¼	10.65	11.23
Courtaulds	7	82/87	85¼	8.24	11.85
Delta Gp.	10¾	95/99	91½	11.68	11.65
Eng. Prop.	9¾	97/02	87½	11.24	11.43
Eust. Cen	10.4	92/97	93	11.24	11.48
F.F.I.(UK)	7½	89/92	78	9.54	11.42
Land Secs.	9	96/01	82½	10.96	11.33
MEPC	12	17	105	11.49	11.47
Trusthse.	10½	91/96	92¾	11.27	11.50
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied-Ly.	7¾	93/98	72¾	10.73	11.64
BOC Grp.	12¼	12/17	100	12.28	12.28
Barcl. Bk.	16	02/07	125*	12.88	12.41
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	76	11.34	12.38
Imp. Brew.	10½	90/95	94	11.47	11.83
Distillers	7¼	88/93	73½*	9.80	11.74
Distillers	10½	93/98	92	11.47	11.69
Guard. R.	7	86/91	78¼	9.21	11.45
Imp. Chem.	7½	86/91	78½	9.56	12.00
Imp. Chem.	10¾	91/96	95½	11.38	11.59
Imp. Group	10½	90/95	91½*	11.43	11.75
Midl Bank	14	02/07	116¼	12.59	12.45
Nat. West	12½	04	29½	12.21	12.17
Reed Inter.	7¼	96/01	69¼	10.84	11.62
Tilling	8½	89/94	82	10.56	12.03
Unilever	7¾	91/06	72¼	11.07	11.47
Whitbrd.	7¼	95/99	68*	10.59	11.57
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	102½	13.11	13.11
E d F	12½	08	101*	12.49	12.49
Hyd-Q	12½	15	99½*	12.91	12.91
Nova S	16¼	11	128*	13.18	13.09
CNA	16	06	130½	12.71	12.55
TrnsCn	16½	07	122	13.71	13.59
CFF	14¼	07	117¼	12.60	12.49

CONVERTIBLE LOANS

					Prem Disc
BOC Grp	9	01/06	161	5.557	1.5
Bell (A)	9½	99/01	212	4.440	3.6
B.H.S.	9	92	163	5.465	5.3
Habitat M.	9½	98/01	193	4.816	2.8
Hanson T.	9½	01/06	202	4.736	–3.8
Imp.Group	8	85/90	90*	8.679	–1.7
Midl. Bank	7½	83/93	78½	9.623	–2.1
Rio Tinto	9½	95/00	133	7.139	10.2
Thorn EMI	7	92/99	142½	6.993	8.4
Land Secs.	10	90/95	232	4.224	–0.9

*Ex Dividend

SOURCE: GILBERT ELIOTT & CO.

Oil rich investors look to the East

Bahrain (Reuter) – Arab money managers are looking east for a potentially more profitable home for some of their millions on petrodollars.

With their oil output slumping because of the world glut, gulf states are turning to Asia and Australasia partly to diversify investments traditionally held in the United States and Europe, according to bankers and economists.

But Gulf investment managers are also seeking countries with high-growth potential when the world economic recovery begins, they said.

"The Asia and Pacific Basin countries will have growth considerably in excss of Europe and United States for the next 10 years," Mr John House, Kuwait Asia Bank's general manager predicted.

Bankers stress that only a small portion of Arab petrodollars is moving east. But this means big business, given that the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) members, mainly the Gulf States, are estimated to hold up to $400,000m (£256,400m) in investable reserves.

The most tangible sign of increasing Arab interest in Asia is an influx of Arab banks to financial centres such as Singapore and Hongkong.

Kuwait Asia is a leading bank channelling funds from Gulf to Asia. Last week it raised its capital to $100m from $30m to finance new branches and ventures in the region.

Arab bankers and financial advisers, traditionally familiar with the economies of the West, knew little about the East until about three years ago when the west slid into recession.

The bankers said that while part of the new surpluses generated by the Gulf States would be invested in the East, they did not predict funds being withdrawn from the West.

Only financial markets in the United States and Europe have the size to absorb the vast sums the Arabs have invested, a Kuwaiti banker said."But we are thinking about putting a small percentage, perhaps a tenth, of our new money into Asia," he said.

Kuwait has an estimated $75,000m of reserves, geneart-ing about $7,000m a year of interest.

Private Arab investors and government finance ministries are looking for investment opportunities in most major Asian countries.

Bankers said Malaysia, for example, was seen as attractive because of its wealth of natural resourses and because its Moslem population had religious links with the Middle East.

EUROBOND PRICES

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	104.82	9.25
C.B.I.C. 14¼% 1984	105.75	9.94
Wells Fargo 15¼% 1984	105.76	9.95
Continental Illinois 15¾% 1984 (EW)	106.26	10.36
G.M.A.C. 16¼% 1984	108.05	10.48
G.M.A.C. 15¼% 1985	107.87	10.58
Elf Acquitaine 9¾% 1985	98.75	10.70
J. C. Penny 13¾% 1985	105.12	10.65
I.M.B. World Trade 14¾% 1985	107.00	11.05
A.R.D.B. World Trade 14¾% 1985	105.57	10.76
Mobile Expl. 13¾% 1985	106.62	10.46
Citicorp 10% 1985	99.87	10.00
Southern California Edison 16¾% 1985	109.26	13.26
R.C.A 16¾% 1986	109.26	13.26
Japan Development Bank 15¼% 1987	113.50	10.69
Occidental 16¼% 1987	108.00	13.90
World Bank 10¼% 1987	99.62	10.35
Amoco U.K. 13¾% 1988	103.75	12.12
Repsol 11¼% 1988	89.50	14.46
Montana Power 15¾% 1988	109.00	12.64
Western Mining 16¼% 1988	108.50	13.22
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	110.50	13.25
Coca Cola 11¾% 1989	105.37	10.82
Electricite de France 11¼% 1990	99.50	11.34
E.I.B. 13¾% 1990	107.00	12.19
United Biscuits 11% 1990	97.50	11.49
Ontario Hydro 13¾% 1991	111.50	11.20
E.I.B. 16¾% 1991	118.50	12.99
Nat West 14¾% 1991	116.37	11.62
Barclays Bank 8¾% 1992	87.25	10.69
Amax 16¾% 1992	117.00	12.93
E.E.C 14¾% 1993	111.87	12.58
Dow Chemical 9¾% 1994	92.00	10.90
C.S.N. 16¼% 1996	114.12	12.95

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
American Express 4¼% 1987	146.50	32.78
Beatrice Foods 4¼% 1992	101.50	7.65
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	106.50	24.42
Ford 5% 1988	90.55	20.55
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	99.50	130.98
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	92.00	105.14
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	151.50	–1.79
Revlon 4¼% 1987	100.50	15.49
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	92.00	33.09
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	92.00	33.82
Xerox 5% 1988	86.00	210.44

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1989	102.75	7.49
World Bank 9% 1992	107.05	7.89
Caisse Nat Tele 7¾% 1985	98.75	7.96
E.E.C 8% 1994	101.12	7.84

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.55	10.32
I.J.J. 1985	101.00	10.35
Offshore Mining 1986	100.65	9.25
Midland Bank 1987	101.06	10.08
Credit National	99.35	9.25
G.Z.B. 1989	100.20	9.67
Barclays Bank 1990	101.35	10.24
B.N.P. 1	99.70	9.72
Midland Bank 1992	101.25	10.06
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.60	9.75
Nat West 1994	100.75	9.62
Barclays Bank 1998	101.25	9.81

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

APPOINTMENTS

Rea names deputy chairman

Mr Malcolm Wilcox has become a director and a deputy chairman of Rea Brothers.

Mr S. A. Meacock is the new chairman of Meacock Samuelson & Devitt (Reinsurance Brokers) and Mr D. J. Forcey becomes managing director. Mr J. M. Horwell becomes a director.

Mr R. R. Kerry will retire as chairman of Fine Art Developments at the annual meeting next year. Mr D. T. Barnes will succeed him. Mr J. P. Parker is appointed managing director with immediate effect.

Mr Tony Lorenz becomes managing director of Equity Capital for Industry. His appointment follows that of Sir Nigel Foulkes as chairman of ECI from the beginning of this year in place of Lord Plowden who has retired. Mr Jonathan Baker has joined ECI from Citibank as a senior investment executive, while Mr Drennan Wink, previously with L. Messel & Co, becomes company secretary. Mr David Wansbrough, assistant director, completes the senior management team. Mr Brian Dean, who has been an executive director and general manager since 1981, has retired to pursue other business interests, but will remain a consultant to ECI.

Mr Alan Jones has become managing director of Hunters Foods with effect from May 3. Mr Jones is at present managing director of the Dairy Foods Division of Adams Foods.

Mr C. J. Farrow has been appointed as an assistant director in the finance and industry area of the Bank od England. He will take up the appointment in mid-May.

Mr Peter G. Ross is a new director of Hinton Hill (UK), the subsidiary of Johnson Matthey & Hinton Hill.

Mr Syd Lipworth who has effectively acted as managing director of Allied Hambro since its acquisition by Hambro Life, formally becomes managing director in addition to his duties as joint managing director of Hambro Life.

Mr Mark St Giles has been appointed chief executive of GT Unit Managers and managing director of GT Investment Management Company, the management company for the GT Investment Fund. He is resigning from the boards of Hambros Bank and Allied Hambro Group.

Mr Frederick E. Cleary chairman and founder of Haslemere Estates, has become president of the company. Mr

Sir Emrys Jones has been appointed chairman of Velcourt Management Services.

OPTIONS

OPTION PREMIUMS (prices by Conti Commodities).
London commodity options, puts and calls. Prices in sterling per ton, except silver, in pence per oz.

	One month	Three months
Copper	17	27
Tin	225	375
Lead	8	14
Zinc	11	15
Aluminium	18	26
Nickel	80	150
Silver	32	47

Cocoa: Jly 83, Dec 110
Coffee: Jly 80, Nov 105.
Sugar: Aug 11, Dec 15
Rubber: Aug 62, Nov 72.

US TRADED OPTIONS
T. Bonds prices quoted in index points and 64th of one point: 1/64 = $15.625.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%

Opec fears further drop in prices

When the Market Monitoring Committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets today it will be analysing an oil market that is buoyant for the time being. But how long the markets, as measured by spot prices, will be strong is open to question.

At present, spot prices of crude oil are near official levels, with sweet light crudes like Nigerian Bonny Light and North Seas Brent as or only slightly below the official price. Late on Friday, Nigerian Bonny Light was quoted at $30.10 (£19.40), ten cents above posting, while Brent was trading at aboout $29.85, close to its $30 a barrel.

Other crudes have firmed dramatically in the few weeks since Opec lowered its reference price to $29 a barrel from the $34 that had been in effect since October 1981. The solidification accelerated a couple of weeks later when Britain reduced its oil prices in line with Opec's March 14 pricing and production agreement, averting a price war and renewining a sense of stability in the markets.

But in the past few days, spot-products prices that initially led the oil-price rally have tumbled sharply, while crude oil prices have continued firm in the spot market. The products weakness is seen by many as presaging a deline soon incrude prices.

The United Arab Emirates' oil minister and head of Opec's Market Monitoring Committee, Dr Manei Saeed al-Otaiba, said in an inteview that Opec has already secured agreement with Britain and Mexico, two of the largest oil producers outside the organization, to hold their crude production at current levels. "We asked the United Kindom and Mexico to maintain production, and they have accepted," Dr Otaiba said.

Britain, however, repeatedly denied reaching any accommodation with Opec, although Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, held discussions with several Opec oil ministers during the group's marathon negotiating session in London last month. Mexico, for its part, has said it will cooperate with Opec, but has said nothing about reaching a formal agreement.

An agreement would mark a significant change in Britain's policy. It has tended to produce as much oil as possible and has followed free-market dictates in setting prices for its North Sea oil. North Sea production is about 2.3m barrels a day. Mexico's output is about the same. Opec's 13 members are producing 14m barrels daily at present, Shaikh Otaiba said.


Otaiba: claims agreement

The optimists expect demand for Opec oil to rise to as much as 20m barrels a day in the third quarter. Fourth quarter demand could rise further, some feel.

But overall Western demand is still expected to fall short of last year's 45.5m barrels, perhaps reaching 43m. That does not augur well for the oil exporters. With most non-Opec exporters producing near optimum levels, Opec is the world's producer at the margin. It is operating at less than half its 32m barrel a day peak rate of about four years ago.

The low-point for demand this year should come in the second quarter, when Western oil demand bottoms out at 42-32m barrels daily.

Opec's market panel, which consists of the oil ministers from Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Algeria, will probably be able to close its meeting in London by proclaiming that the new Opec pricing and production policy is a success and that as long as members stick with the programme, prices can be stabilized over the long term.

Few expect any major news to emerge from the panel's deliberations. So far, outside of some unconfirmed rumours, Opec members are believed generally to be observing the Opec policy, and markets have reacted favourably.

Malaysians 'planning bid for Dunlop'

Kuala Lumpur – (AP-DJ-Dow Jones) – Pegi: Malaysia's on-again, off-again flirtation with Britain's Dunlop Group is heating up again, according to *The Asian Wall Street Journal*.

Securities analysts here and in Singapore think the Malaysian company, controlled by businessman-politician Mr Abdul Ghafar Raba, is preparing to launch a takeover bid for Dunlop Holdings.

Pegi's move comes after several fruitless attempts to acquire substantial stakes in Malaysian subsidiaries of the British rubber products-based conglomerate.

But some observers think the courtship could turn stormy. Dunlop's management may vigorously resist an embrace by Pegi, a smallish investment holding concern with few attractive assets.

Pegi announced during the past two weeks the purchase of 13.5 million Dunlop holdings shares on the London Stock Exchange for the equivalent of Malaysia $23-6m. The purchase-added to a 16.7 per cent stake acquired in 1980- lifted Pegi's holdings in the British company to 26.1 per cent and made it the largest single shareholder in Dunlop.

The acquisitions brought Pegi near the 30 per cent point which, under the London takeover code, would require the company to make a general offer for all the shares in Dunlop it does not already hold.

Dunlop officials have professed to be unconcerned by Pegi's latest buying spree. A company spokesman in London said that Pegi has "merely increased its investment" in Dunlop Holdings. He added that "there is no reason to believe that (a general offer) is going to be made".

Venezuela to cut oil investment

Caracas (Dow Jones) – Venezuela's state oil industry will cut its investment budget this year to the equivalent of $3.400m from $4.000m, a reduction of about 15 per cent, according to reports quoting Mr Humberto Calderon Berti, the energy and mines minister.

In an interview in **El Nacional**, Mr Calderon Berti said weak international marketing conditions and Venezuela's financial difficulties justified a slowdown in Petroleos de Venezuela's efforts to reach daily production capacity of 2.8 million barrels.

Chrysler attacks GM – Toyota deal

Detroit (NYT) – Officials of Chrysler have launched a campaign to block the planned joint production of small cars in the United States by General Motors and Toyota.

GM and Toyota, respectively the largest and third-largest car producers in the world, signed an agreement on February 17 to produce 200,000 Toyota-designed cars a year starting late next year. The joint company would use GM'S idle factory in Fremont, California under the direction of a Toyota executive.

Chrysler has filed its objections with the Federal Trade Commission, Mr Robert Perkins, Chrysler's Washington office vice-president said. The FTC must decide whether the project meets anti trust standards.

Mr Perkins said that Chrysler might consider a private anti trust law suit if the FTC declined to block the plan.

"We are going to do whatever we can to stop it, Mr Perkins said. We think this is a key decision for the entire US car industry."

Most of GM'S domestic competitors had expressed concern when the venture was announced. They said it would give GM a product, at lower cost than models produced entirely in the United States because of Japanese production efficiencies and lower labour costs. About 50 per cent of the parts for the new car, would be imported from Japan.

But most competitors have limited their complaints to low-key grumbles to inquiries from the FTC.

However, Chrysler which has staked its future on smaller cars with front-wheel drive, has taken a more aggressive position to what it believes are the inherent dangers in the GM-Toyota deal.

Last week, Mr Gerald Greenwald, Chrysler's vice-chairman, testified before a sub-committee that the Fremont agreement was only a part of what he termed GM'S all-Japanese strategy for the low end of the car market.

"It seems clear that it is GM'S intention to quietly go from importing no Japanese cars in 1982 to becoming overnight the country's third-largest foreign-car importer, just behind Toyota and Nissan," Mr Greenwald said. Mr Perkins said Chrysler executives would press their case before Congress when an opportunity arose.

GM replied to Mr Greenwalds remarks over the weekend: "We believe our joint manufacturing venture with Toyota will provide jobs in America, bring an outstanding product into the small-car market and provide an opportunity to learn from Japanese techniques."

Although GM has said the reopening of the Fremont plant would create 3,000 jobs directly and a total of 9,000 in supplier industries, opponents say the ultimate effect would be to decrease US car employment if the joint-venture car and the Isuzu and Suzuki imports displace the Chevrolet Chevette. Mr Greenwald said Chrysler estimates that GM's Japanese deals would cost 19,500 jobs in the United States while creating more in Japan.

Qualified support for gold coins

Washington – (AP-Dow Jones) – The Treasury has given support to legislation to mint new gold coins, although the department feels pricing provisions on the measure are "restrictive" and tax implications of the gold issues need more study.

Mr Manuel Johnson, Treasury assistant secretary, told the Senate Banking Committee that the proposed American Gold Eagle Coin Act of 1983 is a "logical follow-up" to 1974 legislation that restores the rights of Americans to hold and own gold.

50pc fall in orders for shipbuilders

Paris – (AP-Dow Jones – New shipbuilding orders received by leading western industrialized nations tumbled by almost 50 per cent last year to 7.2 million gross registered tons, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The countries surveyed included Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Britain, Spain, Finland, Norway and Greece.

Japanese yards accounted for 68 of the total tonnage with 4.8 million tons. However, it was sharply lower than the 10 million tons in new orders that Japan reported in 1981.

The Association of West European Shipbuilders (AWES) accounted for 2.3 million tons in new orders, down sharply from 4.1 million tons in 1981.

Overall exports among OECD shipbuilders fell 62 per cent last year to 3.3 million tons, while Japanese exports were down by almost 50 per cent to 2.8 million tons.

هكذا من الاصل

This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Octopus Publishing Group Public Limited Company ("Octopus" or "the Company") and its subsidiary companies (together with Octopus "the Group" or "the Octopus Group"). The Directors of Octopus have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares of Octopus issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of this Offer for Sale, together with the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

OCTOPUS PUBLISHING GROUP PLC

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER

BY

N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED

OF

3,100,000 Ordinary Shares of 20p each at a minimum price of 275p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Key Information

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale.

Business

The Octopus Group is an international business whose principal activity is the publishing of high quality colour illustrated books, primarily non-fiction, representing excellent value for money. The range of books published is wide, from home interest to natural history and general reference subjects.

Trading Record

The turnover and profit before taxation of the Octopus Group, taken from the Accountants' Report, are summarised below:—

	Turnover	*Profit before taxation*
	£000	*£000*
Year ended 31st December, 1978	18,260	2,609
1979	21,779	1,184
1980	22,366	1,322
1981	24,476	3,833
1982	30,754	4,824

Offer for Sale Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price

Minimum tender price	275p
Market capitalisation of the 10,956,904 Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale (being 70 per cent. of the issued equity share capital. This takes no account of the 4,695,816 unlisted Deferred Shares, being 30 per cent. of the issued equity share capital.)	£30.1 million
Price earnings ratio based on the earnings per share (calculated by reference to the Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale) for the year ended 31st December, 1982:—	
after actual tax charge (21.2p per share)	13.0 times
after notional 52 per cent. tax charge (14.8p per share)	18.6 times
Net tangible assets of the Group	£15.4 million
Net tangible assets per share attributable to each Ordinary Share and each Deferred Share in issue following this Offer for Sale	98p
Gross dividend yield on each Ordinary Share on the basis of the indicated level of dividend of 8p per share in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1982	4.2 per cent.
Dividend cover based on the Group profit after taxation but before extraordinary items for the year ended 31st December, 1982, the issued share capital following this Offer for Sale and the indicated level of dividend in respect of that year of 8p per Ordinary Share:—	
Cover (Ordinary Shares only ranking for dividend)	3.8 times
Cover (as if the Deferred Shares also ranked for dividend)	2.6 times

Introduction

The Octopus Group is an international business whose principal activity is the publishing of high quality colour illustrated books, primarily non-fiction, representing excellent value for money. The range of books published is wide, from home interest to natural history and general reference subjects, and Octopus has a catalogue of some 600 active titles in the English language. In its ten year publishing history, Octopus titles have been published in seventeen languages and total cumulative sales now exceed 110 million books.

In the U.K. the Group's book publishing activity is conducted through Octopus Books Limited ("OBL"). The Group also includes a book production company, Mandarin Publishers Limited ("Mandarin"), based in Hong Kong, and Tigerprint Limited ("Tigerprint"), based in London, which designs, produces and markets stationery products.

The shares of Octopus are at present owned by Paul Hamlyn, his family, his fellow Directors, and their related interests and by Group staff. The Directors consider that the Company is now of an appropriate size for its Ordinary Shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. This will create a market for its Ordinary Shares and will, the Directors believe, enhance its reputation with customers and suppliers and promote a greater public awareness of its products. Following the Offer for Sale, Paul Hamlyn, his family and related interests will continue to own 63 per cent. of the issued Ordinary Shares and 85 per cent. of the issued Deferred Shares in the Company, representing in aggregate 69 per cent. of the total issued voting share capital.

Development of the Business

Octopus was formed in 1971 and Mandarin was established later in the same year to supervise production of Octopus books in the Far East.

Octopus launched its first publishing programme in 1972 with a list of 55 titles. Octopus adopted a business concept, new to the publishing industry at the time, in that the total programme was pre-sold, prior to printing, to exclusive distributors. This enabled the Group to minimise the administrative burden associated with the fragmentation of the retail book market. In these early years, the majority of sales was made to overseas customers, mainly in the U.S.A. The next two years saw a rapid expansion of the publishing programme and, in 1974, turnover exceeded £4 million.

Octopus had also recognised the considerable unexploited sales potential existing outside the traditional book trade. In particular, some two-thirds of the U.K. population are not regular purchasers of books. The key policy was therefore formed of selling books into high customer traffic flow areas such as multiple retailers and supermarket chains. Octopus approached a number of major retailers, including Marks & Spencer, which, following a successful test in 1975, began to sell, on a nationwide basis, books produced exclusively for it, with Octopus as its principal supplier.

A further significant development was the collaboration with Heinemann, which began in 1976, to publish a hardback series of collected editions of the works of famous twentieth century authors. This range includes selected works of D. H. Lawrence, Graham Greene and George Orwell. The series, which is sold at prices comparing favourably with the prices of individual works in paperback, now covers over 50 authors and worldwide cumulative sales exceed 4 million copies.

In the same year, Octopus extended its business by licensing and producing foreign language editions of some of its titles and, in 1977, had already achieved sales to Europe well in excess of £2 million. At the same time, Mandarin was expanding its production of books for other publishers in Europe and Australia.

Based on the established success of the Marks & Spencer programme, the Company continued to develop the non-traditional book market both at home and overseas and, in 1979, achieved a further breakthrough with a successful test of a range of own brand books produced exclusively for J Sainsbury. Programmes have also been created for major overseas retailers, such as K. Mart Corporation and Waldenbooks in the U.S.A. and G. J. Coles and Myer in Australia.

Share Capital

Authorised		*Issued and now being issued fully paid*
£2,800,000	in Ordinary Shares of 20p each	£2,191,380.80
£1,200,000	in Deferred Shares of 20p each	£939,163.20
£4,000,000		£3,130,544.00

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the ordinary share capital of Octopus.

The Deferred Shares rank *pari passu* with the Ordinary Shares except that they do not rank for any dividends paid or declared, before conversion into Ordinary Shares, in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1986. Application is not being made for the Deferred Shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. In 1987, each Deferred Share will be converted into one Ordinary Share and an application for the listing of all the Ordinary Shares arising on conversion will then be made by Octopus.

Indebtedness

On 31st March, 1983, the Group had no borrowings. On that date, the Group's bank balances, cash, short term deposits and marketable securities (at market value of £2.2 million) amounted to £8.4 million.

Apart from intra-group indebtedness, neither Octopus nor any of its subsidiaries had at the close of business on 31st March, 1983 any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than in respect of normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

In 1980, the Directors decided that the creative, marketing and production skills of the Group could be used to develop and sell non-book products. Accordingly, a range of stationery was produced for Marks & Spencer on a test basis. The test was successful and, in 1981, Tigerprint was set up to develop the potential for these products. Since then, Tigerprint's sales have grown rapidly and, although originally based on one customer, both the range of products and, more recently, the customer spread have now been broadened.

In 1981, the Group decided to exploit the potential of the foreign language market in Central and South America and, in 1982, commenced operations by sales of books through a joint venture in Mexico. This venture was successful in publishing and sales terms, but not profitable for the Group because of successive devaluations of the peso and the imposition of import and exchange controls by Mexico.

Also in 1981, steps were taken to develop the significant sales opportunities for republishing books from the backlist of Octopus and other publishers and marketing them at highly competitive prices. Accordingly a new division of the Group, Bounty Books, was created. Its launch was successful and its business expanded rapidly in 1982 and continues to do so.

In just twelve years, Octopus' combination of publishing flair and marketing expertise, supported by tightly controlled purchasing, production and management systems, has enabled it to become one of the leading hardback trade book publishers in the English language.

Business

Publishing

The creative ability of the Company's publishing department is an essential factor in the Group's success. Octopus has consistently demonstrated an ability to identify subjects of wide popular and international appeal and to publish attractive books which generate a high level of consumer demand. Over 75 per cent. of the Group's active titles are colour illustrated and it is the policy of the Group to invest in the origination of colour material, particularly in home interest subjects such as cookery. Over 10,000 colour illustrations were created in 1982 alone. To date the Company has created over 1,000 original titles, the majority of which consist of wholly-owned material, together with a library of some 48,000 colour photographs and artworks. This has involved an editorial investment, including colour origination, of some £10 million, wholly written off under the Group's accounting practice, and has created a reserve of material with considerable revenue potential for future years.

The planning of the Octopus publishing programme is a continuous process and is designed to achieve a release of new titles throughout the year. The initial idea for a title, or series of titles, is usually generated from within the Company, sometimes in conjunction with suggestions from customers. Following an analysis of the market for a projected title, a specific publishing proposal is produced including, *inter alia*, research on the retail price and content of existing books on the subject, a synopsis of editorial content and a recommendation as to its production format. This proposal is refined in discussion with the Directors and other key staff and account is taken both of the desire to achieve sales internationally from a range of customers and distributors and of reprint potential. A projected gross margin is calculated and, if satisfactory, a decision taken to proceed with preparatory work on that title or series. Final printing commitments are made only when firm orders have been obtained from the principal customers for any given title or series.

In 1982, Octopus published some 200 new titles and new editions. The breakdown by category of the current active range of English language titles can be summarised approximately as follows:—

	per cent.
Cookery	30
Fiction	14
Children's Books	10
Natural History	10
General Interest	10
Crafts and Hobbies	9
Transport and Military	8
Gardening	7
Health and Beauty	2
	100

Directors

Paul Bertrand Wolfgang Hamlyn	*Chairman*
Susan Mary Thomson	*Executive Director*
Timothy Hugh Brutton Clode	*Managing Director*
Gordon Henry Cartwright, FCA	*Finance Director*
Robert Gavron	*Non-Executive Director*
Sir Claus Moser	*Non-Executive Director*

all of 59 Grosvenor Street, London W1.

Secretary and Registered Office	Barry Gillions, FCA 59 Grosvenor Street, London W1
Issuing House	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4
Stockbrokers	Rowe & Pitman City-Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2
Auditors and Reporting Accountants	Coopers & Lybrand Chartered Accountants Abacus House, Gutter Lane, London EC2
Solicitors to the Company	Titmuss, Sainer & Webb 2 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4
Solicitors to the Offer	Linklaters & Paines Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2
Receiving Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC 208 Piccadilly, London W1 The Chartered Bank 4-4a Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong
Registrars and Transfer Office	Ravensbourne Registration Services Limited Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent

Production

The Group's production policy is to concentrate manufacturing in a limited number of centres around the world including the Far East, U.K., Europe and America, and to develop long term relationships with suppliers. The Group owns no factories so that all physical production requirements are fulfilled through bought-in services. Octopus books are generally produced in a range of standard formats which enables economies to be achieved in production, including the purchase of paper, and allows more precise forecasts of costs to be made.

The retail book trade is seasonal with a high proportion of annual sales to the public in the pre-Christmas period. This requires effective forward planning and control of the annual publishing and production programmes on the part of Octopus to ensure to the best of its ability both that delivery deadlines are met and that utilisation of printing capacity is spread as evenly as possible throughout the year. However, since the printing of all of Octopus' programme is only undertaken against firm orders, the majority of Octopus' sales are protected to a degree, subject to timely delivery, against the unpredictability of the Christmas retail market.

Books representing approximately two-thirds of the Group's turnover are printed in the Far East, the substantial majority by a small number of selected Hong Kong printers, under the supervision of Mandarin which, wherever possible, negotiates annual arrangements with them on volume and price. Although Mandarin was initially established to serve Octopus, its close relationships with local printing firms and its involvement with high quality printing production have enabled it to establish itself as a supplier to other publishers, to which it now makes approximately one-third of its sales. The influence which Mandarin exercises enables it to provide close supervision on behalf of its customers to ensure a high level of quality control.

Paper, which represents approximately 40 per cent. of the production cost of a book, is provided by the Group to most of its printers. Substantial stocks of all main grades of paper are maintained, purchase orders being given up to a year in advance of expected utilisation. The large volumes of paper used give the Group a certain degree of buying power which helps it to obtain consistently high quality paper at competitive prices.

Marketing

The main channels for marketing the Group's products are through sales to book trade distributors including foreign publishers and book clubs (representing, in 1982, approximately 45 per cent. of Group turnover) and major retailing organisations (approximately 40 per cent.). Marketing policy is controlled by the Managing Director, working in close conjunction with the English and foreign language marketing executives. The Company has subsidiaries in the U.S.A. and Australia which render marketing and other services to it and which also publish books in their own right. In addition, sales by Mandarin to third party publishers represented, in 1982, approximately 15 per cent. of Group turnover.

Sales of English language books to the book trade are made through an international network of trade distributors (including W. H. Smith Distributors and Bookwise in the U.K., Gordon and Gotch in Australasia and Doubleday in Canada). The publishing programmes for these distributors are planned and pre-sold in advance of printing after a continuous and close liaison between Octopus' marketing and publishing departments. Octopus' marketing staff also work closely with its distributors with a view to ensuring the successful promotion of its books at the point of sale. Octopus participates with them in jointly funded advertising campaigns and provides merchandising units which are now widely installed in retail outlets.

Complementary to the distribution network are the relationships which Octopus has with key retailers throughout the world for whom Octopus has developed exclusive publishing programmes. These retailers include major store chains in the U.K., U.S.A. and Australia (including Marks & Spencer, K. Mart U.S.A. and K. Mart Australia), leading supermarket chains in the U.K. and Australia (including J Sainsbury and G. J. Coles) and the principal book chains of the U.S.A. and Canada (for example B. Dalton Booksellers, Waldenbooks, Coles and Classics). Again, these programmes are planned in consultation with the customers well in advance of production.

OCTOPUS PUBLISHING GROUP PLC *(Continued)*

The more recent diversification into stationery products has been achieved through these retail outlets. Marks & Spencer is the Group's largest single customer for books and it was also the first, and is still the principal, customer for the stationery products sold by Tigerprint. In 1982, book and stationery sales to Marks & Spencer accounted for nearly one quarter of Group turnover.

Foreign language editions are handled mainly through major overseas publishers who translate and publish books supplied by Octopus. In the French language, for example, Octopus operates mainly with Librairie Grund and through Compagnie Internationale du Livre S.A., a joint company with Hachette. Substantial sales have also been made in the German, Dutch and Spanish languages. Sales are also made to English and foreign language book clubs, including the largest book club organisation in the U.K., Book Club Associates.

The international spread of the Group's sales is demonstrated by the following table showing its 1982 sales profile:—

	Group sales	
	£'000	per cent.
U.K.	18,508	60
North America	4,459	15
Europe (excluding U.K.)	3,509	11
Australasia	2,713	9
Central & South America	753	2
Elsewhere	809	3
	30,751	100

Directors, Management and Staff

The overall strategic control of the Group lies with the Octopus board, while the management of the business on a day to day basis takes place at subsidiary board level.

Directors of Octopus

Paul Hamlyn, aged 57, has been Executive Chairman of Octopus since its formation and is closely involved in all aspects of the business. He has been in the book trade for almost all his working life. In 1950, he founded the publishing company which was sold to International Publishing Corporation Limited ("IPC") in 1964 and which subsequently became Hamlyn Publishing Group Limited ("Hamlyns"). He left IPC in 1970, since when he has had no connection with Hamlyns. Whilst a Director of IPC, he was responsible for its general book publishing division and was also the originator, together with EMI, of Music For Pleasure. He is Chairman of OBL, Mandarin and Tigerprint and is a Non-Executive Director of TV-AM Limited and of News International plc.

Susan Thomson, aged 44, is a part-time Executive Director and a Director of Mandarin. Having spent four years at Hamlyns, she joined Octopus in 1971 as its Managing Director, a post which she held until 1977, and was particularly involved during this period with the setting up of Mandarin. Her current responsibility is personally to assist the Chairman in the development of the business.

Timothy Clode, aged 36, is Managing Director of Octopus, OBL and Tigerprint and President of Octopus Books Incorporated. He joined Octopus in 1973 from the Financial Times where he was Advertising and Marketing Development Manager and was appointed Marketing Director of Octopus in 1974, Deputy Managing Director in 1976 and Managing Director in 1977. He retains direct responsibility for the Group's relationship with Marks & Spencer and overall responsibility for overseas English language sales. On 30th March, 1983 the Company entered into a seven year agreement for his full time services.

Gordon Cartwright, FCA, aged 59, is Finance Director and a Director of Mandarin. He joined the Company in 1977, having previously been Finance Director of IPC and, for a short period, Director of Strategy of Reed International P.L.C. His responsibilities include Group financial planning and the supervision of the treasury function. He is also a Non-Executive Director of Provident Financial Group PLC.

Robert Gavron, aged 52, has been a Non-Executive Director since 1975. He is Chairman and controlling shareholder of St. Ives Group Limited, one of the principal U.K. printers used by Octopus, and of The Folio Society Limited. He is also a Non-Executive Director of Electra Risk Capital P.L.C.

Sir Claus Moser, aged 60, became a Non-Executive Director in 1982. He is a Vice-Chairman of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, having previously been Head of the Government Statistical Service. He is also a Director of The Economist Newspaper Limited.

Management

The Directors of the Company's major subsidiaries comprise the heads of the Group's operating departments and their experience demonstrates the strength of the Group's management.

OBL

Ronald Setter, 43, has been Publishing Director since 1971 and is one of the founding members of the Octopus management team. He has spent his career in the publishing industry and prior to joining Octopus was publishing manager of the general books division of Hamlyns.

Peggy Singleton, 56, is U.K. Marketing Director and General Manager of the marketing department. She joined Octopus in 1973, having previously been an executive in the sales department of Hamlyns, and was appointed to the board of OBL in 1979.

Derek Freeman, 39, is Production Director. He joined Octopus in 1974 as Production Manager. He became General Manager 18 months later and was appointed Production Director of OBL in 1979. In addition, he is responsible for the management of Tigerprint with Timothy Clode and Laurena Dives, its Development Director.

David Kemp, FCA, 35, is Finance Director. He joined Octopus in 1979 from Coopers & Lybrand as Group Financial Controller. In 1980 he was appointed Finance Director of OBL and in addition is responsible for computer operations and the distribution function.

Barry Gillions, FCA, 44, the Company Secretary of Octopus, has been a Director of OBL since 1980. He joined the Company in 1972 and is also responsible for personnel and administration.

Mandarin

Geoffrey Cloke, 40, has been Mandarin's Managing Director since its formation in 1971 and is a Director of OBL. He has had extensive experience in the Hong Kong printing industry having lived there and worked in close conjunction with local printers since 1968. He has recently entered into a seven year service contract with Mandarin.

David Martin, 37, became Development Director in 1980 with particular responsibility for financial matters and computer systems and is a Director of OBL. He joined Octopus in 1972 from Hamlyns and was Finance Director of OBL until 1980.

Norman de Brackinghe, 48, was appointed Mandarin's Technical Director in 1981 and has primary responsibility for quality control. He joined in 1976 as Quality Controller after seven years with Hamlyns.

In addition, Mandarin has a Non-Executive Director, **Harry King**, who was, until his recent retirement, a prominent practising accountant in Hong Kong.

Staff

The Group staff profile can be summarised by location and responsibility as follows:—

	London	Overseas	Total
Publishing	53	—	53
Production and distribution	32	45	77
Marketing	22	5	27
Finance and administration	49	24	73
Other	6	—	6
	162	74	236
Directors of Octopus and its subsidiaries	10	4	14
	172	78	250

Note:
Of the 74 staff employed overseas, 68 are located in Hong Kong.

Octopus has consistently sought to employ staff of the highest calibre at all levels and has attempted throughout the Group to provide salaries, working conditions and benefits which are above the industry's average. Staff relations are good.

The London staff and Executive Directors are covered by the State pension scheme, the benefits of which are enhanced by a contributory pension scheme to which the employer contributes 19 per cent. of members' earnings. Mandarin operates a contributory retirement benefit scheme for staff in Hong Kong.

Group staff also benefit from a variety of incentive schemes. A profit sharing scheme and a savings-related share option scheme are available to all U.K. staff and the newly introduced executive share option scheme will enable the Group to give additional incentives to selected executives including those working overseas. Senior U.K. personnel and the Executive Directors of overseas subsidiaries are also eligible to receive profit improvement bonuses related to the rate of return earned on capital employed in the trading operations of the Group.

Financial Results

Business Features

Although the pattern of the business requires a much higher level of working capital in the period from May to October than during the rest of the year, the Group has not, since 1980, had to resort to borrowing to finance its working capital requirement. The Group invests its surplus funds, after consultation with advisers, in cash deposits and marketable securities denominated in a spread of foreign currencies and in sterling. Any gain or loss in the value of such marketable securities is taken into the profit and loss account each year.

It is a feature of the Group's business that a significant proportion of both its costs and revenues arise overseas or are denominated in foreign currencies. While the amounts are now broadly equal, the foreign currencies in which the costs are incurred are generally different from those in which the sales are made and thus the Group's profitability is likely to be influenced by relative movements of currency exchange rates and by the Group's active management of its currency position.

The Group's effective tax rate has been lower than the U.K. rate of corporation tax largely as a result of the availability of stock relief in the U.K. and lower prevailing tax rates on profits of its Hong Kong subsidiaries.

Profit Record

The following table, which is based on information extracted from the Accountants' Report, summarises the results of Octopus and its subsidiaries (on the historical cost basis) for the five years ended 31st December, 1982:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	18,260	21,779	22,366	24,476	30,751
Operating profit	2,672	1,449	1,501	3,339	4,042
Net interest and investment income	(63)	(265)	(179)	494	782
Profit before taxation	2,609	1,184	1,322	3,833	4,824
Taxation	(547)	(238)	(127)	(779)	(1,508)
Profit after taxation but before extraordinary items	2,062	946	1,195	3,054	3,316
Earnings per Ordinary Share and Deferred Share as set out in paragraph 11 of the Accountants' Report	13.3p	6.1p	7.7p	19.6p	21.2p

Over its ten year trading history, the Group has grown rapidly and by 31st December, 1982 had achieved an annual turnover of over £30 million and had accumulated net tangible assets of over £15 million.

The Group's profit before taxation increased in each year up to 1978. Throughout the period, inflation was running at a high level and consequential paper stock holding gains were reflected in the results.

In 1979 and 1980, however, the Group's profits were reduced by the effects of the recession on the U.K. book publishing industry generally and the marked strength of sterling which adversely affected margins in the Group's principal export territories. In addition, there was a fall in public demand, partly as a result of resistance to higher prices, for the simpler style of colour illustrated books, published in the English language, which had previously contributed significantly to sales and profits.

In these circumstances, the Directors responded to the adverse conditions by strengthening the Group's management systems and reviewing its approach to forward foreign exchange cover. In addition, they changed the Group's publishing policy to give greater emphasis to more authoritative books requiring increased editorial content and investment. Because the Group writes off its investment in each new title against the first print run, this change initially contributed to a reduction in profits, but, together with the other actions taken by the Directors, provided the base for the Group's subsequent success.

By 1981, customer demand for reprints of Octopus books began to increase and also in that year the Bounty book programme was successfully launched. The results therefore began to reflect the benefits of the change made some two or three years earlier in the Group's publishing policy. The Group was also assisted by improving its liquidity position which, at a time of high interest rates, had a beneficial effect on its net interest and investment income. In addition, the Group benefited substantially from the effect of the movements in currency rates in that year.

In 1982, foreign currency receipts and costs were broadly covered by forward contracts and, in contrast to 1981, foreign exchange fluctuations, except for those in Mexico, had little impact on trading profit. Nevertheless, the increased sales and higher margins achieved by the Group in its English language markets, particularly as a result of increased demand for reprints, contributed to an improvement in both turnover and in profits before tax of 26 per cent.

Dividends

The share capital of the Company has been reorganised immediately prior to this Offer for Sale so that 70 per cent. of the Company's issued share capital will consist of Ordinary Shares and 30 per cent. of Deferred Shares. The Deferred Shares, which will not rank for dividends for any period ending before 1987 when they will be converted into Ordinary Shares, will enable the Company to benefit from the retention of a higher proportion of its earnings than would otherwise have been the case.

On the basis of the results for the year ended 31st December, 1982 and the issued share capital following the Offer for Sale, the Directors of Octopus would have recommended a total dividend of 8p per Ordinary Share in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1982 had the Company's Ordinary Shares been listed. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 4.2 per cent. on the minimum tender price of 275p and would have been covered 3.8 times by Group profit after taxation but before extraordinary items. Had the Deferred Shares also ranked for dividend, the cover would have been 2.6 times.

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned approximately as to one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in October and a final dividend payable in May of each year. The Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale will first rank for an interim dividend payable in October, 1983.

In previous years Paul Hamlyn has waived dividends on part of his shareholding in the Company. In view of his holding of Deferred Shares, he no longer intends to do so.

Current Trading and Prospects

In 1981 and 1982, Octopus' principal customers achieved a marked and consistent improvement in the ratio of sales to stock of Octopus books, a factor which was a major contributory cause to the significant uplift in reprint revenue in those years. This year began with a low level of customer stocks, which provides a sound basis for growth.

The Directors consider that it is inappropriate, at this early stage in the year, to make a profit forecast. However, confirmed orders from customers for the 1983 publishing programme have so far been received earlier and for higher values than at the corresponding times last year. This supports the Directors' view that there will be a successful outcome to the current year.

The principal objectives of the Group beyond this year are to increase the Company's share of the U.K. retail book market, currently worth in excess of £400 million, and to continue to create new mass market outlets for its books and stationery products.

The Group is also confident of expanding its export sales, particularly in North America, where the retail book market is worth £2 billion, and in Australasia.

It is also the policy of the Group to apply its creative talents to the rapidly expanding gift and leisure ranges of its key growth orientated retail customers throughout the world, having already demonstrated its ability to develop successful new ranges of books, stationery and other related products for these customers.

The Directors view the Group's future with confidence and believe it has the necessary flair, managerial skills and financial resources to build on its recent growth.

Accountants' Report

The Directors
Octopus Publishing Group Plc
59 Grosvenor Street
London W1
and
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court
St. Swithin's Lane
London EC4

Coopers & Lybrand
Abacus House
Gutter Lane
Cheapside
London EC2

14th April, 1983

Dear Sirs,

1 We have examined the audited accounts of Octopus Publishing Group Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiary companies (together called "the Group") from 1st January, 1978, or subsequent date of incorporation, to 31st December, 1982. Details of subsidiary companies are provided in the Schedule following this report.

2 We have been auditors of the Group in respect of all the above accounting periods. We are not the auditors of the associated company, the results and net assets of which are included in the Group financial statements and are not material.

3 The Company was incorporated on 19th February, 1971 as Paul Books Limited and on 8th July, 1971 its name was changed to Octopus Books Limited. With effect from 1st January, 1979, Octopus Books Limited changed its name to Octopus Publishing Group Limited and the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 12th April, 1983.

4 With effect from 1st January, 1979 the Group acquired all the issued share capital of Mandarin Publishers Limited ("Mandarin") which it did not already own. Prior to this the Company had owned 26 per cent. of the issued share capital of Mandarin, Mr. P. B. W. Hamlyn had owned a controlling interest and several Directors of Octopus and Mandarin had owned directly or indirectly the remaining shares. For the purposes of this report, Mandarin has been treated as a wholly-owned subsidiary since 1st January, 1978. On 29th October, 1982 Mandarin disposed of its 50 per cent. interest in an associated company, Unicorn Books Limited, which was incorporated in Hong Kong on 29th June, 1973 and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mandarin until 30th June, 1981.

5 The accounting date for all the companies in the Group is now 31st December. The accounting date of Mandarin and its subsidiary companies, which originally was 30th September, became co-terminous with that of the Company with effect from the year commencing 1st January, 1980.

6 The financial information set out in this report is based on the audited accounts of the relevant companies after making such adjustments to the audited accounts as we consider necessary.

7 In our opinion, the financial information set out below under the heading "Historical cost accounts" gives a true and fair view of the profit and source and application of funds for the years stated and of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group at 31st December, 1982 according to the historical cost convention as explained in the accounting policies.

8 In our opinion, the summarised current cost information set out below under the heading "Current cost accounts" for the two years ended 31st December, 1982 has been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods set out in this report to give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16.

Historical cost accounts

9 The accounts prepared under the historical cost convention are set out in paragraphs 10 to 13 below.

Accounting policies

10 The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report are as follows:—

(a) Accounting convention and basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial information in this report has been prepared under the historical cost convention and includes the audited accounts as at 31st December each year of the Group in its present form comprising the Company and all of its subsidiaries. For the purposes of the Group accounts and this report, the results and net assets of Mandarin and its subsidiary companies for the two years ended 31st December, 1978 and 1979 are based on audited special financial statements for the period to 31st December in each of those years.

(b) Foreign currencies
Monetary assets, stocks realisable within one year and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated either at contractual rates of exchange where forward currency commitments have been entered into or at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date ("closing rate"). Other foreign currency assets, unless covered by foreign currency borrowings, are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.
All exchange gains and losses are included in profit before tax, except where foreign currency borrowings are used to finance or provide a hedge against a foreign currency equity investment or fixed asset. In these circumstances, the translation differences which arise on the assets and borrowings are offset in reserves.

(c) Turnover
Turnover represents sales to third parties being:—
(i) the sale of books and stationery products at invoiced value less discounts, allowances and returns;
(ii) royalties received and earned; and
(iii) sales of printed material at invoiced value.
Book sales and stationery sales are not recognised until delivery to, and acceptance by, customers.

(d) Stocks and work in progress
Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes relevant editorial and production overheads.

(e) Depreciation
Depreciation is provided on the cost of fixed assets on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives.
The principal rates adopted are as follows:—
Computer and office equipment 20%
Furniture and fittings 15%
Motor vehicles 25%
Short leasehold property is written off over the period of the lease.

(f) Marketable securities
Marketable securities are stated at market value. Income from, and realised and unrealised gains or losses on, such securities are recognised in investment income.

(g) Deferred taxation
Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method for all timing differences except to the extent that the timing differences are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Profit and loss account

11 The consolidated profit and loss accounts for the five years ended 31st December, 1982 are set out below:—

	Notes	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
		Years ended 31st December,				
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	(a)	18,260	21,779	22,366	24,476	30,751
Cost of sales		15,588	20,330	20,865	21,137	26,709
Operating profit	(b)	2,672	1,449	1,501	3,339	4,042
Interest payable		(96)	(329)	(315)	(72)	(47)
Investment income		33	64	136	566	829
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	(c)	2,609	1,184	1,322	3,833	4,824
Taxation	(d)	547	238	127	779	1,508
Profit after taxation		2,062	946	1,195	3,054	3,316
Extraordinary items	(e)	—	—	245	—	(684)
Profit attributable to shareholders		2,062	946	1,440	3,054	2,632
Dividends	(f)	5	14	94	136	291
Profit retained		2,057	932	1,346	2,918	2,341
Dealt with in the accounts of:—						
The Company		1,560	687	788	1,123	509
Subsidiaries and associated companies		497	245	558	1,795	1,832
		2,057	932	1,346	2,918	2,341
Earnings per share: undiluted	(g)	19.0p	8.7p	11.0p	28.0p	30.3p
fully diluted		13.3p	6.1p	7.7p	19.6p	21.2p
Movements on reserves						
Reserves at beginning of period		5,272	7,329	7,509	8,855	11,773
Profit retained for period		2,057	932	1,346	2,918	2,341
Reserves capitalised by way of bonus issue of shares		—	(752)	—	—	(981)
Reserves at end of period		7,329	7,509	8,855	11,773	13,133

Notes:

(a) Turnover
Turnover may be summarised as follows:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Publishing	16,012	18,552	19,742	20,628	23,860
Non-group print production	2,248	3,227	2,355	2,735	4,473
Other products	—	—	269	1,113	2,418
	18,260	21,779	22,366	24,476	30,751

(b) Operating profit
Operating profit is stated after charging:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Depreciation	113	140	142	176	197
Auditors' remuneration	19	23	33	42	53
Directors' emoluments	128	151	168	238	236
Additional pension fund contributions	—	—	—	265	—

(c) Material change in accounting policy
For the year ended 31st December, 1982 the Group changed its accounting policy for the translation of foreign currencies to that described in paragraph 10 (b). Previously, changes in exchange rates which affected foreign fixed assets, investments and related loans, and the balance sheet values of the opening net assets of overseas Group companies were dealt with in the profit and loss account as extraordinary items. The Group results from 1st January, 1978 above are shown on the basis of the new accounting policy. The exchange differences which, under the previous accounting policy would have been included as extraordinary items, are as follows:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Translation (losses)/gains	(205)	(280)	(300)	547	240

(d) Taxation
The taxation charge, which is based on the profits for each year, comprises:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom corporation tax	458	20	(85)	517	1,185
Overseas taxation including withholding taxes	89	218	177	226	272
Deferred taxation	—	—	35	36	51
	547	238	127	779	1,508
Amounts by which taxable profits have been reduced by stock relief	1,648	648	751	685	401

(e) Extraordinary items
These comprise the following and where relevant are stated net of taxation:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profit, net of taxation, on sale of property	—	—	245	—	—
Profit, net of taxation, on sale of shares in associated company	—	—	—	—	89
Provision against cost of investment	—	—	—	—	(773)
	—	—	245	—	(684)

(f) Dividends
The rate of dividend and dividends waived in respect of each year under review are set out below:—

	Preference dividend		Ordinary dividend		
	Paid	Rate	Paid	Rate	Waived
	£'000	per cent.	£'000	per cent.	£'000
1978	5	10	—	—	—
1979	14	10	—	—	—
1980	67	10	27	70	331
1981	67	10	69	105	469
1982	67	10	224	37	341

(g) Earnings per share
The calculations of earnings per share have been based on profits after taxation but before extraordinary items. The number of shares on which the calculations are based has been adjusted:—
(i) for the weighted average of shares in issue during each year; and
(ii) to take account of the capital reconstruction effected on 13th April, 1983 as if it had occurred on 1st January, 1978.
The undiluted earnings per share is based on the number of Ordinary Shares as calculated above. The fully diluted earnings per share is based on the number of Ordinary and Deferred Shares (which do not rank for dividend until 1987) as calculated above. No adjustment is made for options granted and outstanding as the dilution in this respect is not material.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Number of shares ('000)				
Undiluted	10,863	10,879	10,898	10,914	10,941
Fully diluted	15,519	15,541	15,557	15,592	15,630

Source and application of funds

12 The source and application of funds for the five years ended 31st December, 1982 are as follows:—

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Years ended 31st December,				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Source of funds					
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	2,609	1,184	1,322	3,833	4,824
Adjustment for depreciation and other items not involving the movement of funds	210	207	133	200	113
Total generated from operations	2,819	1,391	1,455	4,033	4,937
Funds arising from issues of shares	—	6	9	15	19
	2,819	1,397	1,464	4,048	4,956
Application of funds					
Purchase of fixed assets (net of disposals)	162	184	(391)	295	235
Purchase of investments (net of disposals)	—	(102)	179	197	662
Dividends paid	3	2	63	94	185
Tax paid	107	525	306	15	703
Repayment of loans	298	266	184	344	—
Loan to associate (subsequently capitalised)	—	—	92	—	—
	570	875	433	945	1,785
Increase in working capital	2,249	522	1,031	3,103	3,171
Dealt with as follows					
Stocks and work in progress	2,371	2,087	(1,327)	(443)	(138)
Debtors	2,520	840	(3,038)	580	2,078
Creditors	(1,484)	(2,532)	2,859	(1,737)	(777)
	3,407	395	(1,506)	(1,600)	1,163
Movements in net liquid funds					
Marketable securities	—	—	—	2,406	165
Bank balances and short term deposits	(676)	75	1,213	2,385	1,997
Bank overdrafts	(482)	52	1,324	(88)	(154)
	(1,158)	127	2,537	4,703	2,008
	2,249	522	1,031	3,103	3,171

Balance sheets

13 The balance sheets of the Group and of the Company at 31st December, 1982 are set out below:—

	Notes	The Group £'000	The Group £'000	The Company £'000	The Company £'000
Employment of capital					
Fixed assets	(a)		529		330
Subsidiary companies' shares at cost			—		1,872
Investments	(b)		487		514
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress		7,968		6,819	
Debtors		6,978		4,966	
Marketable securities	(c)	2,571		2,571	
Bank balances and short term deposits		5,576		3,551	
		23,093		17,907	
Current liabilities					
Creditors		6,824		3,931	
Amounts due to subsidiary companies		—		2,618	
Taxation		1,689		1,414	
Dividend		192		192	
		8,705		8,155	
Net current assets			14,388		9,752
Loan from a subsidiary company			—		(2,750)
			15,404		9,718
Capital employed					
Share capital	(d)		2,213		2,213
Share premium			17		17
Reserves			13,133		7,399
			15,363		9,629
Deferred taxation	(e)		41		89
			15,404		9,718

OCTOPUS PUBLISHING GROUP PLC *(Continued)*

Notes:
(a) Fixed assets
The fixed assets at 31st December, 1982 were made up as follows:—

The Company: Cost	The Company: Aggregate depreciation	The Company: Net book value		The Group: Cost	The Group: Aggregate depreciation	The Group: Net book value
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
19	15	4	Short leasehold property	19	15	4
750	424	326	Motor vehicles, office equipment, furniture and fittings	1,091	566	525
769	439	330		1,110	581	529

At 31st December, 1982, capital expenditure for a subsidiary company had been authorised, but not contracted for, amounting to £150,000 (nil for the Company).

(b) Investments
The investments at 31st December, 1982, which are stated at cost less amounts written off, may be summarised as follows:—

	The Group	The Company
	£'000	£'000
Associated company	104	131
Listed investments	299	299
Unlisted investments	84	84
	487	514

Details of the associated company are set out in the Schedule to this report.

At 31st December, 1982 the aggregate market value of listed investments was £300,000. Included in unlisted investments is an investment in TV-AM Limited as follows:—

	£'000
Ordinary Shares	130
Variable Rate Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock 1991	643
	773
Provision	(773)
	—

Since the Directors are unable to determine the precise value of the investment in TV-AM Limited in the present circumstances, they have considered it prudent to write down the Company's investment to £1.

The Directors' valuation of the unlisted investments is £84,000.

(c) Marketable securities
The Group's marketable securities, all of which are held by the Company, are listed and are held for the short term. They are stated at market value which, at 31st December, 1982, exceeded cost by £210,000.

(d) Issued share capital
The issued share capital of the Company at 31st December, 1982 was as follows:—

	£'000
1,540,228 *Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid*	1,540
673,020 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid	673
	2,213

Since 31st December, 1982, the share capital of the Company was altered as set out in paragraph 1(v) of the Statutory and General Information section of the Offer for Sale prospectus dated 14th April, 1983.

Following this Offer for Sale the issued share capital of the Company will be as follows:—

	£'000
10,956,904 Ordinary Shares of 20p each fully paid	2,192
4,695,816 Deferred Shares of 20p each fully paid	939
	3,131

(e) Deferred taxation
The provision made for deferred taxation at 31st December, 1982, which represents the full potential liability, is as follows:—

	The Group	The Company
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	108	108
Other timing differences	15	63
Recoverable ACT	(82)	(82)
	41	89

No provision has been made for the taxation liability estimated at 31st December, 1982 at £2.0 million, which would arise if the reserves of overseas subsidiaries were to be distributed as dividends to the Company.

Current cost accounts

14 The current cost accounts, which are in summarised form, have been prepared by reference to current cost principles in conformity with SSAP 16. Except where adjusted to comply with SSAP 16, the accounting policies used in preparing the historical cost accounts have been adopted in the current cost accounts.

15 The current cost operating profit is the surplus before interest and taxation arising from the ordinary activities of the business. It is arrived at by making adjustments to the profit determined under the historical cost convention in order to allow for the impact of specific price changes on the funds needed to maintain the net operating assets of the business, but does not take into account the way in which these assets are financed.

16 No gearing adjustment is made as the Group was not a net borrower.

17 In the balance sheet, fixed assets and stocks are included at their current cost (net of depreciation on fixed assets).

Current cost profit and loss accounts

18 The consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts for the two years ended 31st December, 1982 are set out below:—

	Notes	Years ended 31st December, 1981	1982
		£'000	£'000
Turnover		24,476	30,751
Operating profit under the historical cost convention, before interest		3,339	4,042
Current cost operating adjustments	(a)	(327)	(47)
Current cost operating profit		3,012	3,995
Interest payable		(72)	(47)
Income from listed investments		566	829
Current cost profit before taxation		3,506	4,777
Taxation		779	1,508
Current cost profit after taxation		2,727	3,269
Extraordinary items		—	(684)
		2,727	2,585
Dividends		136	291
Current cost profit retained		2,591	2,294
Current cost earnings per share: undiluted	(b)	25.0p	29.9p
fully diluted		17.5p	20.9p

Notes:
(a) Current cost operating adjustments
The current cost operating adjustments are made up as follows:—

	Years ended 31st December, 1981	1982
	£'000	£'000
Cost of sales	(411)	(53)
Monetary working capital	109	41
	(302)	(12)
Depreciation	(25)	(35)
Current cost operating adjustments	(327)	(47)

Monetary working capital includes debtors and cash balances less creditors.

(b) Earnings per Share
The calculations of current cost earnings per share have been based on the current cost profit after taxation but before extraordinary items and on the same number of shares as set out in paragraph 1(g) above.

Current cost balance sheet

19 The summarised consolidated current cost balance sheet at 31st December, 1982 is set out below:—

	Notes	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets	(a)		584
Investments			487
Net current assets:			
Stocks		8,272	
Monetary working capital (net)		1,958	
Total working capital		10,230	
Proposed dividends		(192)	
Other current assets (net)		4,654	
			14,692
			15,763
Share capital and share premium			2,230
Current cost reserve	(b)		1,135
Retained profits			12,357
Deferred taxation			41
			15,763

Notes:
(a) Fixed and leased assets
The gross current cost of leasehold properties, motor vehicles, office equipment and furniture and fittings has been derived by applying appropriate government indices to the historical cost.

Total depreciation charged in the current cost profit and loss account is calculated to reflect the proportion of the current cost of fixed and leased assets consumed in the period.

The fixed assets at 31st December, 1982 were made up as follows:—

	Gross	Depreciation	Net
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Short leaseholds	33	26	7
Motor vehicles, office equipment, furniture and fittings	1,351	774	577
	1,384	800	584

(b) Movements on reserves
The current cost reserve is made up as follows:—

	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1st January, 1982		847
Revaluation surpluses reflecting price changes:		
Fixed assets	23	
Stocks	306	
	329	
Monetary working capital adjustment	(41)	
		288
Balance at 31st December, 1982		1,135

Audited accounts

20 No audited accounts for any company in the Group have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st December, 1982.

Yours truly
Coopers & Lybrand
Chartered Accountants

Schedule to the Accountants' Report

Subsidiary and associated companies

Company	Date of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Issued Share Capital	Percentage of Issued Capital Held
Subsidiaries					
Octopus Books Limited	20th November, 1978	England	Agent for Octopus	£100	100
Tigerprint Limited	25th January, 1980	England	Stationery production	£2	100
Bounty Books Limited	2nd May, 1980	England	Dormant	£2	100
Hennerwood Limited	29th December, 1972	England	Dormant	£2	100
Hennerwood Publications Limited	21st June, 1974	England	Dormant	£2	100
Marvelprint Limited	24th January, 1977	England	Dormant	£29,400	100
Octopus Records Limited	19th February, 1971	England	Dormant	£2	100
Pegasus Production Services Limited	12th October, 1982	England	Dormant	£100	100
Sundial Publications Limited	15th August, 1973	England	Dormant	£101	100
Mandarin Publishers Limited	21st December, 1971	Hong Kong	Book production	HK$12,181,820	100
Mandarin Offset International Limited	28th December, 1978	Hong Kong	Dormant	HK$2	100
Mandarin Offset Marketing (Hong Kong) Limited	26th November, 1974	Hong Kong	Sales company	HK$10,000	100
Pegasus Products Limited	15th October, 1982	Hong Kong	Dormant	HK$20	100
Octopus Books Incorporated	20th December, 1973	U.S.A.	Publishing and service company	US$10,000	100
Octopus Books Pty. Limited	27th July, 1956	Australia	Publishing and service company	A$100,000	100
Octopus Books International BV	15th February, 1973	Netherlands	Dormant	Dfl 700,000	100
Octopus Books Pension Trustee Limited	30th March, 1978	England	Trustee	—	—
Associated Company					
Compagnie Internationale du Livre S.A.	24th August, 1979	France	Book publishing	FF2,500,000	50

Notes: (i) All the above companies are private companies.
(ii) Octopus Books Pension Trustee Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

Statutory and General Information

Terms defined elsewhere in this Offer for Sale bear the same meanings in this information section.

Share Capital

1 The Company was incorporated in England as a private company under the name Paul Books Limited on 19th February, 1971 as a subsidiary of News International Limited. It ceased to be a subsidiary on 23rd December, 1971. The name of the Company was changed to Octopus Books Limited on 8th July, 1971 and to Octopus Publishing Group Limited on 1st January, 1979. It was re-registered as a public limited company on 12th April, 1983.

Immediately following this Offer for Sale, the share capital of the Company will be as follows:—

Authorised		Issued and now being issued fully paid
£2,800,000	in Ordinary Shares of 20p each	£2,191,380.80
£1,200,000	in Deferred Shares of 20p each	£939,163.20
£4,000,000		£3,130,544.00

Without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting:—

(i) no material issue of shares will be made within 12 months from the date hereof (save to shareholders *pro rata* to existing shareholdings); and

(ii) no issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company.

The Directors are authorised to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £869,456 such authority to expire at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, and to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Act) as if Section 17(1) did not apply to such allotment.

Save as disclosed in sub-paragraph (vi) below, no unissued share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

Except for the issues of, or changes in, the share capital of the Company set out below, no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries has been issued (save to other members of the Group) within the two years *immediately preceding the date hereof or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a* consideration other than cash.

At 14th April, 1981, the authorised share capital of the Company was £1,600,000 divided into 660,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, of which 511,075 were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid (including 945 Ordinary Shares issued under the Profit Sharing Scheme referred to in paragraph 9 below), 740,000 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of which 673,020 were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid and 200,000 Unclassified Shares of £1 each, none of which were issued.

(i) On 20th August, 1981, 1,186 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued for cash under the Profit Sharing Scheme.

(ii) On 5th May, 1982, the authorised share capital was increased from £1,600,000 to £2,000,000 by the creation of 400,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 512,261 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued by way of capitalisation of reserves.

(iii) On 10th August, 1982, a further 2,297 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued for cash under the Profit Sharing Scheme.

(iv) On 21st October, 1982, the authorised share capital was increased from £2,000,000 to £2,500,000 by the creation of *500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 513,409 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued by way of capitalisation of* reserves,

(v) Immediately prior to 13th April, 1983, the authorised share capital was £2,500,000 divided into 1,560,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 740,000 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 200,000 Unclassified Shares of £1 each of which 1,540,228 Ordinary Shares and 673,020 Preference Shares had been issued fully paid or credited as fully paid. Pursuant to Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company and an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares, both held on 13th April, 1983, and with the written consent of the holders of all the Preference Shares:—

(a) Each of the issued Preference Shares was converted, re-designated and sub-divided into one Ordinary Share of 3.7211p each and one Restricted Share of 96.2789p each;

(b) The Restricted Shares were purchased by the Company (under the provisions of the Companies Act 1981) at 1p per share for a total consideration of £6,730.20 and the 673,020 authorised but unissued Restricted Shares of 96.2789p each resulting from such purchase were consolidated into and redesignated as 647,976 Ordinary Shares of £1 each;

(c) The 673,020 Ordinary Shares of 3.7211p each were consolidated into 25,044 Ordinary Shares of £1 each;

(d) Each of the 66,980 authorised but unissued Preference Shares was converted into and re-designated as one Ordinary Share of £1;

(e) Each of the 200,000 authorised Unclassified Shares of £1 each was converted into and re-designated as one Ordinary Share of £1;

(f) Each Ordinary Share (issued and unissued) was sub-divided into 5 Ordinary Shares of 20p each;

(g) The authorised share capital was increased from £2,500,000 to £4,000,000 by the creation of 6,195,816 new Ordinary Shares of 20p each and *1,304,184 Deferred Shares of 20p each;*

(h) A capitalisation issue was made of 7,826,360 new Ordinary Shares of 20p each, credited as fully paid, on the basis of one new Ordinary Share for each existing Ordinary Share; and

(i) *60 per cent. of the total holding of Ordinary Shares of 20p each (including the Ordinary Shares derived from the* conversion of the Preference Shares) registered in the name of each member was converted into and re-designated as Deferred Shares of 20p each.

(vi) *Options to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the Company have been granted and remain outstanding under the* Savings-Related Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 8 below as follows:—

Granted 31st March,	Number of Ordinary Shares (adjusted for capital reorganisation)	Exercisable between 1st April, and 30th September,	Subscription price per share (adjusted for capital reorganisation)
1981	88,920	1986	33.3p
1981	115,200	1988	33.3p
1982	12,090	1987	40.0p
1982	50,400	1989	40.0p

These options have been granted to a total of 36 employees, the maximum number of Ordinary Shares for which any employee is entitled to subscribe being 14,400.

Articles of Association

2 The Articles of Association of the Company, adopted on 13th April, 1983, contain, *inter alia*, provisions to the following effect:—

(i) *Voting*
On a show of hands, every member who is present in person shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder. A member shall not, unless the Directors otherwise determine, be entitled to vote if he or any person appearing to be interested in shares held by him has been duly served with a notice under Section 74 of the Companies Act 1981 and has failed to supply to the Company the information thereby required within 42 days from the service of such notice.

(ii) *Directors*
(a) The ordinary remuneration of the Directors shall from time to time be determined by the Directors and such remuneration *is payable in proportion to the period during which the Director has held office. The Directors may be* repaid such reasonable expenses incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors or General Meetings of the Company or otherwise in or about the business of the Company. Any Director holding any executive office (including the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, even if non-executive) who serves on a committee or who performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine.

(b) The Directors shall have power to pay and agree to pay pensions, annuities, gratuities and superannuation or other allowances or benefits to any Director or ex-Director or present or former employee of the Company or of any subsidiary or associated company or to such person's wife, widow, children or other relatives and dependants and for the purpose of providing any such pension or other benefit to contribute to any scheme or fund or to pay any premium.

(c) A Director shall not be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has a material interest (otherwise than, *inter alia*, by virtue of his interests in shares or other securities of the Company) except that he shall be entitled to vote on any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

(ii) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(iii) any proposal concerning any offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its *subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or* subunderwriting thereof;

(iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, as an officer or shareholder or otherwise, provided that he (together with persons connected with him within the meaning of Section 64 of the Companies Act 1980) is not the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company;

(v) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or alteration of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes or other appropriate regulatory authority; and

(vi) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or alteration of any scheme for enabling employees including *full time Executive Directors of the Company and/or any subsidiary to acquire shares of the Company or any* arrangement for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the Director benefits in a similar manner to the employees.

(d) There is no compulsory retirement of Directors at a certain age nor any shareholding qualification. At each Annual General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or the number nearest to, but not greater than, one-third) shall retire by rotation.

(iii) *Borrowing limits*
The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and other securities. The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of controlling subsidiaries so as to secure that the *aggregate principal amount outstanding of all monies borrowed* by the Company and its subsidiaries for the time being from persons outside the Group shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company exceed an amount equal to one and one-half times the adjusted capital and reserves (being the amount paid up or credited as paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves all as shown by a consolidation of the *latest audited balance sheets of the* Company and its subsidiaries under the historic cost convention but adjusted as may be necessary in respect of any variation in the amount of paid up share capital, share premium account or capital redemption reserve since the date of such audited balance sheet).

(iv) *Deferred Shares*
Until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 1987 or the day after the payment of *the final dividend in respect of the financial period* of the Company ending 31st December, 1986 (whichever is the later) ("the conversion date") the following provisions will apply to the Deferred Shares:—

(a) Dividends
The Deferred Shares will not rank for any dividends declared or paid prior to the conversion date in respect of any period ending on or before 31st December, 1986.

(b) Capitalisation issues
In the event of any allotment of shares credited as fully paid up by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves, the holders of the Deferred Shares will become entitled to further Deferred Shares credited as fully paid and ranking *pari passu* with the existing Deferred Shares in the same proportions as the holders of Ordinary Shares become entitled to further Ordinary Shares.

(c) Subdivision and consolidation
The Company will not subdivide or consolidate any of the Ordinary Shares unless at the same time it subdivides or consolidates (as the case may be) the Deferred Shares on the same basis.

(d) Issues by way of rights
In the event of an issue of any securities by way of rights to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, the holders of the Deferred Shares will be offered the opportunity to participate in such rights issue on the same terms as the holders of the Ordinary Shares.

(e) Return of capital
On a return of capital on a winding up or otherwise, the holders of the Deferred Shares will be entitled to participate with the holders of the Ordinary Shares *pari passu* in proportion to the capital paid up thereon.

(f) Voting
At all General Meetings of the Company each holder of Deferred Shares will have one vote on a show of hands and upon a poll one vote for every Deferred Share held by him.

(g) Passing of control
If an offer is made for Ordinary Shares of the Company on terms under which control of the Company would pass and which becomes or is declared unconditional, then, unless there is also made an offer for all the Deferred Shares on terms which, in the opinion of an independent financial adviser having regard to all the relevant circumstances, are fair and reasonable, each holder of Deferred Shares will become entitled to convert any or all of the Deferred Shares held by him into Ordinary Shares on the basis of one Ordinary Share for every Deferred Share.

(h) Conversion
On the conversion date the Deferred Shares will automatically be converted into and re-designated as Ordinary Shares on the basis of one Ordinary Share for every Deferred Share and will rank *pari passu* with the Ordinary Shares then in issue.

(v) *Variation of class rights*
(a) The special rights attached to each class of shares may be varied or abrogated with the written consent of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of the relevant class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of such class. At every such separate general meeting the quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (except at an adjourned meeting where the quorum shall be any holder present in person or by proxy).

(b) *The special rights attached to the Deferred Shares shall be deemed to be varied by (i) any issue of shares in the* Company other than Ordinary Shares or Deferred Shares ranking *pari passu* with the existing shares of that class; (ii) any issue of Deferred Shares by way of capitalisation to persons other than the holders of the Deferred Shares; (iii) any variation of the rights attached to the Ordinary Shares; (iv) any change in the date of the end of the financial year of the *Company; (v) any distribution to Ordinary Shareholders of capital profits or capital reserves; or (vi) any payment of* dividends to Ordinary Shareholders out of revenue profits or reserves in excess of certain specified limits.

Directors' Interests

3 (i) Following this Offer for Sale the interests of the Directors in the issued share capital of the Company, as they will appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1981, will be as follows:—

Director	Ordinary Shares: Beneficial	Ordinary Shares: Non-Beneficial	Percentage of ordinary share capital	Deferred Shares: Beneficial	Deferred Shares: Non-Beneficial	Percentage of deferred share capital
P. B. W. Hamlyn	6,656,625	—	60.8	3,775,023	75,132	82.0
S. M. Thomson	238,909	—	2.2	230,961	—	4.9
T. H. B. Clode	234,862	—	2.1	231,186	—	4.9
G. H. Cartwright	70,255	—	0.6	43,764	—	1.0
R. Gavron	84,000	67,500	1.4	36,000	120,132	3.3
Sir Claus Moser	7,273	—	0.1	—	—	—
	7,291,924	67,500	67.2	4,316,934	195,264	96.1

Mr. P. B. W. Hamlyn's non-beneficial interest in Deferred Shares is duplicated in that of Mr. R. Gavron.

Under the Offer for Sale contract referred to in paragraph 4 below, the Directors (other than Mrs. S. M. Thomson and Mr. T. H. B. Clode), together with certain other Vendors, have undertaken that they will not (without the prior written *consent of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited ("Rothschilds")) dispose of any Ordinary Shares or Deferred Shares* beneficially owned by them or registered in their respective names prior to 14th April, 1984, except to certain family or related interests. In addition, Mrs. S. M. Thomson and Mr T. H. B. Clode confirmed earlier undertakings given to Rothschilds to the effect that (i) the number of Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares held by each of them and their respective family trusts will not be reduced, before *14th April, 1990*, below 30 per cent. of the number of Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares which each of them and their respective family trusts held immediately prior to this Offer for Sale and (ii) any sales of shares will be spread out over the period to 14th April, 1990.

(ii) Options have been granted under the Savings-Related Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 8 below to subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the Company at a price of 33.3p per share to Mrs. S. M. Thomson, Mr T. H. B. Clode and Mr. G. H. Cartwright for 11,700, 7,020 and 11,700 shares respectively.

(iii) Mr. P. B. W. Hamlyn is a Non-Executive Director of and shareholder in News International plc whose subsidiaries *will be receiving payment for advertising in connection with the publication of this prospectus and abridged particulars* thereof.

(iv) Mr. R. Gavron is the Chairman and controlling shareholder of St. Ives Group Limited, a subsidiary of which prints books for the Group.

(v) Sir Claus Moser is a Vice-Chairman of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, which is a party to the Offer for Sale contract described in paragraph 4 below (under which it will be receiving a fee for its services in connection with this Offer for Sale) and which also receives fees for other advice given to the Group. He is also a shareholder in its holding *company*

(vi) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors of the Company who held office during the year ended 31st December, 1982 amounted to £236,000. It is estimated that the amount payable to the Directors in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1983 will amount to approximately £243,000.

(vii) By an agreement dated 30th March, 1983 Mr. T. H. B. Clode was appointed Managing Director of the Company for seven years from 1st April, 1983 at an initial salary of £55,640, subject to annual reviews, and under which he also receives other benefits.

(viii) On 23rd December, 1982, Mr. P. B. W. Hamlyn purchased a boat previously owned by the Company for £10,975, being the open market valuation at the time of purchase.

(ix) Mrs. S. M. Thomson continues to use this surname for business purposes although her married name is Mrs. S. M. Davis.

(x) Save as disclosed in sub-paragraph (viii) above, no Director of the Company has or had an interest in any assets which, within two years of the date hereof, have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(xi) *Save as disclosed in sub-paragraphs* (iii), (iv) and (v) above, no contract or arrangement subsists in which a Director of the Company is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole.

(xii) Save as disclosed in sub-paragraph (vii) above, no Director of the Company has a service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries which does not expire or is not determinable by the employing company without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation) within one year, and no such contract is proposed.

Offer for Sale Contract

4 By an agreement dated 14th April, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) Mr. P. B. W Hamlyn and the other vendors named therein ("the Vendors") (3) the Directors of the Company ("the Directors") and (4) Rothschilds, Rothschilds agreed, subject *inter alia* to the *Council of The Stock Exchange* admitting to the *Official List* by not later than 22nd April, 1983 all the Ordinary Shares of the Company in issue and now being issued, to purchase an aggregate of 3,100,000 Ordinary Shares from the Vendors for a consideration per share equal to the striking price under the Offer for Sale (less 2 per cent. of the minimum tender price). Under the Agreement warranties and an indemnity were given to Rothschilds by the Company and the Directors. Rothschilds will pay underwriting commissions at the rate of 1¼ per cent. of the minimum tender price and a fee at the rate of ¼ per cent. of the minimum tender price to the brokers to the Offer for Sale. The Company has agreed to pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale, the capital reorganisation referred to above and the application for admission of the Ordinary Shares issued and now being issued to the Official List, including a fee to Rothschilds, Rothschilds' legal fees and other expenses, the costs and expenses of the Reporting Accountants and the costs of printing, advertising and circulating the Offer for Sale. Stamp duty where applicable will be paid by the relevant Vendors (which would amount to £27,546 at the minimum tender price). The total expenses payable by the Company are estimated to amount to £360,000. The Vendors have agreed to reimburse £85,250 of such expenses to the Company. In addition, undertakings not to dispose of shares have been given as described in sub-paragraph 3(i) above.

The Vendors and the number of shares being sold under this Offer for Sale contract are summarised as follows:—

Vendor	Ordinary Shares
P. B. W. Hamlyn and his family and related interests	2,417,025
Other Executive Directors, their families, and related interests	637,160
Staff	45,815
	3,100,000

Material Contracts of the Company and its Subsidiaries

5 The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into *within the two years immediately preceding the date hereof by the Company or its subsidiaries and* are, or may be, material:—

(i) An agreement dated 1st February, 1983 between (1) Aitken Telecommunications Holdings Limited, Eastern Counties Newspapers Group Limited, RIT & Northern PLC, Robert Stigwood Group Limited, Octopus, Barclays Merchant Bank Limited and F.F.I. (Overseas Holdings) Limited (2) The Prudential Assurance Company Limited, Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund Trustees Limited and The Alva Investment Trust Plc and (3) TV-AM Limited whereby, *inter alia*, Octopus was released from any obligation imposed upon it under the provisions of an exchange of letters dated 9th March, 1981 and 24th March, 1981 (pursuant to which it had agreed to invest in TV-AM Limited) to make any additional investment in TV-AM Limited;

(ii) (a) An agreement dated 29th October, 1982 between (1) Mandarin, A. Zecha and J. B. Owen and (2) Au Bak Ling pursuant to which Mandarin sold 500,000 Ordinary Shares (50 per cent.) in Unicorn Books Limited ("Unicorn") *for approximately HK$1.4 million;*

(b) A supplemental agreement thereto dated 29th October, 1982 between the parties referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above and Octopus Books Limited ("OBL") whereby, *inter alia*, OBL agreed to grant to Unicorn exclusive rights until 30th June, 1986 to publish translations into Chinese of all the books in which the Group has the copyright, against the payment of royalties by Unicorn. In addition, Mandarin agreed to provide printing, colour separation and shipping facilities to Unicorn until such date on terms no less favourable than it offers to OBL; and

(iii) The Offer for Sale contract referred to in paragraph 4 above.

Taxation

6 *(i) Following the completion of this Offer for Sale, the Company will be a close company within the meaning of the* Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(ii) Apportionment clearances have been obtained where appropriate in respect of the Group in respect of all periods *up to and including the year ended* 31st December, 1981.

(iii) The Finance Bill 1983 proposes legislation to take effect from 6th April, 1984 which may affect all companies resident in the U.K. which have subsidiaries resident in low tax areas. The effect of the proposed legislation would be that any such subsidiary's profits would be subject to apportionment and, accordingly, to U.K. corporation tax unless it satisfied the test whereby its activities would be considered exempt or it distributed 50 per cent. of its profits in each accounting period. The Directors have been advised that, on the basis of the proposed legislation, Mandarin should satisfy such exempt activities test.

(iv) Under a deed of indemnity dated 14th April, 1983, Mr. P. B. W. Hamlyn has given indemnities in respect of taxation.

Premises

7 The Group occupies the following leasehold premises all of which (except the last) are offices:—

Location	Approximate Net Floor Area (square feet)	Expiry Date	Annual Rent
59 Grosvenor Street, and 9 Grosvenor Hill, London W1	10,200	September, 1994	£50,000 subject to review in 1985 and 1990
60 Grosvenor Street, and 11 Grosvenor Hill, London W1	7,800	September, 1994	£47,500 subject to review in 1983, 1988 and 1993
1st and Part 2nd Floor, 58 Grosvenor Street, London W1	3,200	June, 1986	£38,000
4th Floor, 56 New Bond Street, London W1	3,500	September, 2002	£52,500 subject to review in 1987, 1992 and 1997
5th and 6th Floors, 22a Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong	17,800	January, 1988	HK$899,136 inclusive of service charge
Part 14th Floor, 747 Third Avenue, New York, U.S.A.	4,000	September, 1984	US$105,626 inclusive of service charge
Suites E1 and E2, Level 21, 44 Market Street, Sydney, Australia	300	June, 1983	A$10,890 inclusive of service charge
Warehouse, 16-22 Cross Street, Brookvale, Sydney, Australia	6,700	January, 1984 (with option to renew for one year at the then current market rent)	A$28,440

As Europe hopes for cheaper Russian gas, Americans fear President Reagan will make them pay more

America's energy price fight moves out of the suburbs

Even as World oil prices fall, the United States Congress is shaping up as a strategic battlefield for a particularly bitter fight over the Reagan Administration's natural gas policy.

Not since the Opec oil price shocks of 1973 and 1979-80 have so many charges and counter-claims been made by so diverse a constituency as the industry and consumer groups currently gearing up in Washington for the great natural gas debate.

President Reagan triggered the confrontation, which recent presidents have attempted to avoid, by formally presenting Congress with oft-proposed legislation to decontrol all natural gas by 1986.

Europeans regard the decontrol plan as long overdue since it will remove what they regard as an important price advantage United States industries have enjoyed as a result of artificially low, federally controlled gas prices.

But in America, where home owners have weathered a winter of discontent caused by soaring natural gas prices and producers have watched demand plummet, the response is by no means as favourable.

Even before Mr Reagan first announced his programme in February and presented it formally to the Congress last month, there was a well-organized consumer campaign to put political pressure on legislators to reverse a price decontrol plan for gas which began in 1978.

These same groups responded to Mr Reagan's proposals for total decontrol by releasing a study which showed that prices would rise even higher and the top 20 producers, all big oil companies, would benefit from a "windfall" profit estimated at more than $56,000m (£36,000m).

In addition, the smaller independent producers, a diverse group of wildcatters, family-owned businesses, limited partnerships and others who drill an estimated 70 per cent of the exploratory wells in the US, also raised strong objections.

At the heart of the dispute is a philosophical split over how government policy should deal with "old" natural gas, produced prior to 1977, in relation to the new, more costly gas supplies produced since then.

In calling for the end of all controls by 1986, the Reagan Administration contended that the convoluted process by which the industry is regulated would be corrected and free market forces would eventually bring down prices.

"Just as deregulation of oil has led to a better deal for the American consumer, a freer market in natural gas will have the same beneficial effect", Mr Reagan said in announcing his decontrol plan.

But in recent weeks, a growing number of important characters in this new energy drama have come to believe that it would be wrong to allow old gas to be decontrolled because of the consumer costs involved and the windfall profits which will be made.

Even legislators from gas-producing states are beginning to have second thoughts about Mr Reagan's programme, which has lost some crucial support in Congress.

Mr Bennett Johnson, a Democrat from Louisiana, and Mr Don Nickles, a Republican from Oklahoma, indicated recently that even though they support decontrol, they are now against the inclusion of old gas in the programme.

What could happen to US gas costs

	average cost per m.BTU's (1983-90) $	total cost (1983-90) $ million
Under existing policy	1.51	29,500
decontrolled prices	4.42	86,400

Estimates from American Petroleum Institute and Consumers Federation of America.

Both men are sensitive to the fears of independent producers that they will lose more from possible declines in the price of new gas, than they would gain from big increases for the relatively small amounts of old gas they control.

Consumer anger over escalating natural gas prices is a big factor in the current debate. Although specialists do not seem able to agree on the reasons prices have been risen so sharply. There is unanimity on the fact that they have risen by an average of 25 per cent over the last year and will continue rising after decontrol.

The natural gas business is so complex and the regulatory structure which surrounds it so cumbersome, that there are now 27 different prices for the same simple substance. In some areas of the country, due to a system of rigid pipeline contracts, cheap gas is left in the ground while more expensive gas is shipped to industrial and residential users.

Energy specialists, noting that the industry is currently undergoing a crisis caused by dropping demand and increasing competition with other fuels, say the "cheap gas" era has been replaced by one in which natural gas prices are almost as high as heating oil.

This has been particularly hard on residential users who are locked into gas as an energy source and have therefore borne the burden of high prices as industrial users utilizes their capacity to burn either fuel and switched to oil.

Analysts say there are a variety of factors which have caused prices to rise by an average of 20 per cent annually over the past six years including the following:

- The current recession has reduced the importance of price-sensitive industrial demand. In the early 1970s, industrial users accounted for almost 50 per cent of all gas usage. Now the total is much lower, in the 40 per cent range.
- A system of federal price controls begun in the late 1950s held prices artificially low until a limited decontrol was begun in 1978 with passage of the natural gas policy act.
- Rigid industry contracts allowed pipeline companies to lock up supplies at high prices during the shortages of the late 1970's. They are still required to pay these prices, even though cheaper gas is now plentiful and the costs are being passed on to consumers.

The Reagan Administration contends that its proposals to lift all controls on old gas will have the effects of stabilizing and even reducing prices because it will give producers an incentive for bringing more of the cheaper gas to market.

Mr. Donald Hodel, the U.S. Energy Secretary, said as much as 2,500,000m to 11,000,000m cubic feet of additional old gas would be added to the nation's current old gas reserves of 60,000,000m cubic feet as a result of decontrol.

But consumer organizations and attorneys for independent gas companies were quick to point out that while more old gas will mean more of a windfall profit for the big oil companies, it does not guarantee a decline in prices.

Old gas accounted for almost 56 per cent of all gas purchased by the biggest interstate pipelines last year. And the top 20 producers led by Mobil, Exxon, Texaco, Gulf and Shell, control more than 70 per cent of the old gas which they now sell to big pipelines at an average $1.38 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Many of these wells were brought in years ago at little cost because supplies were easy to find around known geological formations and the old gas was at shallow levels. The government kept controls on the price of old gas on the theory that most drilling and exploration costs have already been recovered and continuing production costs are low.

Under decontrol, however, producers of old gas would be able to double their prices and in some cases, where old gas is selling for as little as 29 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, prices could rise by as much as 700 per cent.

New gas currently sells for an estimated $3.30 per 1,000 cubic feet. By blending prices for old and new gas, the U.S. energy department estimates that the average price for all gas is now $2.70 per 1,000 cubic feet.

After decontrol, the energy department estimates the average price for all gas sold will rise to $3.60 per 1,000 cubic feet, with old gas jumping to an average near the $3.00 level.

The trend towards sharply higher prices could begin even earlier under provisions of the Reagan bill, which would allow producers to break all outstanding contracts with pipelines as of January 1, 1985.

"On January 1, 1985, there will be a massive price shock as gas producers secure high prices for their old gas or exercise their newly granted power to bring the natural gas market to its knees", according to Mr Rush Moody, a former member of the, US Federal Power Commission who is a private attorney in Washington.

Consumer lobbyists, in company with US utility companies who want to hold prices down, maintain this is too high a cost for the economy to absorb at a time when it is still recovering from recession.

"Under-investment in the non-energy sectors of the economy could well result from the transfers of huge amounts of money from consumers and industries to gas producers", the Consumers Federation of America, said, adding that this in fact occurred in 1981 when oil prices rose sharply.

In the end a political stalemate is likely to develop when the Senate debate formally opens this month.

Bailey Morris

American notebook

The US bounty of good news

It was hard to be discouraged about the American economy last week. It seemed as if the good news would never end.

Wall Street gave its own thumping verdict on the progress of the economy with record price levels on two successive days. Interests rates declined somewhat, following the previous week's small decline in money M1. Federal funds traded down from the recent levels of more than 9½ per cent down to 8½ – 8⅝ per cent, cheering the bond markets.

Inflation continued to fall as evidenced by the drop in the producer price index (wholesale prices). It fell 0.1 per cent in March bringing the annual rate of decline for the first quarter of the year up to 4.1 per cent. The biggest first-quarter decline for more than 30 years.

At the same time, the level of industrial production rose more quickly than expected by the 'consensus' of economists in March. The index rose 1.1 per cent, following rises of 0.3 per cent in February and 1.5 per cent in January.

Another important indicator was the level of car sales in the first 10 days of March. The seasonally adjusted annual rate rose to 6.4 million for domestically produced vehicles, up from 6.3 million last month, 6.0 million in February and 6.1 million in January. Reflecting Wall Street's enthusiasm for car makers, Chrysler rose to more than $21m and American Motors had a spectacularly successful new stock offering.

General Motors reported a surprising rise of 55 per cent in its sales in the first 10 days of April, compared with a year previously.

Adding to the bounty of good news, the Federal Reserve announced last Friday night some healthy figures for money supply. M1 rose $2,200m in the week to April 6 and M2 rose $18,800m during March. These figures were both within the range of forecasts.

The bond markets have gained more confidence on these indications of slower growth in M1 and prices have recovered a little. But scepticism is deep seated. As an indication, the September 1983 treasury bond futures which were selling at 78 in the first week of November last year, were still at only 77 on Friday.

The fixed interest markets have been completely overshadowed by the stock markets in the past six months. This would seem likely to continue to be the case.

Mr David Hale, chief economist for Kemper Financial Services of Chicago – with $15,000m under management – said recently. "The outlook for corporate profits during 1983 and 1984 continues to be excellent because of substantial reduction in company break-even points after three years of economic stagnation and a large decline in business financing costs.

"Pretax corporate profits are likely to be $161,000m in 1983 and $204,000m in 1984."

Maxwell Newton

FOOTBALL: WHITESIDE SPARES A TEAR FOR THE FALLEN

New babe's sweet scent of success in a field redolent of poppies

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United 2
Arsenal 1

Twenty-five years ago the strength of a nation's emotion and will urged the remnants of a team broken at Munich to reach the FA Cup final. On Saturday the power of that same club's determination took them back to Wembley for the second time this season.

Villa Park, its crowd dressed in a uniformed, evoked nothing so much as a field of poppies on this sunlit occasion and of the young men that Manchester United will remember now are Bryan Robson, who was not even a babe until seven years later.

Their feats, two second-half goals, were memorable in that they were struck with the left foot from almost the same spot on the field.

Ron Atkinson, a manager who knows only too well the depths of expectancy at Old Trafford, waddled on at the end to greet his side. Robson, his captain, gave his shirt to one worshipper and the former captain, Wilkins, ran to the far end of the ground to throw his white garment deep into an anonymous, though unanimous, show of hands.

Whiteside, who has already fulfilled a lifetime of ambitions, was able to empathize with Arsenal's dejection. After the League (Milk) Cup Final defeat by Liverpool in March he wept with disappointment, an understand able reaction at the age of 17. Here Hollins, more than twice as old, was dignity itself. At the close of his career at the top he took the time to shake the hands of disappointed youngsters in the crowd.

More is the pity that his laudable example was not followed by others outside the ground, who pelted Atkinson and Grimes with rusty hinges and bottles while they were being interviewed on television. The spirit inside was as competitive as expected but never ugly in spite of the bookings of Talbot, for his third foul on Robson within the opening quarter of an hour, and Grimes and Moses for over-enthusiastic tackles.

As in the League Cup semi-final, United took the diminant role but Arsenal the lead from their first genuine attack after 35 minutes. The tenacity of Stewart Robson triumphed over the combined challenge of Bailey and Albiston, Petrovic eventually cleared up the muddle and Woodcock finished it at the near post.

But with Talbot concentrating on the unenviable task of restraining Bryan Robson and Stewart Robson (injured and replaced during the interval) more able to contain Wilkins, Arsenal's creative department was lift in the charge of Petrovic, who was underemployed and seldom demanded possession, and the even more diffident Davis. Even when Rix dropped back the service to the lonely Woodcock was either too hih or too inaccurate.

If Arsenal missed Sunderland in particular, Grimes made certain that Muhren's absence was barely noticeable. Each of his first five crosses caused problems and it was his centre, after Whyte's lazy error, that led to the equalizer. Bryan Robson (is he close to reaching stature of the mighty Duncan Edwards?) surprised Talbot with his astonishing alacrity and Wood with his fine aim.

"While we were sitting in the dressing-room at half-time," Whiteside said, "I could feel all of us bursting with eagerness, just dying to get back to Wembley." As shy off the pitch as he is aggressive on it, the Irishman played down his glorious winner from Albiston's lob some 20 minutes from time. "I knew I was going to hit either the target or the scoreboard," he said.

United's victory was marred, as in the quarter-final against Everton, by Moran's horrific facial wound. After the middle of his forehead had been sewn up the gash burst open while he was in the bath and had to be restitched.

"It looks as though he is a part-timer," Atkinson said, "who wants to play only in finals, semi-finals ad internationals". Nor was that his only joke. When Jimmy Melia, Brighton's manager, said that he wanted to enter Europe next season, Atkinson suggested that he "should write a song".

Manchester United: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Moses, K Moran (sub, C McGrath), G McQueen, B Robson, A Grimes, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, R Wilkins.
Arsenal: G Wood; J Hollins, K Sansom, C Whyte, D O'Leary, S Robson (sub, L Chapman), B Talbot, P Davis, V Petrovic, A Woodcock, G Rix.
Referee: K Hackett (Sheffield).

The overhead line from Brighton. Foster goes into reverse to avert certain disaster.

Aberdeen victory takes its toll

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen, the Scottish Cup holders, won their way once again to the finals by beating Celtic 1-0 in an edgy, often bone jarring semi-final at Hampden but now face problems just before their European Cup Winners' tie with Waterschei in Belgium on Tuesday.

Cooper, Bell, Strachan and Black all received knocks in a disappointing game which became too physical and the Aberdeen manager Alex Ferguson admitted yesterday that he may have selection difficulties.

Celtic also have injuries to worry them just before their important championship game with Dundee United at Parkhead on Wednesday. Apart from Nicholas, who missed the semi-finals because of a training injury Sinclair Proven and McCluskey are on the casualty list.

The Aberdeen goal was scored by Weir, who had come on as a substitute following a lapse in Celtic's defence, and it ended the Glasgow club's dream of the treble of Scottish Cup, League Championship and League Cup.

If artistry were stifled and rhythm destroyed in the gruelling game at Hampden, play was even more disappointing in the other semi-final at Parkhead, in which the more aggressive Rangers and St Mirren drew 1-1. Clark scored for Rangers in the 72nd minute but, with only five minutes remaining, the unfortunate Patterson turned a mishit cross by Scanlon into his own goal. So the sides must meet again at Hampden on Tuesday.

This is another blow for Rangers, who have had a rather disastrous season. But they are going for their eighth Cup final in succession and must be favourites to win the replay.

Spring a surprise

By Peter Ball

Maybe it was the warm spring sunshine inducing an unexpected air of flippancy into the proceedings. Perhaps it was just that glorious uncertainty which makes football the game it is. Whatever the reason, while the FA Cup semi-finals were going roughly according to form, the Football League was turning the form book back to front. The first division's top two both lost, while the other end of the table was the scene of some surprising victories.

After leading 2-1, Liverpool lost by the odd goal in five at Southampton, all the scoring coming in the first half as two goals by Nick Holmes earned Southampton the spoils. The result means Liverpool still need three points to claim the championship, but it offers them the opportunity of doing so at Anfield to the delight of their accountant.

For the third time this season, Watford contrived to lose to Nottingham Forest, whose 3-1 victory enhances their hopes of qualifying for a UEFA Cup place only two or three weeks after they had begun to wonder where their next win was coming from.

Events at the bottom of the table were equally inexplicable. A goal two minutes from time by Phillips gave Birmingham victory at Coventry to leave Brighton, their only serious rivals for the title "worst team in the division", in 22nd place.

Manchester City won for only the second time in 14 games, beating West Ham 2-0 for their first home win under John Benson, while Norwich beat Sunderland 2-0 after the visitors had lost their goalkeeper Turner with a suspected fractured skull.

Holmes: two goals

The pattern recurred in the second division, Bolton earning a goalless draw at Wolverhampton, but after that, form reasserted itself. Leicester's comfortable 3-1 defeat of Rotherham continued their bid to overtake Fulham at the last, while defeats for Chelsea, at home to Newcastle, and Crystal Palace, at Blackburn, left the two London clubs looking increasingly vulnerable.

Charlton Athletic improved their chances of avoiding relegation with a fine 4-1 victory yesterday over Oldham Athletic who have not won at the Valley in nearly 54 years.

Harrowing experience

Telford United, two goals down from the semi-final first leg, staged a remarkable comeback to trounce Harrow Borough 5 – 1 after extra-time on Saturday and reach the final of the FA Trophy for the third time. Their opponents at Wembley on May 14 will be Northwich Victoria, beaten semi-finalists last season. They won with a goal by Ward at Dagenham for a 4 – 2 victory on aggregate.

In front of a record crowd of 2,192 Harrow went three goals up within three minutes of the kick-off through Pearce, but in the next 18 minutes Mather and Williams scored for Telford and Mayman hit a post. Williams, an England semi-professional cap, made the aggregate scores level after 55 minutes and in extra time sored his third and fourth goals to secure victory.

Chances were few and far between in the other semi-final. Dagenham lost Francis, a winger, early in the match with damaged knee ligaments and once Ward had scored for Northwich after 22 minutes the home side rarely looked like winning.

Maxwell: Merge or I resign

By Stuart Jones

Robert Maxwell will resign as chairman of Oxford United, if his plans for an historic merger with Reading, 26 miles away, fail to go through. The new club, to be known as Thames Valley Royals, would come into existence at the start of next season.

The only previous attempt to amalgamate two clubs occured 16 years ago and failed when Brentford, backed by the opinion of their supporters, rejected an approach from Queen's Park Rangers. Yesterday similar opposition came from Oxford United supporters who said the proposal would cost the club its identity.

Although Reading's officials were surprised by the news, Mr Maxwell, who saved Oxford from extinction last season and whose board is to meet tomorrow night, is convinced the plan will succeed.

The Oxford United supporters opposed to the merger were warned by Mr Maxwell: "If you revolt against the scheme, you can find yourselves a new chairman." He said the real villain was Oxford City Council who had adamantly refused to give Oxford a ground they have been promising for 20 years, and added that the merger was not negetiable. The Manor ground will not do for second division football and we have been forced to look further afield for a new site."

Thames Valley Royals would play their home games next season alternatively at Reading's Elm Park and Oxford's Manor ground, which is situated in the heavily built-up residential area of Headington, with no room for expansion. The stadiums would eventually be sold to help meet the costs of a new sports and leisure complex to be built in a suitable location in the countryside between the two cities.

Jack Dunnett, the president of the Football League, said: "The two clubs had approached the League management committee who had agreed to certain terms. they were that matches continued to be played on both grounds until a new stadium was built to accommodate the new club. In my view, it is a bold and imaginative move.

"The chairmen of both clubs are commercially minded gentlemen and know what they are talking about. The amalgamation had been agreed on the condition that no creditors would lose anything. No players' contracts would be broken and all fixtures would be played by both clubs until the end of this season."

Jim Smith, Oxford's manager, is expected to take charge of Thames Valley Royals with Maurice Evans, his counterpart at Reading, as his assistant. Smith said that he was excited about the prospect and hoped that both sets of supporters would accept it. "I think it is the way football will go in the future."

The only current problem, it seems, is the identity of the club that is to take the vacant place in the third division next season. Graham Kelly, the Secretary of the League, suggested yesterday that the gap could be filled by promoting five clubs from the fourth division, a comment that pleased Colchester, fifth at present, as much as it disheatened those in the Alliance Premier League. The fourth division would comprise 23 clubs.

Saturday headache, Wednesday amnesia

By Paul Newman

Brighton 2
Sheffield Wednesday 1

Michael Robinson, who suffered repeated headaches last week because of the tension before Saturday's FA Cup semi-final at Highbury, observed after scoring the winning goal that football is "a game for winners because the worst feeling in the world is to lose". The consequences of this one result for both Brighton and Sheffield Wednesday make it easy to understand why many of today's players and managers feel such intense pressures upon them.

For Brighton, even if the probability of relegation from the first division becomes fact, this season is likely to be remembered as the one in which they reached – perhaps won – an FA Cup Final for the first time in their history. For Wednesday it will surely not go down as the year they reached the semi-final round of the Cup and finished high in the second division but as the year they failed either to reach Wembley or win promotion.

Just as the margin between success and failure in a season can be narrowed down to one match, so one incident can determine the destiny of that game. Wednesday's moment of truth came in the fiftieth minute after Brighton had been awarded a free-kick 10 yards from the edge of the penalty area.

In preparing for the semi-final Jack Charlton, Wednesday's manager, had told his team always to keep a close watch on Case at free-kicks. In a moment of collective amnesia Wednesday left the marksman with the most deadly aim in the country time and space to size up his target and rifle Grealish's backheeled pass into the corner of the net off the underside of the crossbar.

If that was the breakthrough Brighton needed on this nervous, tense occasion, it was no more than they deserved. Jimmy Melia's team were superior in all departments and everywhere you looked in the Brighton side there were men for reward for their remarkable exploits in the Cup.

Foster, who played with a boil on his right elbow that frequently left him wincing in agony, marshalled Brigton's reshuffled defence superbly and with the score at 1-1 saved his side with an extraordinary overhead clearance on the line from McCulloch. Moseley made breathtaking late saves from Lyons and Heard, the two youngsters Howlett and Pearce played with admirable composure, and Smith, deputizing in attack for the injured Ryan, looked the most accomplished forward on the pitch.

Towering above tham all, however, was Case, who had hit the winning goals in the two previous rounds. Apart from scoring again, he dominated the midfield and kept his head while nerves threatened to get the better of some of those around him.

When the decisive goal came, 14 minutes from the end, it was no surprise that the opening was created by Case. His defence-splitting pass released Smith, who did whom a place at Wembley is just well to set up Robinson after his own shot had been blocked. Wednesday, who in attack showed a disappointing lack of ideas, had got back into the game after 56 minutes when a lucky deflection gave Mirocevic the chance to shoot into an unguarded net.

Brigton will not be concerned that they go into the final as underdogs, as it is a status they clearly enjoy. Nor should Melia's suggestion that he will be happier facing Manchester United rather than Arsenal be taken as pure bravado, for Brighton have taken four points off United in the league this season.

Besides, having beaten Newcastle United, Manchester City, Liverpool, Norwich City and Wednesday on the way to Wembley, Brighton could be forgiven for thinking their name is already inscribed on the trophy.

BRIGHTON: G Moseley; G Stevens, G Pearce, A Grealish, S Foster, S Gatting, J Case, G Howlett, M Robinson, G Smith, N Smillie
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: R Bolder; M Sterland, P Heard, M Smith, M Lyons, G Shelton, G Megson, D Mills, G Bannister, A McCulloch, A Mirocevic.
Referee: G Courtney (Spennymoor, co Durham).

Early derailment

By Nicholas Harling

Newport County 0
Portsmouth 3

Some things in life can only get better. Saturday's game at Somerton Park was one of them. After a first half that was so abysmal that it was easy to find distractions like watching the trains go by.

If the trains at least seemed to know where they were going, neither team appeared remotely capable of being directed towards the second division. Not, that is, until Portsmouth found their form after an opening 45 minutes containing more free kicks – mostly against them – than accurate passes. Earlier, the tension of the occasion and anticipation of the crowd packed into the rickety old ground, had drained the players of their skills, let alone the other qualities, expected of teams with promotion aspirations.

Newport, whose remarkable run of 10 wins in 11 games had come to an end the previous week, had contrived to string together what few moves there were, although they were without their Welsh international, Vaughan, down with stomach upset. Lowndes, who has just joined his club colleague in the Welsh squad, forced the one real save of that first half, Knight excelling himself to keep out his volley.

As Portsmouth struggled for cohesion after a run on eight games had bought them only eight points and four goals, Lowndes was twice the victim of crunching tackles by Sullivan, whose confidence evaporated once he had been booked. In the circumstances, it was as well for Portsmouth that their full backs shortcomings were partially obscured by the excellence of Tait, who has been slotted into the centre of their defence to accomodate the arrival of Dillon in midfield, and McLaughlin, the other full back.

Yet the ease with which Portsmouth accepted their three second-half goals in a 19-minute spell, still belied their previous heavy labour. Long balls by Doyle brought the first two goals for Rafferty. Biley and Webb, with a judicious chip, brought him up for a graceful header, and nine minutes later, after Biley had been up-ended by Kendall, Rafferty rammed home the loose ball. A left-wing cross by Rogers supplied an easy third for the unmarked Biley.

Portsmouth's supporters, previously so mute, were now in full voice; and so was the commentator from the city's local radio station. "I can see the worried expression on the face of Colin Addison", he said, when all he could see of Newport's manager on the touchline was the back of his head. Still, what's a bit of journalistic licence when your team is winning.

NEWPORT COUNTY: M Kendall; V Jones, K Oakes, K Stroud, J Relish, (sub, A Reid), T Boyle, N Bailey, K Elsey, S Lowndes, T Tynan, J Aldridge.
PORTSMOUTH: A Knight; J McLaughlin (sub, P Ellis), M Tait, S Aizlewood, C Sullivan, R Doyle, K Dillon, N Webb, W Rafferty, A Biley, A Rogers.
Referee: A Seville (Birmingham).

Weaker solution

By Tom German

Leeds United 1
Fulham 1

The scent of promotion, so pungent in the Yorkshire camp with two minutes to go and a crucial match almost in the bag, was cruelly diluted when Fulham scored. It will be extremely difficult to pick up again, even though four of Leeds United's six remaining matches are at Elland Road. That is primarily why Fulham's manager, Malcolm Macdonald, ha earlier identified them as his side's most realistic rivals for the second division's third promotion place.

If Fulham's last-breath equalizer should prove to be the means of puncturing Leeds's challenge, it was appropriate that Houghton should score it. The rest had difficulty in disturbing the steady Leeds defence, but Houghton revealed and enterprising combination of endeavour and skill which consistently promised to find flaws. Leeds did not allow too many of those to shw after and early moment of disarray in which Wilson struck Harvey's right hand post.

Until Houghton scored, it had seemed that romance and football really could be bedfellows. Young Tommy Wright was helping Leeds to win an international youth tournament in Italy at Easter; here, at 17, and given his first senior outing because more senior colleagues were injured, Wright looked likely to be the matchwinner. His pace off the mark kept Fulham on their toes; within minutes he was bustling between Brown and Hopkins to bring Peyton to his knees.

Then came a foretaste of the move which was to make the youngster's day so memorable. Graham's burst of speed on the right took him clear for a low cross which Wright tried to sweep across Peyton towards the far post; the ball squirmed from the goalkeeper's grasp, but was cleared. Five minutes from half-time came another attack from an identical mould; Wright's positioning and response were precisely the same and this time he tucked his shot just inside the far post.

Until effort and cramp took its toll and Wright went off, he and Graham were Leeds's main implements of attack. They yielded few positive chances, though, and Fulham battled back with determination. Houghton's elusiveness offered an opening for Davies whose header shaved a post and finally Houghton did it all by himself.

There were more tired legs in the Leeds defence as, with the match almost over, he took the ball, right to left, in front of a line of three defenders protecting Harvey. Having bemused all of them, his shot gave the goalkeeper no chance.

LEEDS UNITED: D Harvey; G Thomas, F Gray, J Sheridan, P Hart; M Dickinson, K Hird, E Gray, T Wright (sub, N Aspin), J Donnely, A Graham.
FULHAM: G Peyton; J Hopkins, (sub, P Parker), K Lock, S O'Driscoll, R Brown, A Gale, G Davies, R Wilson, D Coney, R Houghton, R Lewington.
Referee: A Robinson (Manchester).

Supporters in Chelsea protest

About 300 Chelsea supporters staged a sit-in at Stamford Bridge on Saturday after their team's 2-0 defeat by Newcastle United. The sit-in took place in the lowest tier of the new stand. Seats were torn out and hurled on to the pitch

Chelsea's chairman Ken Bates, the butt of the supporters displeasure, said: "They are not satisfied with the efforts of the team and neither am I. I don't think we will go down, but we have our desitny in our own hands."

Hungary scare England

The importance of an England win over Hungary in the European Championship Group Three qualifier at Wembley on April 27 was made even clearer yesterday.

In Budapest, Hungary beat Luxembourg 6-2 for their second win of the tournament to put further pressure on Bobby Robson, the England manager. Hungary's hopes of reaching next year's finals in France were enhanced by two goals from Nyilasi.

This victory moved Hungary into second place with four points, two behind leaders England. Luxembourg are bottom of the group without a win in five matches.

World Cup holders Italy are in similar trouble. They face almost certain elimination from the Championships following their 1-0 defeat by Rumania in Bucharest on Saturday. Rumania were confirmed as favourites to qualify from Group Five when Boloni scored

Italy are without a win since their World Cup final success over West Germany in Spain last July. Czechoslovakia did the Italians no favours when they were easy 6-0 winners against Cyprus in Prague

Lancing win in centenary year

Old Chigwellians 0
Lancing OBs 2

Lancing Old Boys, the Arthurian League champions and in their centerary year, won the Arthur Dunn Cupp at Champion Hill on Saturday for the first time by beating the Old Chigswellians 2-0. On a hard surface they played good all-round football and could easily have won by a greater margin than two goals scored by Bennett after 14 minutes and Pitcher midway through the second half.

HOCKEY

Defence at fault as England fail to qualify

From Joyce Whitehead
Kuala Lumpur

England have failed to qualify for the finals of the World Cup in Kuala Lumpur. A draw or a loss by one goal would have been sufficient when they played West Germany yesterday. Instead, they lost 4-2 (though they got the ball into the net a third time), so Germany went through with Canada, the Netherlands and Australia.

A shallow marking defence and a goalkeeper who mistimed her frequent excursions away from her goalline made England's goal an easy target for West Germany, who took every opportunity to exploit the situation and score twice in each half.

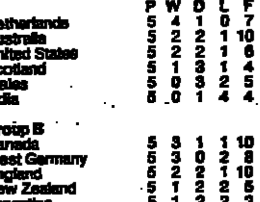
Jane Swinnerton scored for England and Kim Gordon converted a penalty stroke, but Miss Swinnerton was later replaced by Barbara Hambly, a link player. Throughout, England had not sufficient emphasis on attack against a team as competent as West Germany.

On Saturday England's Vicki Dixon was fit for play after all and they did well to beat the Soviet Union 3-1. Their chances looked good for the finals so yesterday's result was a bitter disappointment. If only they had played better to win instead of draw with Argentine or Canada earlier in the tournament.

Scotland pulled out evey stop to beat India 2-0 and come fourth in their pool. It was no surprise that Wales lost to the Netherlands 1-3, though they made every effort to make it difficult for their opponents, but they have to take fifth place out of six in the same pool as Scotland.

Two umpires, E Farke (Germany) and R Tong-Trachsler (Switzerland), had to have a police escort away from the stadium after India had lost 2-0 to Scotland to protect them from being harassed by supporters who accused them of being biased.

WORLD CUP: Saturday: England 3, USSR 1; Scotland 2, India 0; Australia 1, US 1; The Netherlands 3, Wales 1. Yesterday: Argentina 1, New Zealand 0; West Germany 4, England 2; Canada 4, USSR.
INTERCONTINENTAL CUP: Singapore 2, Spain 2; Ireland 2, Belgium 2; Australia 2, Hongkong 1.



Group A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	5	4	1	0	7	2	9
Australia	5	2	2	1	10	6	6
United States	5	2	2	1	6	3	6
Scotland	5	1	3	1	4	5	5
Wales	5	0	3	2	5	11	3
India	5	0	1	4	4	9	1
Group B							
Canada	5	3	1	1	10	4	7
West Germany	5	3	0	2	8	5	6
England	5	2	2	1	10	9	6
New Zealand	5	1	2	2	5	6	4
Argentina	5	1	2	2	2	4	4
Soviet Union	5	1	1	3	3	10	3

Neston win cup for first time

By Sydney Friskin

Neston 3
Slough 2

Neston, the Cheshire cup holders, composed another tale of the unexpected by beating Slough at St Albans yesterday to win the national cup championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, for the first time. Neston had just survived the semi-final round on Saturday against Southgate, the 1982 champions, on penalty strokes, whereas Slough had trounced Beckenham 5-0.

The success of Neston was bsed yesterday on their solid defence, in which Renshaw and McKeown were outstanding, and their ability to accelerate at short notice. Quick breakaways on the right brought them two goals in six minutes, the first by Picktail and the second by Greene. The conversion of a short corner by Barber for Slough within a minute then set the match alight.

Slough went in immediate search of another goal, but the Neston defence held on up to the interval. For the first 15 minutes of the second half Slough's pressure intensified and the Neston goal had a couple of narrow escapes, Dhak once missing the far post by inches.

Nestons ability to breakaway at high speed once again paid a rich dividend when they scored their third goal in the twenty-seventh minute of this period from a penalty stroke converted by Greene when Smith was brought down inside the circle. Slough's hopes were revived when Dhak reduced the lead from a scramble after a splendid run on the right by Bhaji Flora, but there was no further score.

Slough's last chance was lost when McKeown turned a shot by Barber from a short corner around a post. Slough had forced seven short corners; Neston had none, but avenged the 3-1 defeat by Slough in the 1979 final.

NESTON: P Wise, C Cubley (captain), P McKeown, J Royce, M Wilkinson, D Stannard, A Pickthall, S Greene, R Smith, P Renshaw, D Church.
SLOUGH: P Loudon, P J Barber (captain), M Flora, S Partington, B Daved, A Matharu, K Partington, B Saini, B Flora, R Laly, K Dhak.
UMPIRES: G D Nash (Northern Counties) and R L Webb (Eastern Counties).
SEMI-FINALS: Slough 5, Beckenham 0; Neston 0, Southgate 0. (Neston won on penalty strokes).
FINAL: Neston 3, Slough 2.

GYMNASTICS

Winch dazzles to win silver medal

By Peter Aykroyd

British hopes of a medal at the Champions All event sponsored by the *Daily Mirror* at Wembley on Saturday, seemed dashed when Keith Langley had to withdraw with an ankle injury after his floor exercise.

Barry Winch, of Harlow, the British champion, however, produced dazzling form to capture the silver medal behind the brilliant Miguel Arroyo of Cuba, becoming the first male Briton to win a medal at this event in its 14-year-old history. Winch's performance was forceful, strong and confident and only his new parallel bars routine seemed underscored. Toshihiro Wakiya, of Japan, was a polished and fluent third.

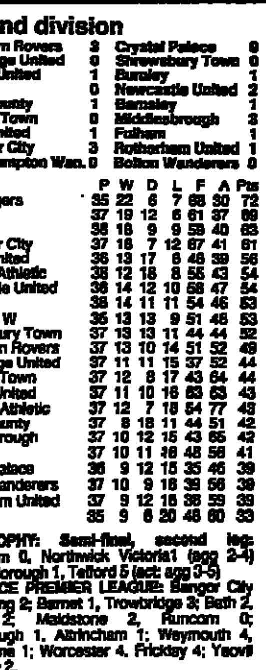
MEN: 1, M Arroyo (Cuba), 55.85; 2, B Winch (UK), 55.90; 3, T Wakiya (Jap) 55.60; 4, Wang Yong Jis (China), 55.20; 5, A Eichelbaum (EG), 55.00; 6, V Kolev (Bul), 54.80.
WOMEN: 1, Zhang Hui (China), 37.90; 2, B Stoyanova (Bul), 37.70; 3, S Tiedtke (EG), 37.90; 4, T Gonzales (Cuba), 37.15; 5, K Williams (UK), 36.80; 6, N Davies (UK), 36.20.

F.A. Cup Semi-Finals

Brighton	2	Sheffield Wed.	1
Manchester United	2	Arsenal	1

First division

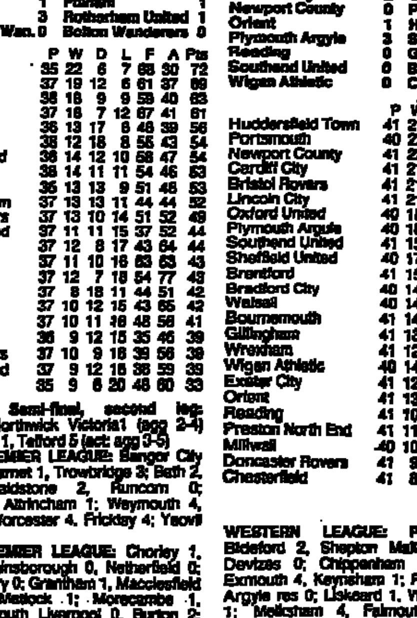
Coventry City	0	Birmingham City	1
Manchester City	2	West Ham United	0
Norwich City	2	Sunderland	0
Notts County	1	Luton Town	1
Southampton	3	Liverpool	2
Swansea City	1	Stoke City	1
Tottenham Hotspur	3	Ipswich Town	1
Watford	1	Nottingham Forest	3



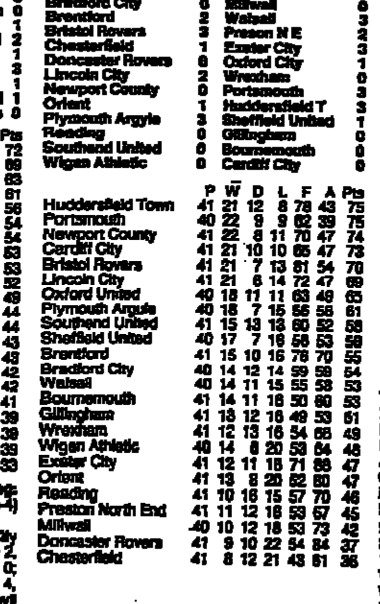
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	37	24	9	4	85	29	81
Watford	37	20	4	13	67	48	64
Manchester U	34	16	12	6	48	28	60
Aston Villa	36	18	4	14	53	44	58
Nottingham F	37	16	8	13	52	46	56
Stoke City	37	16	7	14	51	52	55
Southampton	37	15	10	12	50	51	55
Tottenham H	36	15	9	12	54	46	54
West Ham United	36	16	4	16	57	54	52
Ipswich Town	37	13	11	13	54	44	50
Arsenal	35	13	10	12	46	47	49
West Bromwich	36	12	11	13	47	46	47
Notts County	38	13	7	18	50	65	46
Coventry City	37	12	9	16	43	52	45
Sunderland	36	11	11	14	41	51	44
Manchester City	38	12	8	18	45	51	44
Norwich City	36	11	10	15	42	52	43
Luton Town	35	10	11	15	58	73	41
Swansea City	37	9	10	18	46	59	37
Birmingham City	37	8	13	16	33	53	37
Brighton	36	8	11	17	34	62	35

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: First divison: Old Wykehamists 1, Old Westminsters 3.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle 2, Aston Villa 0. Second division: Oldham 0, Sunderland 2.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Bishop Auckland 2, Spennymoor 4; North Shields 1, Durham 1; Blyth Spartans 3, Willington 0; Ashington 0, Tow Law 3; Shildon 1, Whitby 2; West Auckland 1, Consett 3; Evenwood 2, Crook 2; Ferryhill 4, Whitley Bay 1.

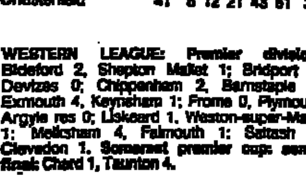
Second division



Blackburn Rovers	3	Crystal Palace	0
Cambridge United	0	Shrewsbury Town	0
Carlisle United	1	Burnley	1
Chelsea	0	Newcastle United	2
Derby County	1	Barnsley	1
Grimsby Town	0	Middlesbrough	3
Leeds United	1	Fulham	1
Leicester City	3	Rotherham United	1
Wolverhampton Wan.	0	Bolton Wanderers	0



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
QP Rangers	35	22	6	7	68	30	72
Wolves	37	19	12	6	61	37	69
Fulham	36	18	9	9	59	40	63
Leicester City	37	18	7	12	67	41	61
Leeds United	36	13	17	6	48	39	56
Oldham Athletic	38	12	18	8	55	43	54
Newcastle United	36	14	12	10	58	47	54
Barnsley	36	14	11	11	54	46	53
Sheffield W	36	13	13	9	51	46	53
Shrewsbury Town	37	13	13	11	44	44	52
Blackburn Rovers	37	13	10	14	51	52	49
Cambridge United	37	11	11	15	37	52	44
Grimsby Town	37	12	8	17	43	64	44
Carlisle United	37	11	10	16	63	63	43
Charlton Athletic	37	12	7	18	54	77	43
Derby County	37	8	18	11	44	51	42
Middlesbrough	37	10	12	15	43	65	42
Chelsea	37	10	11	16	48	56	41
Crystal Palace	36	9	12	15	35	46	39
Bolton Wanderers	37	10	9	18	39	56	39
Rotherham United	37	9	12	16	36	59	39
Burnley	35	9	6	20	48	60	33

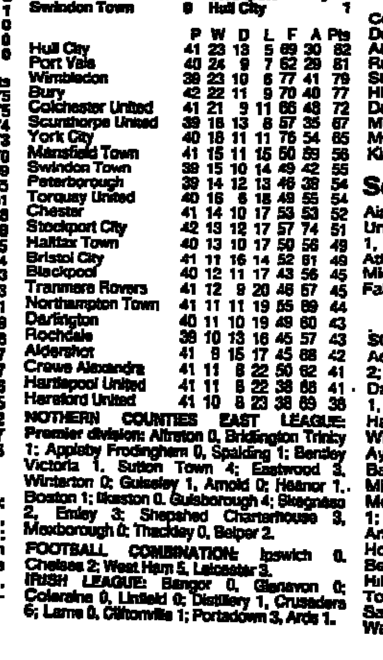


FA TROPHY: Semi-final, second leg: Dagenham 0, Northwick Victoria 1 (agg 2-4) Harrow Borough 1, Telford 5 (aet; agg 3-5)
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 4, Kettering 2; Barnet 1, Trowbridge 3; Bath 2, Enfield 2; Maidstone 2, Runcorn 0; Scarborough 1, Altrincham 1; Weymouth 4, Wealdstone 1; Worcester 4, Frickley 4; Yeovil 2, Barrow 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley 1, Tamworth 0; Gainsborough 0, Netherfield 0; Goole 2, Oswestry 0; Grantham 1, Macclesfield 1; Marine 1, Matlock 1; Morecambe 1, Gateshead 2; South Liverpool 0, Burton 2; Southport 0, King's Lynn 1; Workington 2, Hyde 1; Worksop 3, Witton 2.

Third division



Bradford City	0	Millwall	0
Brentford	2	Walsall	3
Bristol Rovers	3	Preston N E	2
Chesterfield	1	Exeter City	3
Doncaster Rovers	0	Oxford City	1
Lincoln City	2	Wrexham	0
Newport County	0	Portsmouth	3
Orient	1	Huddersfield T	3
Plymouth Argyle	3	Sheffield United	1
Reading	0	Gillingham	0
Southend United	0	Bournemouth	0
Wigan Athletic	0	Cardiff City	0

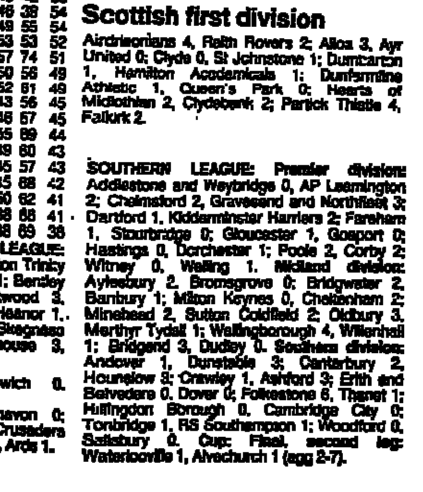


	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Huddersfield Town	41	21	12	8	78	43	75
Portsmouth	40	22	9	9	62	39	75
Newport County	41	22	8	11	70	47	74
Cardiff City	41	21	10	10	65	47	73
Bristol Rovers	41	21	7	13	81	54	70
Lincoln City	41	21	6	14	72	47	69
Oxford United	40	18	11	11	63	49	65
Plymouth Argyle	40	18	7	15	56	56	61
Southend United	41	15	13	13	60	52	58
Sheffield United	40	17	7	16	58	53	58
Brentford	41	15	10	16	78	70	55
Bradford City	40	14	12	14	59	58	54
Walsall	40	14	11	15	55	58	53
Bournemouth	41	14	11	16	50	60	53
Gillingham	41	13	12	16	49	53	51
Wrexham	41	12	13	16	54	68	49
Wigan Athletic	40	14	6	20	53	64	48
Exeter City	41	12	11	18	71	88	47
Orient	41	13	8	20	52	80	47
Reading	41	10	16	15	57	70	46
Preston North End	41	11	12	18	53	67	45
Millwall	40	10	12	18	53	73	42
Doncaster Rovers	41	9	10	22	54	84	37
Chesterfield	41	8	12	21	43	61	36

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford 2, Shepton Mallet 1; Bridport 1, Devizes 0; Chippenham 2, Barnstaple 4; Exmouth 4, Keynsham 1; Frome 0, Plymouth Argyle res 0; Liskeard 1, Weston-super-Mare 1; Melksham 4, Falmouth 1; Saltash 1, Clevedon 1. Somerset premier cup: semi-final: Chard 1, Taunton 4.

Fourth division

Blackpool	1	Bristol City	4
Bury	1	Peterborough U	0
Chester	2	Northampton Town	1
Darlington	0	Torquay United	2
Hereford United	1	Wimbledon	4
Mansfield Town	1	Tranmere Rovers	1
Port Vale	2	Aldershot	1
Rochdale	1	Stockport County	0
Swindon Town	0	Hull City	1



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hull City	41	23	13	5	69	30	82
Port Vale	40	24	9	7	62	29	81
Wimbledon	39	23	10	6	77	41	79
Bury	42	22	11	9	70	40	77
Colchester United	41	21	9	11	66	48	72
Scunthorpe United	39	18	13	8	57	35	67
York City	40	18	11	11	76	54	65
Mansfield Town	41	15	11	15	50	59	56
Swindon Town	39	15	10	14	49	42	55
Peterborough	39	14	12	13	46	38	54
Torquay United	40	16	6	18	49	55	54
Chester	41	14	10	17	53	53	52
Stockport City	42	13	12	17	57	74	51
Halifax Town	40	13	10	17	50	56	49
Bristol City	41	11	16	14	52	61	49
Blackpool	40	12	11	17	43	56	45
Tranmere Rovers	41	12	9	20	46	67	45
Northampton Town	41	11	11	19	55	89	44
Darlington	40	11	10	19	49	60	43
Rochdale	38	10	13	16	45	57	43
Aldershot	41	8	15	17	45	68	42
Crewe Alexandra	41	11	8	22	50	62	41
Hartlepool United	41	11	8	22	38	68	41
Hereford United	41	10	8	23	38	69	38

NOTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Alfreton 0, Bridlington Trinity 1; Appleby Frodingham 0, Spalding 1; Bentley Victoria 1, Sutton Town 4; Eastwood 3, Winterton 0; Guiseley 1, Arnold 0; Heanor 1, Boston 1; Ilkeston 0, Guisborough 4; Skegness 2, Emley 3; Shepshed Charterhouse 3, Mexborough 0; Thackley 0, Belper 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich 0, Chelsea 2; West Ham 5, Leicester 3.
IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 0, Glenavon 0; Coleraine 0, Linfield 0; Distillery 1, Crusaders 6; Larne 0, Cliftonville 1; Portadown 3, Ards 1.

Scottish Cup Semi-finals

Aberdeen 1, Celtic 0; Rangers 1, St Mirren 1. Replay at Hampden Park tomorrow.

Scottish Premier

Morton 0, Hibernian 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	31	22	5	4	77	30	49
Dundee United	31	19	8	4	73	32	46
Aberdeen	30	20	4	6	60	24	44
Rangers	31	10	12	9	41	34	32
St Mirren	31	8	11	12	37	44	27
Hibernian	31	7	13	11	34	42	27
Dundee	31	8	10	13	38	46	26
Motherwell	31	10	4	17	38	61	24
Morton	32	6	8	18	30	64	20
Kilmarnock	31	3	9	19	25	74	15

Scottish first division

Airdrieonians 4, Raith Rovers 2; Alloa 3, Ayr United 0; Clyde 0, St Johnstone 1; Dumbarton 1, Hamilton Academicals 1; Dunfermline Athletic 1, Queen's Park 0; Hearts of Midlothian 2, Clydebank 2; Partick Thistle 4, Falkirk 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Addlestone and Weybridge 0, AP Leamington 2; Chelmsford 2, Gravesend and Northfleet 3; Dartford 1, Kidderminster Harriers 2; Fareham 1, Stourbridge 0; Gloucester 1, Gosport 0; Hastings 0, Dorchester 1; Poole 2, Corby 2; Witney 0, Welling 1. Midland division: Aylesbury 2, Bromsgrove 0; Bridgwater 2, Banbury 1; Milton Keynes 0, Cheltenham 2; Minehead 2, Sutton Coldfield 2; Oldbury 3, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Wellingborough 4, Willenhall 1; Bridgend 3, Dudley 0. Southern division: Andover 1, Dunstable 3; Canterbury 2, Hounslow 3; Crawley 1, Ashford 3; Erith and Belvedere 0, Dover 0; Folkestone 6, Thanet 1; Hillingdon Borough 0, Cambridge City 0; Tonbridge 1, RS Southampton 1; Woodford 0, Salisbury 0. Cup: Final, second leg: Waterlooville 1, Alvechurch 1 (agg 2-7).

Scottish second

Albion Rovers 1, Meadowbank Thistle 3; Arbroath 1, Brechin City 1; East Stirlingshire 0, Queen of the South 1; Forfar Athletic 2, Cowdenbeath 0; Montrose 0, Stenhousemuir 1; Stirling Albion 2, East Fife 2; Stranraer 0, Berwick Rangers 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 1, Marlow 1; Burnham 1, Newbury 2; Chalfont St Peter 0, Redhill 1; Edgware 0, Whyteleafe 2; Hoddesdon 2, Flackwell Heath 2; Horley 4, Ruislip Manor 1; Kingsbury 2, Chertsey 2; Thatcham 0, Grays 4. ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 0, Bromley 4; Bognor Regis 0, Woking 0; Croydon 1, Slough 1; Hendon 0, Dulwich Hamlet 0; Hitchin 1, Tooting and Mitcham 1; Leatherhead 0, Wycombe 3; Leytonstone and Ilford 2, Carshalton 0; Sutton 1, Bishop's Stortford 0; Wokingham 0, Billericay 2. First division: Aveley 2, Chesham 0; Farnborough 1, Harlow 1; Hampton 2, Metropolitan Police 4; Hertford 1, Boreham Wood 0; Lewis 0, Hornchurch 3; Oxford City 0, Epsom and Ewell 0; St Albans 1, Maidenhead 1; Walton and Hersham 1, Cheshunt 2; Wembley 2, Feltham 1; Worthing 2, Tilbury 0. Second division: Basildon 5, Hemel Hempstead 1; Corinthian Casuals 5, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Clapton 5, Egham 1; Eastbourne 0, Leyton-Wingate 1; Epping 0, Dorking 1; Hungerford 0, Letchworth Garden City 0; Molesey 0, Barton 3; Rainham 0, Uxbridge 3; Southall 2, Finchley 1; Tring 4, Horsham 0; Windsor and Eton 3, Ware 0.
ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Final: Old Chigwellians 0, Lancing Old Boys 2.
AFA SENIOR CUP: Final: Norsemen 4, South Bank Polytechnic 2.
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group three: Czechoslovakia 6, Cyprus 0; Romania 1, Italy 0.
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Ashton 1, Leyland Motors 1; Bootle 0, Congleton 3; Darwen 1, Glossop 0; Formby 1, Accrington Stanley 3; Leek 0, Lancaster 1; Penrith 3, Nantwich 1; Prescot Cables 3, Curzon Ashton 1; Rhyl 1, Stalybridge Celtic 1; St Helens 0, Norwich RMI 2.

Yesterday

Second division

CHARLTON (2) 4 OLDHAM (0) 1
Hales, White, Curtis, Clements (og) — Wylde — 5,188

Fourth division

STOCKPORT (1) 1 TORQUAY (0) 0
Quinn — 1,835

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Trowbridge 2, Barrow 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley 2, Grantham 0; Netherfield 0, King's Lynn 3.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Maidstone v Weymouth; Northwich Victoria v Altrincham; Worcester v Enfield.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis v Leytonstone and Ilford. First division: Hampton v Boreham Wood (7.45).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford v Fareham; Kidderminster v Alvechurch; Waterlooville v Dartford. Southern division: RS Southampton v Folkestone.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Port Vale v Nottingham Forest (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v West Ham (2.0); Luton v Swindon; Millwall v Leicester (2.0).
CENTENARY MATCH: Corinthian-Casuals v Isthmian League XI (Dulwich Hamlet).
WESTERN LEAGUE: Portway Bristol v Frome (6.30).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCH: Ebbw Vale v Cross Keys (7.0).

OTHER SPORT

TENNIS: State Express Classic (Bournemouth).
SNOOKER: World professional championship (Crucible Theatre, Sheffield).

ATHLETICS: LONDON MARATHON'S DOMESTIC DISPUTE SETTLED ON THE COBBLESTONES

Gratton keeps his head at the Tower

By Pat Butcher

The cool English head of Mike Gratton, helped by some cool English rain, won the men's section of yesterday's third GLC London Marathon sponsored by Gillette, by crucial seconds lost on slippery cobblestones probably deprived Norway's Greta Waitz of a new women's world best time.

Gratton, who was third last year, and then took the bronze medal in the Commonwealth Games marathon, was right on his pre-race schedule of 64min 30sec at the halfway point with a view to finishing in 2hr 9min. But he began to wonder if he had underestimated the opposition, since Emiel Puttemans, of Belgium, was leading three of the feared Ethiopians over 20sec in front of him at that point.

Gratton's assessment was to prove the more realistic, when just 10 minutes later, at the 15-mile mark his chasing group caught the leaders. But having neutralized the overseas threat, Gratton suddenly found a much bigger domestic problem on his hands.

Gerry Helme, of St Helen's had decided to throw off the pressures of working towards his college finals only two days before the race, and started to put some of his own pressure on Gratton. Helme's late decision to run came from having done the fastest leg in the Northern Road Relay the previous week.

But then on the cobblestones under Tower Bridge Gratton saw Helme stiffen and made his break. Helme blamed the slippery cobblestones with which last year's women's winner, Joyce Smith, had had problems. Although Helme never gave up, in the last three miles he conceded almost 30sec to Gratton, who finished in 2hr 9min 31sec just 18sec outside Hugh Jones's best from last year.

The problems of dealing with 16,000 competitors by computer were again too much for the organizers, and Greta Waitz was tantalized with a finishing time one second inside the official world best of 2hr 25min 29sec but then saw it amended to equal Allison Roe's mark from New York two years ago.

But, as Mrs Waitz pointed out, the New Zealander is racing in the Boston marathon today and this could be one of the shortest world bests on record. Both Gratton, with a training programme that has kept him from injury in the last six months, and Helme, who has curtailed his training because of studies, fit the sensible bill that former champion Ron Hill would like to see in domestic marathon running. And their approach has earned them an early place for the British team in the first world championships in Helsinki in August.

From a British point of view, the women's championship race was far from satisfying. As one of the nations who have nurtured women's marathon running, the times of 2hr 36min 21sec for Glynnis Penney and 2hr 38min 11sec for Katherine Binns, although gaining them selection for Helsinki, are not going to win them any medals when they get there.



Westminster peer: Gratton's timing is as perfect as Big Ben's. Photograph: John Voos.

Leading finishers

MEN: 1, M Gratton, 2hr 9min 43sec; 2, G Helme, 2:10:12; 3, H Jorgensen (Den), 2:10:47; 4, K Botcha (Eth), 2:11:32; 5, J Dingwall, 2:11:44; equal 6, ..., 2:11:44; 7, M McCarthy, 2:11:54; 8, ... (Swe), 2:12:27; 9, T Wright, 2:12:29; 10, O Dahl (Nor), 2:12:51; 11, D Cannon, 2:12:51; 12, F Van Der Vennet (Bel), 2:13:01; 13, R Crabb, 2:13:15; 14, D Fowles, 2:13:21; 15, J Fjaerstad (Nor), 2:13:31; equal 16, M de Blander (Bel), J Cain, 2:13:43; 18, M Bramald, 2:13:48; 19, E Berge (Nor), 2:13:50; 20, B Bobes (Fr), 2:14:00; 21, G Sinko (Hung), 2:14:11; 22, G Laing, 2:14:20; 23, F Clyne, 2:14:29; 24, R Smedley, 2:14:45; 25, P Campbell, 2:14:47.

26, P Baker, 2:14:55; equal 27, R Sinclair, G Högberg (Swe), 2:14:58; 29, S Kristensen (Den), 2:14:59; 30, W Cain, 2:15:00; 31, K Brown, 2:15:12; 32, J Skouborg (Den), 2:15:17; 33, D Stevens, 2:15:18; 34, O Roskikeven (Nor), 2:15:31; 35, M Skarzynski (Pol), 2:15:32; 36, J Sippola (Fin), 2:15:40; 37, Z Lupa (Pol), 2:15:46; 38, N Wilson, 2:15:47; 39, T Colton, 2:15:48; 40, R Treadwell, 2:15:51; 41, P Nogala (Pol), 2:15:53; 42, M Scholl (US), 2:15:55; 43, J Kilsby, 2:15:59; 44, D Kurtis (US), 2:16:01; 45, T Neby (Nor), 2:16:06; 46, D Clark, 2:16:11; equal 47, P Levisse (Fr), S Szendrei (Hung), 2:16:20;

49, A Jenkei (Hung), 2:16:22; 50, A Ross, 2:16:28.

51, O Aris, 2:16:36; 52, G Staunton, 2:16:37; 53, M Ryffel (Switz), 2:16:39; 54, A Girling, 2:16:44; 55, A Kean, 2:16:51; 56, O Hansen (Nor) 2:16:55; 57, K Penny, 2:16:57; 58, L Robertson, 2:17:02; 59, A Cole, 2:17:23; 60, T Hawes, 2:17:33; 61, M Ellison, 2:17:34; 62, D Hill, 2:17:35; 63, K Johnson, 2:17:38; ..., 2:17:42; 66, C Kirkham, 2:17:44; equal 67, G Hannon (N Ire), C Brown, 2:17:45; 69, C Bark, 2:17:48; 70, M McGeoch, 2:17:58; 71, B Nalvig (Nor), 2:18:00; equal 72, P Eales, J Davies, 2:18:19; 74, M French, 2:18:20; 75, E Whitford, 2:18:26.

76, W Domoney, 2:18:...; 77, R Wilson, 2:18:54; 78, A Lambourne, 2:18:59; 79, B Heath, 2:19:00; 80, P Kenney, 2:19:04; 81, J Cooke, 2:19:08; 82, M Knapp, 2:19:14; 83, R O'Hara, 2:19:17; 84, K Evanger (Norway), 2:19:19; 85, S Pautard, 2:19:23; 86, R Holt, 2:19:24; 87, P Morris, C Hallmond, 2:19:34; 89, D Ritchie, 2:19:35; 90, J Goldring, 2:19:41; 91, R Bowman, 2:19:47; 91, A Rich, 2:19:56; 93, B Hussekeep (Norway), 2:20:00; 94, J Westlund (Sweden), 2:20:02; 95, P Wilson, M Hafstrom (Sweden), 2:20:05; 97, M Woods, 2:20:12; 98, P Jones, 2:20:17; equal 99, A Weston, Z Statanowski, 2:20:21.

WOMEN: 1, G Waitz (Swe), 2:25:29 (equals world best); 2, M O'Connor (NZ), 2:28:20; 3, G Penny, 2:36:21; 4, K Szabo (Hung), 2:36:22.

WCCCA CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Penny, 2:36:21; 2, K Binns, 2:38:11; 3, S Rowell, 2:39:11.

MEN'S TEAMS: 1, England A (Gratton, Cannon, Smedley), 6:37:21; 2, Belgium (Puttemans, Van Der Vennet, de Blander), 6:39:11; 3, Norway (Dahl, Fjaerstad, Berge), 6:40:04; 4, Scotland (Dingwall, Laing, Clyne), 6:40:37; 5, Denmark, 6:41:03; 6, England B, 6:46:43.

(All results subject to confirmation)

SQUASH RACKETS

Zaman shines on Jahan's bad day

By Rex Bellamy

Oamar Zaman took only 35 minutes to beat Hidayat Jahan 9-4, 9-1, 9-5 in the final of the Debenhams Vase squash tournament at the Gloucester Golf and Country Club yuesterday. These two are hotly disputing second place in the world rankings, so it was surprising that the final was so one-sided. It worked out that way because Jahan had a bad day and Zaman, therefore, had every chance to play beautifully – and did so.

Jahan played only eight winning shots in the match and was often so untidy in his use of the court's length and width that Zaman had plenty of time and space in which to dsiplay his magical versatility as a shot-maker. Zaman was much more accurate, whether playing short or long, and the disparity in current form enabled him to turn the match into something of an exhibition.

These two each played seven matches during a 12-man tournament, initially an all-play-all series, that visited 17 clubs in 10 weeks. Zaman's unbeaten record earned him £2,875 from the prize fund of £20,190. In the play-off for third place Ross Norman beat Dean Williams 5-9, 9-3, 9-4, 9-0.

The professional event was icing on the cake. The cake, in this case, consisted of the Debenhams inter-family championships, contested by teams of two players in five classes - which covered all the permutations except the pairing of mother and son.

The competition began last September with an entry of 740 teams and, ignoring walkovers, there have been 1,778 matches in 889 ties. In every match like played like. The winners of the ties were the pair who accumulated most games or, in the event of a draw, most points.

The closest finish occurred in the most popular class, husband and wife, which attracted many players with international experience. Theo and Bob Johnson beat Jane and Stuart Courtney by 68 points to 60. Each pair won five games, but by the time the husbands had reached two games all the Johnsons had an impregnable lead.

Other finals: Father and son: Ken and Murray Scott beat John and Howard Nuttall, 5 games to 3. Mother and daughter: Diana and Candy Corbett beat Faith and Robyn Stanyon, 6-1. Father and daughter: Mike and Louise Watson beat Samir and Nadia Nadim, 6-0. Brother and sister: Rory and Tina Watt beat Robert and Katherine Owen, 6-1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Easy win gives Hull the crown

By Keith Macklin

Humberside still rules in Rugby League. Full were duly confirmed as champions on Saturday with a 31-13 victory over Barrow, who fought bravely but now tumble into the second division.

A 17,000 crowd basked in the sun and created a carnival atmosphere, lustily singing the Hull club song "Old Faithful" as Hull cruised to a seven-try victory. Barrow played attractive football, but their tissue paper defence was broken every time Hull raised a serious threat. Although David Cairns, the brave and combative Barrow scrum-half, scored the try of the match with an individual burst, it was mainly one-way traffic. Hull used Barrow as sacrificial lambs on their way to their first championship since two divisions were introduced.

Skerrett, Prendiville, Topliss, Crane, Kemble, Leuluai (2) and O'Hara scored the Hull tries, and goals were kicked by Crooks (3) and Prendiville (2). For Barrow, Wall scored two tries and Tickle kicked two goals.

Wigan lost their remote outside chance of the championship by losing 21-17 in a thrilling game at Widnes, and Hull Kingston Rovers took second place in the championship, sponsored by Slalom Larger. The Leeds decline continued, a complete collopse in defence and morale leading to a remarkable 51-2 thrashing at Leigh.

In the second division, Fulham confirmed the championship in addition to promotion by beating York 21-13 at Craven Cottage. Steve Mills, the winger from Widnes, scored three tries for Fulham in the first twenty minutes.

Whitehaven viritually confirmed the fourth and final promotion place by beating Hunslet, and can expect to join Fulham, Wakefield Trinity and Salford in the first division next season. Featherstone Rovers, the Cup finalists, were beaten 24-13 by Bradford Northern, who were winning their fourth game in five days, but Barrow's defeat at Hull keeps them in division one.

Hull now meet Oldham in the first round of the Slalom Lager premiership. Hull Kingston Rovers play Castleford, Leeds visit Wigan and St Helens are at home to Widnes.

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 13, Bradford Northern 24; Hull 31, Barrow 13; Leigh 49, Leeds 2; Oldham 10, Castleford 22; St Helens 39, Carlisle 7; Widnes 21, Wigan 17; Workington Town 7, Hull Kingston Rovers 31.
SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 25, Doncaster 1; Bramley 42, Salford 17; Cardiff City 32, Keighley 11; Fulham 21, York 13; Swinton 50, Batley 8; Wakefield Trinity 37, Huyton 11; Whitehaven 18, Hunslet 2.

CYCLING

Yates makes up for lost time

By John Wilcockson

Peter Longbottom chose the hardest possible way to prepare for the Sealink International which starts in Ventnor, Isle of Wight this afternoon. The England team rider won the amateur section of yesterday's Round the Isle of Wight time trial, a punishing 100 kilometres, which he completed in 2hr 37.51sec. This was almost five minutes less than the previous record for the course and two and a half minutes faster than the second best amateur Glen Longland.

These were both fine performances, but they were put into perspective by the professional winner Sean Yates. He is having two weeks respite from racing in Europe, but he used his form gained in last week's Tour of America to record 2hr 30min 31sec, a superlative ride which included more than a minute lost when he punctured eight miles from the finish.

Later in the day, Yates was again among the prizes in a closed circuit race at Tyde, where Poland's Sealink team took the first six places in the earlier amateur event. Zbigniew Ludwiniak was the winner, but he will be acting as a support rider this week in the 747 kilometres Sealink race, which ends in Sheffield on Saturday. Poland are expected to be the best of the European teams under the leadership of Zenon Jaskula, a 20-year-old from Katowice.

Longbottom will be keen to capitalize on his good form especially on Tuesday's first road race stage of 144 kilometres, that follows a similar course to yesterday's time trial.

Today's prologue stage is a brief one and a half miles hill climb, which should favour Malcolm Elliott, the British champion. The Great Britain team's biggest challenge is likely to come not from the continent but from the two teams of British professionals, headed by Tony Doyle and Bill Nickson.

ROUND THE ISLAND TIME TRIAL: Professionals: 1, S. Yates (Peugeot) 2hr. 30min. 31sec; 2, S. Jones (P.C.A.) 2h:34:41; 3, D. Cuming (Wightman) 2:40:42. Amateurs: 1, P. Longbottom (Manchester Wheelers) 2:37:51; 2, G. Longland (Antelope R.T) 2:40:24; 3, P. Pickers (Antelope R.T) 2:42:28.

SHOOTING

BISLEY: Fire stretch: 1, English Pistol Association, 1,731; 2, South East Region Pistol Squad, 1,708; 3, British Pistol Club, 1,697. Individual: D Lowe, 585; J Cooke, 582; B Girling, 582. Malvern Challenge Cup: 1, Epsom College A, 569; 2, Marlborough College, 557; 3, Epsom College b 554. Individual: P Kent, 98; E Baddy, 98; N Crawshaw, 98. British Rifle Club (300 metres): 1, M Sullivan, 598 (equals British record); 2, M D Cooper, 590; 3, M Habershan, 589.

GOLF

Tense final in windy Tunisia

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Port el Kantaoui

Mark James brought the Tunisian Open championship – the first event of the European professional season – to a gripping finale yesterday before winning by two strokes. His par round of 72 gave him a total of 284, two strokes ahead of three players locked in second – Tom Sieckmann, of the United States (74 yesterday) and the two Gordon Brands (both 71).

Playing the last hole, James held a lead of two strokes over Sieckmann and three over the Brands, both now settled in the clubhouse. A perfect tee shot apparently left James the formality of a shot over the water to an inviting green and two putts, leaving Sieckmann the virtually impossible task of holing his second to force a play-off.

James, using the same clubs that had served him the day before, a three-iron, flew the water, the green and the hill behind, with its packed gallery of spectators. "With the change of wind," James said afterwards, "I took two clubs too many".

The ball landed in a flower bed in a horrid position by a shrub. The option of a free drop was open to him but that seemed to confer no advantage and James played the ball where it lay with a wedge.

He now flew the hill in the reverse direction, and did wonders first to hold the ball on the downhill green at all and then to roll a 20 yards putt up dead. Sieckmann, understandably demoralised perhaps, took three on the green with his reverse-head putter and dropped down to join the Brands.

It had been a fascinating tussle in which, for a time, there was never more than a shot between James, Sieckmann and the younger Brand. The conditions were difficult, with a fierce and fitful wind, but James held his game together well once he had pouched birdies at the 10th and 11th with long putts.

Both Brands suffered sixes, the senior (from Yorkshire), at the par four 14th, and the junior at the long 15th, hereafter, neither was a threat. Sieckmann chipped in at the 13th to get to within a stroke of James agnin but drove into the rough at the next to surrender the advantage he had just achieved.

The winner receives £10,000 and a corresponding number of points in his challenge for a Ryder Cup place. The three players in second place shared £13,400.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: (British unless stated): 284, M James 74 69 69 72; 286, T Sieckmann (US) 68 70 74 74, G Brand Jnr 75 68 72 71, G Brand Snr 76 70 69 71; 288, M Calero (sp) 73 71 72 72, D Smyth (Ire) 72 68 74 74; 290 A Garrido (Sp) 69 72 79 70, B Waites 72 71 74 73, M Pinero (Sp) 72 71 73 74; 291 J Rivero (Sp) 72 74 74 71, C Mason 73 68 78 72, P Teravainen (US) 73 73 71 74, Brown 72 72 74 73; 292 P Townsend 73 73 74 72, H Clark 73 72 79 68, K Kinell (Swe) 71 73 77 71, B Langer (WG) 77 73 69 73; 293 M Montes (Sp) 78 72 73 72, E Polland (Ire) 76 70 76 71, M McClean 6 75 78 72, P Way 75 68 76 74, J M Canizares (Sp) 74 72 73 74.

Faldo out of Heritage

Hilton Head Island (Reuter) – Fuzzy Zoeller, of the United States, played his finest round of the year yesterday returning a six under par for a one-stroke lead over Bob Eastwood after three rounds of the $350,000 (£226,000) Heritage Golf classic. Zoeller finished at nine under par on 204, while Eastwood, who had an even par 71 yesterday, was on 205.

It was a disappointing day for Britain's Nick Faldo, who failed to make the cut. He returned a three over par 38 on the back nine of his second round, finishing with a 74 for a two rounds total of 147. He failed to qualify by two shots.

On Saturday Faldo was among 13 players unable to complete their second round because of rain.

Zoeller said: "I played very well. I missed two or three fairways but when I did I always had a shot. With the wind, I had to use all of my clubs today."

Mark McNulty of South Africa birdied three of his first seven holes to go 10-under-par, but then faltered to finish the round with a one-over-par 72 to land in a tie for fifth place with Hale Irwin and Mark McCumber at 207.

LEADERS: 204, F Zoeller 67, 72, 65; 205, R Eastwood 67, 67, 71; 206, J Nelford (Can) 68, 68, 70; M O'Grady 68, 65, 73; 207, M McNulty (SA) 66, 69, 72; H Irwin 70, 66, 71; M McCumber 70, 69, 68; 208, C Stadler 70, 71, 67; D Graham (Australia) 70, 69, 69; F Couples 73, 66, 69; 209, W Blackburn 69, 70, 70; P Jacobsen 71, 67, 71; 210, L Trevino 66, 72, 72; T Kite 75, 68, 67; C Peete 72, 68, 70.

ORLANDO: LPGA tournament, second round (all US): 137: L Adams, 71, 66. 138: J Carner, 70, 68. 140: P Rizzo, 71, 69; D White, 70, 71; J Blalock, 70, 70. 141: L Garbacz, 71, 71; 142: L Garbacz, 71, 71; J Anderson, 69, 73. 143: P Sheehan, 72, 71; E King, 70, 73; A Okamoto (Jap), 67, 76. GB score: 149: C Panton, 72, 77.

SEOUL: South Korea Open: Final Scores: 212: H Vamada (Jap), 70, 75, 67. 213: Lu Hsi-Chuen (Taiwan), 71, 72, 70. 214: R Amino (US), 73, 71, 70; R Alarcon (Mex) 76, 70, 68; Chen Tze-Ming (Taiwan), 74, 68, 72. 216: Chang Ming-Tsung (Taiwan), 75, 72, 69; Choi Yun-Su (S Korea), 75, 70, 71. 217: W Israelson (US), 76, 71, 70; N Fujika (Jap), 71, 72, 74.

More money for women

Britain's women golf professionals, whose future looked uncertain only a few months ago, will be playing for increased prize money of over £165,000 this year. A number of new events have been added to the programme which begins with the Ford Classic at Woburn on May 4-7, that remains the richest tournament with a total fund of £20,000.

The £10,000 Smirnoff Irish open at Portstewart is now being staged on May 19-21, while the £7,500 British Oliviti championship on July 20-22 has been switched from Denham to Old Thorns, Liphook, Hampshire.

The WPGA were in dispute with Barry Edwards, the executive director, after the loss of several sponsors last year, but now Edwards has left.

TENNIS

Kriek's prized scalp

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Johan Kriek, of South Africa, wrecked Jimmy Connor's hopes of winning the $225,000 Pacific south-west tournament for a fourth time by beating him 2-6, 6-4, 6-4. Kriek reached the finals after taking nearly two hours to overcome the top-seeded American. Connors said afterwards: "He just started smacking winners all over the court in the second and third set."

Gene Mayer, the second seed, easily defeated Brian Gottfried, the fourth seed, 6-1, 6-3 to earn the right to play Kriek for the $36,000 first prize.

The victory by Kriek, the fifth seed, ruined Connors' attempt to become only the third player to win the 57-year-old tournament four times. Connors won the first set comfortably after breaking Kriek's service twice. The American, ranked No 2 in the world, led 2-0 in the second set before the 25-year-old South African changed his tactics and took the upper hand.

Kriek slowed down his game, regained his confidence, and varied his attack between serve-and-volley and hanging back to trade ground strokes. The change in strategy paid off.

At Amelia Island, Florida, Chris Lloyd, the top seed, and the unseeded teenager Carling Bassett of Canada reached the final of the $250,000 Women's Association (WTA) championship.

Kriek: winners galore

LOS ANGELES: Quarter-finals (US unless stated): J Connors bt A Mayer, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; G Mayer bt T Mayotte, 7-5, 6-2; B Gottfried bt M Depalmer, 6-2, 6-4; J Kriek (SA) bt H Pfister, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2. Semi-finals: Kriek bt Connors 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; G Mayer bt Gottfried 6-1, 6-3.
HILTON HEAD ISLAND: Quarter-finals: (US unless stated): I Lendl (CZ) bt M Dickson, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Semi-finals: G Vilas (Arg) bt T Smid (CZ) 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Lendl bt B Teacher 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.
AMELIA ISLAND, Florida: Women's tournament: Quarter-finals (US unless stated): C Lloyd bt S Hanika (WG) 6-3, 6-2; H Mandlikova (CZ) bt M Torres 7-6, 6-0; C Bassett (Can) bt B Bunge (WG) 6-1, 2-6, 6-4; K Rinaldi bt R Reggi (It) 6-1, 6-2. Semi-finals: Bassett (Can) bt Rinaldi 6-2, 6-2; Lloyd bt Mandlikova (CZ) 6-2, 6-4.
ASHKELON: Israel: Final: S Glickstein bt A Mansdorf, 6-3, 6-3.

Whichello pays penalty

By Lewine Mair

A week ago Paul Hutchins told Richard Whichello that if he did not see an improvement in his attitude he would receive no further help from the Lawn Tennis Association. What action Hutchins will take after Whichello was penalized a full game – for "an abuse of the ball" – on his way to losing 6-0, 5-7, 6-4 to Jason Gooddall in the final of the Junior Championships sponsored by Prudential at the Edgbaston Archery Club on Saturday remains to be seen.

One suspects that Hutchins might be swayed by those who felt that Chichello's overall behaviour in the final was better, and that he was making a genuine effort to stay cool.

Under the new code of conduct, a third offence qualifies automatically for a penalty game, but the impression was that the penalty process was brought into play too soon, and that the umpire was a little insensitive in his handling of the 15-year-old, Whichello's misdemeanours.

The girls' singles was a trouble-free affair in which Allison Grant defeated Jenny Reeves 7-6, 6-1 and, in so doing, drew from the watching Ann Jones a complement on the way she was able to put mistakes behind her and stay with an attacking game.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Friday: Detroit Tigers 6, Chicago White Sox 0; Toronto Blue Jays 6, New York Yankees 5; Seattle Mariners 5, Oakland Athletics 1; California Angels 8, Minnesota Twins 2; Boston Red Sox 4, Texas Rangers 1; Kansas City Royals 4, Milwaukee Brewers 3. Saturday: California Angels 9, Minnesota Twins 5; Boston Red Sox 2, Texas Rangers 1; Oakland Athletic 5, Seattle Mariners 2; Chicago White Sox 3, Detroit Tigers 1; Baltimore Orioles 2, Cleveland Indians 0 and 4–7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: Los Angeles Dodgers 6, San Diego Padres 2; Cincinnati Reds 3, San Francisco Giants 1; Houston Astros 7, Montreal Expos 6 (10 innings); St Louis Cardinals 5, New York Mets 2. Saturday: St Louis Cardinals 5, New York Mets 2; Philadelphia Phillies 8, Atlanta Braves 4; Cincinnati Reds 8, San Francisco Giants 3; Chicago Cubs 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 5; Montreal Expos 2, Houston Astros 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 8, San Diego Padres 5.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Friday: New York Knicks 100, Detroit Pistons 83; Portland Trail Blazers 112, Golden State Warriors 108; Denver Nuggets 137, Dallas Mavericks 128; Kansas City Kings 117, Houston Rockets 102; Los Angeles Lakers 100, Seattle Supersonics 99; Phoenix Suns 113, Sn Diego Clippers 101; Philadelphia 76ers 100, New Jersey Nets 98; Chicago Bulls 120, Boston Celtics 117; San Antonio Spurs 121, Utah Jazz 118; Cleveland Cavaliers 132, Indiana Pacers 124. Saturday: Atlanta Hawks 96, Milwaukee Bucks 79; Washington Bullets 102, Detroit Pistons 95; Utah Jazz 126, Houston Rockets 117; San Antonio Spurs 132, Dallas Mavericks 120; Golden State Warriors 133, Seattle Supersonics 122.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Divisional finals (best of seven): New York Islanders 5, New York Rangers 0 (Islanders lead 2-0); Edmonton Oilers 5, Calgary Flames 1 (Edmonton lead 2-0); Boston Bruins 5, Buffalo Sabres 3 (series level 1-1); Chicago Black Hawks 7, Minnesota North Stars 4 (Chicago lead 2-0).
DORTMUND: World Championships, group A: Soviet Union 3, East Germany 0; Czechoslovakia 4, Finland 2; Canada 6, Italy 0; Sweden 5, West Germany 1.
DUSSELDORF: World championships, group A: Soviet Union bt Finland 3-0; Czechoslovakia bt East Germany 6-1.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Mellor 8, Cheadle 18; Old Stopfordians 9, Heaton Mersey 11; Sheffield University 14, South Manchester and Wythenshawe 10.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND SIX-A-SIDES: Finals: Senior: Hampstead 4, Kenton 1. Intermediate: Beckenham 1, Chipstead 4. Minor: Beckenham A 1, Swanley 5. Shield: Cambridge Eagles 2, Three Bridges 4.

SPEED SKATING

KOBE, Japan: International short track competition: Men: 500 metres: 1, G Daignault (Can), 46.71sec; 2, G Rudd (GB), 48.88. 1,000m: 1, B Lamarche (Can), 1min 41.94sec. 3,000m: 1, B Lamarche 5:25.64. 5,000 relay: 1, Canada, 7:56.39; 2, Britain, 8:01.43. Women: 500m: 1, B Blair (US), 48.89. 1,000m: 1, H Takeuchi (Jap), 1:45.92. 3,000m: 1, S Daigle (Can), 5:32.31 (world record). 3,000m relay: 1, Canada, 4:56.24.

ROWING

READING: Sprint Regatta: Senior 'A' Eights: Molesey by Metropolitan Police/Quintin ½length, 1min 23sec. Coxless Fours: Elite: Quintin by Wallingford, ½length, 1.31. Senior 'A': Quintin bt Reading, ½length, 1.40. Coxed Fours: Senior 'A': Metropolitan Police/Quintin bt Evesham, ½length, 1.34. Senior 'B': Bradford on Avon bt City of Oxford, ½length, 1.38. Senior 'C': St Edward's School bt Llandaff, canvas, 1.42. Junior: St Edward's School bt Pangbourne College, easily, 1.34. Sculls: Senior 'A': I Desmond (Henley) bt P Fleming (Henley) canvas, 1.49. Senior 'C': N Aitchison (Staines) bt A Carpenter (Bradford on Avon) 1½lengths, 1.54.

CYCLING

LIEGE: Liege-Bastogne-Liege race: 1, S Rooks (Neth) 6.44.12; 2, G Saronni (It); 3, P Jules (Fra); 4, P Anderson (Aus); 5, H Lubberding (Neth) all 10 secs behind.

CURLING

REGINA, Canada: World championship: West Germany bt Scotland 7–5; Sweden bt Scotland 7–5. Semi-finals: Canada bt Sweden 8–5; West Germany bt Norway 4–3.

ETON FIVES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-finals: Warwickshire bt Shropshire 3–0; Staffordshire bt Kent 3–0. Final: Warwickshire bt Staffordshire 2–1.

TENNIS

BOURNEMOUTH: State Express Classic: Men's singles, first qualifying round: P Diego (Uruguay) bt P Bastiansen (Den), 6-2, 7-5; N Brown (GB) bt G Govens (Fra), 6-1, 6-4; W Popp (WG) bt P Coyle (GB), 6-3, 6-1; C Bradnam (GB) bt B Pierow (SA), 6-3, 6-1; G Tiberti (Arg) bt R Scott (GB), 1-6, 6-2, 6-1; R Lewis (GB) bt J Feaver (GB), 6-3, 7-5; S Shaw (GB) bt L Warder (Aus), 2-6, 6-0, 6-2; J Dier (GB) bt L Warder (Aus), 7-5, 7-6; S Bale (GB) bt F Maynetto (Peru), 7-5, 4-6, 6-4; M Myburg (SA) bt D Shaw (GB), 7-5, 6-4; M Westphal (WG) bt T Viljoen (SA), 2-6, 6-2, 6-4; R Vier (Equador) bt F Puncek (SA), 7-5, 6-4; L Farae (Sp) bt I Currie (GB), 6-1, 6-2.
AIX-EN-PROVENCE France: Semi-finals: M Wilander (Swe) bt J Hystrom (Swe), 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

SQUASH RACKETS

LEIGH: Lifting Gear Hire tournament, final: G Briars bt G Williams, 7-9, 0-9, 9-1, 9-7, 9-1.

MOTOR CYCLING

DONINGTON: International meeting: World of Sport challenge (18-lap, 35.23 miles): 1, K Huewen (Suzuki), 23min 8.52sec (91.34mph). Fastest lap: C Guy (Suzuki), 1:15.38 (94.38mph). International 500cc (20 laps, 39.14 miles): 1, S Parrish (Yamaha), 25:51.46 (90.88mph). Daily Mirror 250cc: First heat (eight laps, 15.66 miles): 1, A Carter (Yamaha) 10:48.04 (86.99mph). Second heat: 1, D Robinson (Yamaha), 10:44.47 (87.47mph). Final (15 laps, 29.35 miles): 1, D Robinson (Yamaha), 19:44.28 (89.25mph). MCN 1,000cc Masters (18 laps, 35.23 miles): 1, K Huewens (Suzuki), 23:01.42 (91.81mph). International 350cc race (15 laps, 29.38 miles): 1, I Gray (Yamaha), 19:48.38 (88.94mph).

MOTO-CROSS

SABADELL, Spain: Grand Prix: 1, G Jobe (Bel); 4, J Whalley (GB).

MOTOR RACING

Runaway Renault say 'halt pit-stops'

From John Blunsden
Le Castellet

Alain Prost convincingly won a French Grand Prix that will be remembered not for what happened on the track but for the frantic mid-race pit stops. The first seven cars in the finishing order rushed into their pits for replacement tyres and more fuel and on at least three occasions several of the Renault team came within a hair's breadth of being bowled over by an incoming car.

Gerard Larrousse, the Renault team director, said he was against the stops, which confused spectators and constituted an unacceptable fire risk; and Ferrari's engineering chief, Mauro Forghieri, said it was rediculous to have a drivers' championship, the outcome of which could well depend on the skill of a mechanic.

Rosberg, the world champion, who was fifth, said the important thing to remember was that when a driver had been travelling at 180 mph he thought he was going dead slow when he was still doing 60. "It is very difficult for a driver to judge his speed accurately in these conditions."

It takes only about 15 seconds to change all four wheels and replenish the fuel tank. The refuelling stops are due to be outlawed next year.

Prost stated from pole position and led virtually all the way to win by half a minute from Piquet's Brabham-BMW, which had led briefly after Prost had made his stop until the Brabham in turn was brought in for fuel and tyres. Wit Cheever finishing in a strong third place, some 10 seconds behind Piquet, it was an excellent result for Renault, who have now won three French Grands Prix in a row.

There was nothing to touch the two cars from each of the Renault, Brabham-BMW and Ferrari teams and of the leading contenders only Riccardo Patrese's Brabham-BMW expired (having lost all its engine water) after holding second place in the opening laps.

Ferrari, whose practice days had been plagued with unreliability, fared much better in the rece and Tambay, who had had no fewer than eight failures in practice, was the last of the survivors to comlete the full distance in fourth place. Recé Arnoux, whose Ferrari gradually lost ground, finished seventh behind the two Ford-powered Saudia Williams of Rosbrg and Laffite. The first driver to go through non-stop was Alboreto, whose Tyrrell-Ford was eighth of the 3 survivors.

There was no luck for the three drivers who gave the latest Ford Cosworth DFY engine its first race. The first to go was Mansell, who shortly before the race was in agony after his partner de Angelis's car, being manoeuvred in the noisy pit area, ran over his left foot and crushed his big toe while he was conversing with his chief mechanic.

The circuit's doctor applied ice and a special freezing spray to enable Mansell to start but as the effect of the spray worked off he was forced to give up, being unable to operated his clutch.

The two Marlboro-McLaren drivers also used the new engine. John Watson was soon in trouble, hitting Baldi's Alfa Romeo up the rear when the Italian car's engine hesitated soon after the start. Watson called in for a replacement nose cone but soon afterwards he had to retire with engine trouble. Lauda went great guns in the other McLaren and was holding sixth place at half-distance when something seized on his car, putting him into a spin and out of the race.

French Grand Prix: 1, A Prost (Renault), 54 laps, 1hr 3min 13.913sec, 124.194mph; 2, N Piquet (Brabham-BMW), 1hr 34min 43.633sec; 3, E Cheever (Renault), 1hr 34min 54.145sec; 4, P Tambay (Ferrari), 1hr 35min 20.793sec; 5, K Rosberg (Saudia Williams-Ford), 53 laps; 6, J Laffite (Saudia Williams-Ford), 53 laps; 7, R Arnoux (Ferrari), 53 laps; 8, M Alboreto (Benetton Tyrrell-Ford), 53; 9 J-P Jarier (Ligier-Ford), 53; 10, M Surer (Arrows-Ford), 53; 11, J Cecotto (Theodore-Ford), 52; 12 A de Cesaris (Alfa-Romeo), 50; 13B Giacomelli (Candy Toleman-Hart), 49.
World championship: Drivers: 1, Piquet, 15 pts; 2, Lauda, 10; equal, 3 Prost and Watson, 9; 5, Laffite, 7; 6 Tambay, 6; equal 7, Arnoux and Cheever, 4; 9, Surer, 3; 10 Rosberg 2; 11, Cecotto, 1. Constructors: 1, McLaren-Ford, 19; 2, Brabham-BMW, 15; 3, Renault, 13; equal 4, Williams-Ford and Ferrari, 9; 6, Arrows-Ford, 13; 7, Theodore-Ford, 1.

EQUESTRIANISM

Another laurel for the crown on Mrs Green's head

By Jenny MacArthur

The world champion, Lucinda Green, has added yet another laurel to her crown by becoming the first person to win the Whitbread Trophy five times. Before her victory yesterday on SR Direct Mail's Regal Realm, she had already gained the distinction of being the only rider to win Badminton four times on four different horses. Now she has proved once again that among eventers she is in a class of her own.

Talking afterwards about Regal Realm Mrs Green said: "He's unique. Before Saturday I rated him equal with Village Gossip but now he is one better." It was touch and go whether Regal Realm would be alright for the show jumping because he struck into himself during the cross-country. The Greens' vet was summoned from Andover and he stayed up with Regal Realm all night.

Happily, all was well on Sunday. Mr John Burbidge, the chairman of SR Direct Mail, who sponsors Lucinda and her husband David, said after receiving the Whitbread Trophy from the Queen that it was the proudest moment of his life. He was also pleased that the company's Beagle Bay, Mrs Green's second ride, finished in fifth place.

Yesterday's show jumping in front of the Queen provided a thrilling finish to the three-day-event. Thirty five riders competed, nearly 40 per cent having either retired or been eliminated during Saturday's speed and endurance test. Twenty four riders went before Virginia Holgate and Night Cap achieved the first clear round on the course designed by Alan Ball.

Mrs Green and Michael Tucker on his General Bugle were separated by only two marks at the end of Saturday's speed and endurance test. Tucker, the last but one to go in the show jumping had one pole which meant that Mrs Green could do the same, but any more would put her into second place.

Displaying the cool nerve which has made her world champion, Mrs Green was clear until the last fence which she rapped down, but for the packed arena it was enough that she had jumped the penultimate fence clear. They knew she had won and could barely wait to see her over the last before bursting out with applause.

There could be no worthier runner-up for the Whitbread Trophy than Michael Tucker on General Bugle. Tucker, like Mrs Green, had two horses in the first six before the show jumping but 20.5 faults in the jumping on Mrs R H Arden's Dalwhinnie put him out of the running. General Bugle went beautifully throughout the trials, having collected just 2.4 time penalties on the cross-country. As he is only eight he is a horse that the selectors will be keeping an eye on.

Jessica Harrington on Brigadier B J Fowler's 11 year-old mare, Amoy, was a deserving third. They, along with Regal Realm and Sweden's Ultimus were the only ones to finish the cross country phase with no penalty points. Ultimus by Goran Breisner came sixth and achieved perfection cross-country for the second year running. He bounced in and out of the notorious Pig Stye fence as if it was a couple of cavalletti and was one of only a handful to jump the big corner of the footbridge.

Mrs Clarke and Danville, who came fourth, were the only ones in the top ten who jumped a clear round in the show jumping. Danville jumped well throughout the Trials for his experienced rider, who first competed at Badminton in 1967 when she was eight.

WHITBREAD TROPHY: 1, Regal Realm (L Green) 56.20; 2, General Bugle (M Tucker) 59.20; 3, Amoy (J Harrington) 64.80; 4, Danville (L Clarke) 64.80; 5, Beagle Bay (L Green) 68.60; 6, Ultimus (G Breisner) 71.80; 7, Dalwhinnie (M Tucker) 83.50; 8, Dylan II (P Schwerdt) 83.60; 9, Felix Too (M Todd) 83.70; 10, Squires Holt (F Moore) 90.4; 11, Night Cap (V Holgate) 92.65; 12, Volunt (J Norton) 191.55.

Mrs Green: In a class of her own

CRICKET

Weakened Indians made to toil

Bridgetown (Reuter) – West Indies built the foundations of a towering score against India in the fourth Test match here yesterday. At lunch on the third day they were 179 for one in reply to India's first innings total of 209.

India's attack, depleted by the absence of Sandhu, bowled eagerly but made little impression on a pitch that had lost much of its early life. Sandhu was put out of action by a toe injury he suffered while batting in the nets before the start of play on Saturday.

India's only success in the morning, after West Indies had resumed at 80 for no wicket, was the dismissal of Greenidge. He was caught at slip by Gavaskar for 57 from a ball by Madan Lal that bounced as it left him. Richard's the new batsman, reached his fifty in 93 minutes.

INDIA: First Innings

S M Gavaskar c Dujon b Holding	2
A D Gaekwad c Marshall b Roberts	3
M Amarnath c Dujon b Marshall	91
D B Vengsarkar c Marshall b Holding	15
Yashpal Sharma c Richards b Roberts	24
R J Shastri c Richards b Roberts	29
*Kapil Dev c Lloyd b Marshall	0
†S M H Kirmani c Haynes b Roberts	11
Madan Lal c Holding b Garner	6
B S Sandhu not out	8
S Venkataraghavan c Dujon b Garner	5
Extras (L-b 1, N-b14)	15
Total	209

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–10, 3–39, 4–91, 5–172, 6–172, 7–180, 8–196, 9–200, 10–209.

BOWLING: Holding 14-4-46-2; Roberts 18-4-48-4; Marshall 13-1-56-2; Garner 12.2-6-41-2; Gomes 2-1-3-0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

C G Greenidge c Gavaskar b Madan Lal	57
D L Haynes not out	63
I V A Richards not out	51
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, n-b 1)	8
Total (1 wkt)	179

H A Gomes, A L Logie, C H Lloyd, P J Dujon, M D Marshall, A M E Roberts, M A Holding and J Garner to bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1–98.

Winning finale

Harare (Reuter)–Wayne Phillips scored 135, including 17 fours and two sixes as the Young Australians finished their three-week tour yesterday, with a six-wicket win over Zimbabwe with six balls of the 50-over to spare. On Saturday Zimbabwe completed a 93-run victory in the three-day match seven balls to spare, the Australians' only defeat in their eight games. Rawson the Zimbabwe fast bowler, had match figures of 13 wickets for 143.

SCORES: Three-day match: Zimbabwe 127 and 308 for 9 dec (Ali Shah 105, D A G Fletcher 56, I P Butchart 48 not out; R McCurdy 4 for 75, M R Whitney 3 for 62); Young Australians 126 and 216 (D C Boon 108; P W Rawson 6 for 88, A J Traicos 3 for 44). One-day match: Zimbabwe 242 for 7 (J G Heron 82, Ali Shah 68; Ken McLeay 4 for 51); Young Australians 246 for 4 (W B Phillips 135).

Australians kept on defensive

Moratuwa (Reuter) – After two one-day defeats by Sri Lanka, the Australians were struggling again yesterday against a Sri Lankan Cricket Board President's XI. In a total of 211 for six Yallop made the top score of 43, including a six and six fours, on the first day of the three-day match and put on 65 for the third wicket with Chappell, who stood down from the captaincy in the match to give Hookes experience in the role.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

K C Wessels b Guneratne	28
G M Wood c Silva b Samarasekera	13
G N Yallop c Abeynaike b de Silva	43
G S Chappell c Weerasinghe b Guneratne	26
*D W Hookes c Mendis b de Silva	20
S B Smith lbw b Weerasinghe	21
†R D Woolley not out	42
T G Hogan not out	3
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 5, n-b 2)	15
Total (6 wkts)	211

B Yardley, D K Lillee and R M Hogg to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–48, 2–50, 3–115, 4–143, 5–143, 6–188.

PRESIDENT'S XI: *R Abeynaike, H Mendis, C Senanayke, A Samarasekera, B Kuruppu, D Weerasinghe, Ravi Ratnayeke, G de Silva, R Guneratne, S Wamakulasuriya, †A Silva.

A fine 55 not out off 36 balls by Arjuna Ranatunge, aged 19, took Sri Lanka to a four-wicket victory over Australia in Colombo on Saturday and 2-0 lead in the four-match series. Australia scored 207 for five in their 45 overs, but the Sri Lankans survived a collapse to win with 10 balls to spare.

AUSTRALIA:

G M Wood lbw b Ratnayake	9
K C Wessels b Ratnayake	39
G N Yallop c Mendis b Ranatunga	59
*G S Chappell not out	54
D W Hookes run out	27
A R Border c Dias b John	6
†R D Woolley not out	3
Extras (lb8, nb2)	10
Total (5 wkts, 45 overs)	207

B Yardley, T G Hogan, D K Lillee and R M Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–77, 3–136, 4–195, 5–201.

BOWLING: de Mel 9-1-29-0; John 9-0-33-1; Ratnayake 9-0-38-2; Ranatunge 9-0-45-1, de Silva 9-0-52-0.

SRI LANKA

S Wettimuny b Yardley	56
S Fernando run out	34
R L Dias c Wood b Yardley	2
*L R D Mendis b Yardley	2
A N Ranatunge not out	55
R S Madugalle b Hogan	37
A L F de Mel c Wood b Border	1
D S de Silva not out	7
Extras (b1, lb15, nb3)	19
Total (6 wkts, 43.2 overs)	213

†G de Alwis, Rumesh Ratnayake and V. John did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–101, 2–101, 3–107, 4–108, 5–177, 6–178.

BOWLING: Hogg 7-1-18-0; Lillee 9-0-30-0; Chappell 6.2-0-37-0; Hogan 9-0-62-1; Yardley 9-1-28-3; Border 2-0-10-1; Yallop 1-0-9-0.

IN BRIEF

Struggle for Spencer

John Spencer needed to draw on all his vast experience as he struggled to a 10-7 victory over Mike Hallett of Grimsby in the first round of the world professional snooker championships sponsored by Embassy in Sheffield yesterday. Spencer, three times a winner in these championships, had to fight for every frame against Hallett, aged 23, who had gained entry into the tournament by playing through the qualifying competition which preceded it.

Leading 5-4 overnight, Spencer moved 7-5 ahead early in yesterday's session, but Hallett then levelled at 7-7 before a break of 61 helped Spencer to win the 15th, which proved the turning point. Spencer, attempting to reach the quarter-final round for the first time since he last won the title in 1977, will play the Australian Eddie Charlton or Les Dodd.

RESULTS: First Round: A Higgins bt D Reynolds 10-4; David Taylor bt J Meadowcroft 10-2; B Werbeniuk bt D Martin 10-4; J Spencer bt M Hallett 10-7; E Charlton leads L Dodd 5-8; W Thorne leads J Virgo 6-3.

RACKETS: John Prenn retained the Open rackets championship after a two-hour scrap that was arduous and nerve-straining at Queens Club yesterday, Roy McKelvie writes. He eventually tamed William Bone, his chief rival for the past few years, by 16-18, 15-10, 15-10, 15-11, 15-8. The event was sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers. Both men took service so well that neither could achieve an advantage. Out of the 129 points played 55 were won on service, 31 to Prenn, 24 to Boone and this was less than the normal.

MOTOR CYCLING: Barry Sheene's return to British racing failed to produce a fairytale ending at Downington Park on Saturday. Riding in the World of Sport Super Bike race, Sheene struggled to finish. "Basically there was nothing wrong with the Suzuki. I just hadn't had time to sort it out since fitting the new engine. It's very frustrating" said Sheene, who shattered his legs last July.

Wellingborough's Keith Huewen was the convincing winner of the 35-mile race, having overhauled early leader Bob Smith and fighting of a determined challenge from Chris Guy.

RUGBY UNION: SCHOOLBOYS SHOW PROMISE

English castle is washed away by a Welsh tide

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Wales 13
England 12

Wales won their first grand slam at this age level when they beat England by a try and three penalty goals to two penalties and two dropped goals in a match sponsored by Esso at Pontypridd on Saturday and though the margin was narrow the victory was deserved. Like the sea lapping round a sandcastle they eroded England's lead by forcing penalties though it was not until three minutes from time that the England schoolboys finally saw their wall washed away when the fair-haired Stefan Jones struck a finely timed goal from 43 metres.

Wales won because their back row, a splendidly balanced combination of pace and physique, looked for space in which to work, their halves and three-quarters supporting faithfully. England, consistently played back to their tight forwards when their backs must have been crying out for quick possession.

The logic of England's approach doubtless was to draw in the Welsh flankers before releasing their own backs: it failed because Welsh work at the rucks and mauls was far superior to England's so that all too frequently Wales turned English primary possession to their own account. England also lost Sole their No 8 with a leg injury in the first half.

It will be surprising if the Welsh back row do not go on to better things. Coughlin, the fist pupil from Llantarnam school to represent Wales at 18 group level, was invariably first to the breakdown and, better still kept the ball alive. His captain, Carter, proved an excellent ball player and dominated the back of the line-out after Sole's departure.

England established a six-point lead with two penalties by Fletcher before their line was crossed for the only time this season. The Welsh three-quarters ran the ball left, were comprehensively knocked down but Carter kept the move going and Marshall, plunging down the centre of the field, tossed an overhead pass to Aden who sped away from the despairing cover to the corner.

Hancock, Englands scrum half, dropped a goal direct from a line-out that the watching chairman of the Welsh senior selectors, Clive Rowlands, would have enjoyed but Stefan Jones kicked the first of his penalties to keep the England half time lead to 9-7. Fletcher dropped another goal just after the interval and it may be that England thought they had done enough. Two more goals from Stephan Jones ensured they had not though it took a remarkable cover tackle from Robert Jones to knock Carling into the corner flag on the stroke of time.

WALES: 18 GROUP: [illegible]
ENGLAND: 18 GROUP: [illegible]
Referee: S Hilditch (Ireland).

Coventry overawed before ball is kicked

By Gerald Davies

Pontypool 25
Coventry 12

Any team going to Pontypool Park for the first time suffer from mixed emotions. They cannot help but be impressed by the splendid setting, specially if the sun shines, as it did on Saturday. But such feelings are always tempered by the prospect of facing the almost frightening power of the home team.

Most visitors are so overawed by Pontypool's reputation that, psychologically at any rate, the game is likely to be lost before they even got on to the field. So it was for Coventry who, without making much of an impression apart from a hectic, though desperate, period of running at the end, lost on their first visit by two goals, one try and three penalties to two goals.

Goldsworthy had kicked three penalties before the first try came. Perkins, who had an outstanding game, peeled round the back of a lineout, Bishop and Huish supported from the ruck and Bishop broke away before giving a long pass to Hussey to score. Goldsworthy converted to bring the score to 15-0 at half-time.

Within two minutes of the restart Perkins, as he often does with success, took a short ball cleanly at the lineout, Huish came round the front, took the pass and, shrugging aside a couple of tacklers, dived over in the corner.

Coventry, with a rare visit to the Pontypool line, took advantage of a short penalty for Johnson to charge through and Thomas to convert. Pontypool, not to be outdone, repeated the exercise at the other end of the field. Steve Jones crashed over from a short penalty, which Goldsworthy converted.

The visitors finally strung a few passes together. In the closing stages Hudman made most of the running from his own half to set up the position from which Brain and Malik combined to give the scoring pass to Robbins and Thomas again converted.

PONTYPOOL: D. Hussey; G. Davies, L. Faulkner, L. Jones, B. Taylor; M. Goldsworthy, D. Bishop; S. Windsor, S. Jones, M. Crowley, M. Brown, J. Perkins, M. Jones, E. Butler (rep D. Muir), C. Huish (rep Staff Jones).
COVENTRY: H. Sewart; S. Maisey, T. Buttimore, G. Evans, N. Hudman; R. Dennis, S. Thomas; L. Johnson, S. Brain, S. Wilkes, N. Malik, A. Gulliver, B. Kidner, R. Sadler, G. Robbins.
REFEREE: W. D. Bevan (Swansea).

Colts keep possession

England Colts 33 Welsh Youth 9

England's colts decisively beat Wales by three goals, three tries and a penalty goal to a goal and a penalty at Gloucester on Saturday.

Even the loss of their full back Moss with a broken leg in the first half did nothing to halt England since his replacement Howard, a local boy, came on to enjoy a magnificent first appearance for his country.

England led only 10-9 at half-time but cut loose after the interval with some dominant forward play. Wales, who looked to have some promising three-quarters, had little possession.

The highlight came when Whitworth, the Coventry wing, ran the length of the field for a spendid try. England's other tries came from Alston, Elkington, Shillingford, Packman and Walters, with Moss kicking one conversion and Howard two more as well as a penalty. The Welsh stand off Childs scored all his side's points kicking a penalty and converting his own try.

Sale's duel for a place at the top

By Michael Stevenson

Sale 26
Gloucester 8

Sale, who comfortably beat Gloucester on Saturday, meet Orrell next weekend in what must be regarded as an unofficial northern championship decider. The match will, in fact, establish one or other of these talented sides at the head of the Northern Merit Table.

Another complication obtrudes in the shape of the Lancashire Cup Final between Orrell and Liverpool on the following day. Orrell will send a full strength side to Sale, whereas Liverpool will surely rest key players at Nottingham with the Cup Final in mind. This will probably make Liverpool favourites to win the Lancashire Cup against one of the two outstanding teams in the north.

Still, Sale's form on Saturday means that they will hardly view their own county final in the Cheshire Cup, against Alsager Colleges at the end of the month, with undue trepidation.

They scored two goals, two tries and two penalties to two tries on Saturday and for approaching two thirds of a lively and enjoyable contest, Gloucester's shortcomings were successfully masked by brave tackling and improvised scurrying.

The score was only 9–4 at the interval. Lowdon's first penalty had been followed by an impressive try for Gloucester by O'Donoghue, made by their penetrative full back Smith. However, just before the interval he missed a touch, Steve Smith caught cleanly and launched his backs in a fluent right to left passing move. Bond broke, Lowdon linked and Stansfield was over

SALE: S Lowdon; N Speven, A Wright, A Bond, P Stansfield; A Philips, S Smith; M Higgs, A Simpson, D Parkinson, P Sherratt, A Scott, I McKie, R Stevenson, A Lawson.
GLOUCESTER: T Smith; P Williams, P Taylor, C O'Donoghue, N Price; M Hamlin, S Baker; G Sargent, S Mills, R Philips, T Wood, N Scrivens, J Brain, M Longstaff, M Teague.
Referee: A Welsby (Manchester and District Society).


Smash and grab: Paul Crawley, the Rosslyn Park lock, gets the spoils in the close encounter between Park and Harlequins.

Doubts over sevens

By Iain Mackenzie

It may seem strange to speculate on the future of seven-a-side tournaments only a week after 16,000 people packed The Greenyards at Melrose to watch the sevens centenery celebrations. Yet the sparse attendance at Mansfield Park on Saturday, when Hawick held their nintyfirst tournament, must stimulate the question.

The Borders spring circuit, as it is known, starts at Galashiels on the first Saturday in April and ends five tournaments later at Langholm on either the last Saturday in April or the first in May. Since 1908, when Langholm began to hold their sports and completed the Spring quinted, the circuit has been recognized as the front-runner.

No other tournaments, even those held at Murrayfield, have had quite the same appeal to players and spectators equally. In recent seasons, however, crowds have not always been good and there is an increasing body of opinion which wants April to be an extension of the 15-a-side season and not devoted largely to sevens.

At Hawick, where the home team won the trophy for the thirtyfifth time in 46 final appearances, everyone seemed to be suffering from reaction to the week before.

The semi-final round brought the unusual combination of confrontations between Gala and Watsonians, and Hawick and Stewart's Melville FP. The borders v city battle was even with Gala well beaten and Hawick winning through, but the hosts had no trouble in a disappointing final.

WATSONIANS: S Hastings, S Kidd, G Forbes, S Johnston, D McKIB, I Finnie, M Brown.
HAWICK: R Douglas, J Renwick, K Murray, G Oliver, D Turnbull, P Hogarth, A Campbell.
FIRST ROUND: West of Scotland 4, Watsonians 22; Edinburgh Academicals 4, Selkirk 24; Glasgow Academicals 22, Gala 24; Langholm 0, Kelso 10; Melrose 10, Heriot's 12; Stewarts Melville FP 18, Jed-Forest 8; Abertillery 12, Boroughmuir 18; Royal High 0, Hawick 44.
SECOND ROUND: Watsonians 18, Selkirk 10; Gala 22, Kelso 6; Heriots 0, Stewarts Melville FP 26; Boroughmuir 4, Hawick 22
SEMI-FINALS ROUND: Watsonians 26, Gala 12; Stewarts Melville FP 6, Hawick 14.
FINAL: Watsonians 10, Hawick 28.

Harlequins fall again

By Gordon Allan

Rosslyn Park 19
Harlequins 15

Rosslyn Park prevented Harlequins finishing at the top of the London merit table when they won by a goal and a try, two penalty goals and a dropped goal to two dropped goals and a penalty at Roehampton on Saturday. They are the only London club to have beaten Harlequins this season, and they have done it twice.

It was Mantell's last match for Park, after 10 years' service in the pack. As a mark of honour he led them on to the field. Later there was a presentation. He now works in Nottingham and may continue to play there. At 28, he is hardly old enough to retire from the game. He scored a try and seemed to be playing as forcefully as ever.

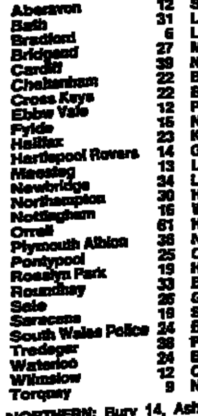
The rest of the Park team did not do too badly either, after a nondescript start.

Greenhalgh scored a try and kicked two penalties and a convertion, which for him is par for the course. He scored his try with a break so clean that you wondered what could have distracted the attention of Harlequins midfield

His second penalty, to regain the lead early in the second half, was taken from 50 metres. Mantell scored his try when a kick from Hodgkiss was charged down. The dropped goal was right up Jermyn's street – high and handsome from a scrummage in front of the posts. Preston's try for Harlequins was as good in its way as Greenhalgh's for Park Woodhouse helped him with a cunningly delayed pass and Preston's speed as he cut infield did the rest. Weekes scored a try from ruck in the corner and Dudman kicked two conversions and a penalty.

ROSSLYN PARK: M Greenhalgh; R Sainter, N Anderson, J Ager, M Evans; M Jermyn, D Smith; P Curtis; J Bennet, S Henderson; N Mantell, P Ackford, (capt), P Crawley, R Montgomery, D Starling.
HARLEQUINS: R Dudman; S Moriarty, A Thompson, D Hodgkiss, C Preston; R Cramb, A Woodhouse; C Field, J Olver, M Claxton; R Best, (capt) R Riddell, N O'Brien, M Russell, E Weekes.
Referee: A White (Gloucester).

Weekend results



CLUB MATCHES

Aberavon	12	Swansea	16
Bath	31	Llanelli	28
Bradford	6	Liverpool	56
Bridgend	27	Moseley	16
Cardiff	39	Neath	24
Cheltenham	22	Bridgwater	6
Cross Keys	22	Birmingham	3
Ebbw Vale	12	Pontypridd	11
Fylde	15	New Brighton	15
Halifax	23	Kendal	12
Hartlepool Rovers	14	Gosforth	31
Harrogate	13	Leicester	17
Newbridge	34	London Welsh	3
Northampton	30	Headingley	7
Nottingham	16	Wasps	12
Orrell	61	Huddersfield	3
Plymouth Albion	38	Nuneaton	7
Pontypool	25	Coventry	12
Rosslyn Park	19	Harlequins	15
Roundhay	33	Birkenhead Park	6
Sale	26	Gloucester	8
Saracens	19	Sheffield	21
South Wales Police	24	Bedford	9
Tredegar	38	Penarth	3
Waterloo	24	Bedford	9
Wilmslow	12	Otley	38
Torquay	9	Newport	15

NORTHERN: Bury 14, Ashton-on-Mersey 10; Caldy 18, Keighley 12; Camp Hill 11, Winnington Park 10; Carnforth 13, Skipton 0; Chester 4, Stoke 30; Davenport 9, Wakefield 32; Durham City 19, Northern 8; Furness 41, Kersal 13; Halifax 23, Kendal 12; Heaton Moor 3, Stourbridge 33; Manchester 17, Vale of Lune 15; Middlesbrough 41, Blaydon 7; Oldham 6, Leigh 24; Rochdale 21, Blackburn 29; St Helens 8, Burton 17; Sedgley Park 8, Ripon 10; Sunderland 9, Hull and East Riding 48; Vickers SC 0, Lymm 19; Westoe 32, Ilkley 12; West Park 37, Southport 12; Wigan 14, Solihull 12; Wrexham 13, Coventry Welsh 4.

SOUTH-WEST: Camborne 10, Cinderford 12; Launceston 48, Newton Abbot 8; Newquay 34, Bideford 4; Lydney 9, Penryn 3; Stroud 25, Redruth 8; Crediton 7, Wellington 13; Taunton 15, Exeter 9; Exmouth 34, Teignmouth 3; Truro 6, St Ives 12; Hayle 28, Falmouth 0; Barnstaple 0, Weston-super-Mare 26; Totnes 34, Withycombe 22.
SOUTHERN MERIT TABLE: Trojans 6, Maidenhead 18.
E.A.S.T MERIT TABLE: Norwich Lions 13, Holt 12.
HERTS MERIT TABLE: Barnet 13, Welwyn 10; Bishop's Stortford 10, Shelford 18; Letchworth 12, Cheshunt 10.
SUSSEX MERIT TABLE: Hove 9, Worthing 19.
TRUMAN OLD BOYS MERIT TABLE: Old Croydonians 0, Old Mid Whitgiftians 46.

RACING

Why Wassl may be the one they are queueing up to ride

Gorytus will be hard to beat this season, just so long as he is none the worse for whatever afflicted him so badly in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket last autumn. That was the message that rang out last week.

The first pointer came at Newmarket on Wednesday, when Salieri, his victim in the Acomb Stakes at York last August, ran so well under top weight in the Free Handicap. Then others were to be found at Newbury and Thirsk on Saturday when Proclaim and On Stage performed with distinction in their respective races. For they were the two who chased Gorytus home in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster last September. The reports leaking out of West Ilsley are that Gorytus is continuing to please his meticulous trainer Dick Hern.

Meanwhile, it was the relatively unknown colt, Wassl who was setting the standard in public at Newbury on Saturday when he won the Greenham Stakes which was sponsored again by the Clerical, Medical and General Assurance Society. "This is the one they will all have to beat at Newmarket," was Willie Carson's remark to John Dunlop on dismounting from Wassl in the winners' enclosure. Confirming later that he had made that remark, Carson went on to say "And in my opinion, there are only two who can do it, Gorytus and Diesis".

No one knows better than Carson what Gorytus is capable of. As for Diesis it would have been churlish of him not to have included the winner of the Middle Park Stakes and the Dewhurst Stakes in his assesment, no matter how strongly he felt about Gorytus. In the event of Gorytus being in the line up for the 2,000 Guineas, Carson will be claimed to ride, so Dunlop will have to look elsewhere for someone to ride Wassl. But that, should not cause him to lose sleep, because I would imagine that they will be queueing up for the mount after Saturday's result.

Running for only the second time in his life, Wassl wore down Proclaim in the last furlong, in spite of losing a couple of lengths at the start and in spite of not looking nearly as hard and fit as the runner-up, who had already had two races this spring. The only time Wassl was seen last year was at York in June, when he beat All Systems Go by three lengths. On Saturday, the same horse was nearly six lenghts adrift in third place. A pulled muscle prevented Wassl from running again as a two-year-old, but now that he is sound he seems destined to take high rank.

Wassl cost 300,000 guineas when he was a yearling. Soon afterwards, he was given to Shaikh Ahmed al Maktoum by his elder brother, Shaikh Mohammed "just to try to get him interested in racing". I wish I had a brother like that! Wassl is by Mill Reef, who also won the Greenham.

All in all, Saturday as quite a day for that great horse who still holds court on the National Stud. An hour after Wassl had put his stamp on the occasion, another son of Mill Reef, Diamond Shoal, did the same by winning the John Porter Stakes, which incidentally his elder brother, Glint of Gold, had won 12 months earlier. Amyndas, who was runner-up to Glint of Gold on that occasion, did his best to go one betterthis time, and he looked like succeeding for a second or two early in the straight when he took up the running. But Steve Cauthen was only biding his time on Daimond Shoal.

Earlier in the day, Cauthen also won the Bucklebury Stakes on What a Pity, much to the surprise of her trainer, Fulke Johnson Houghton, who fancied his other runner, Funny Reef much more. A daughter of Mill Reef, Funny Reef was all the rage before the race in the ring and it was even being said that she was the best filly that Johnson Houghton had had in is care since Rose Bowl. However, she had to give best, not only to her stable companion, whom she beats out of sight on the gallops, but also Magdalena.

At Thirsk Deportment, and Our Dynasty at least made Yves Saint-Martin's fleeting visit to the Yorkshire course worthwhile after Horage had let him down so badly with an indifferent display in the Timeform Racecard Stakes.

● Edward Hide has been suspended for 12 days for alleged careless riding at Pontefract on April 7. The ban runs from April 25 - May 26 and means that he will miss the Newmarket Guineas meeting. Hide's mont Streamon was said to have interfered with Hot Captain, ridden by John Lowe, when the inquiry returned at Thirsk on Saturday. Hide is considering an appeal.


Steve Cauthen: Newbury double.

Crump has fifth National win

Neville Crump won his fifth Scottish National at Ayr on Saturday when Canton (16-1) beat Was I Right by half a length. Kevin Whyte, the winning jockey although forced to put up 2lb overweight said: "I had a battle to lose half a stone in two days. I was thinking of pulling up Canton going into the last circuit as he was not really running".

Whiggie Geo was leading Was I Right, Canton and Narvik three fences out, but finished fast to go ahead near the post. Crump believes that Canton could be a Grand National horse next year.

Danzatore rumours refuted by O'Brien

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Rumours concerning a disappointing gallop last week on the part of the 2,000 Guineas favourite, Danzatore, continued to multiply, but Vincent O'Brien confirmed that he would definitely run in the Newmarket classic. One result of the gossip has been a lengthening in his ante-post odds, and he has drifted out from 7-4 to 5-2.

Paddy McGrath, chairman of the Racing Board, performed the official ceremony at the reopening of Phoenix Park racecouse in Dublin on Saturday. It is the intention of the promoters, headed by O'Brien, to attempt to attract a new type of racegoer by means of varied selection of side atractions.

The crowd, on a bitterly cold day, was down about 25 per cent on that which turned up for the trial opening a fortnight earlier. Those who expected that O'Brien and his son David, would win most of the races were disappointed, as Vincent had to settle for half a race, while David won only one event on the seven-race card.

The dead-heat came in the group three McCairns Trial Stakes over seven furlongs. Cremation, who had attempted to lead all the way, looked a beaten horse when headed a furlong out by the odds-on favourite, Ancestral, but rallied close home to divide the spoils.

David O'Brien's winner was Aras An Uachtarai, owned by his mother, Jacqueline, and named after the presidential residence located close to the course. He beat off the English importation, Glorious Jane, by a length in the six-furlong Coolmore Godswalk Stakes.

By far the best performance of the afternoon came from the filly, Glasson Lady, in the Mulcahy Fillies Stakes. She had already won two races this season, but demonstrated still further improvement by the ease with which she defeated Hole in the Wall by five lengths. A furlong out it appeared as if Glasson Lady would have to struggle, but once she was asked to quicken, she responded well in the yielding ground.

Escaline lands the odds

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Escaline duly landed the odds in the Prix Vanteaux at Longchamp yesterday, but disappointed her jockey Maurice Philipperon. The daughter of Artic Tern came with a sweeping run to take the lead a furlong out before defeating Soigneuse by an easy neck with Little Meadow a nose away, third.

John Fellows later discovered that the reason why Escaline had not shown her usual zip was because she was in season. She now goes for the 10-furlong Prix Saint-Alary and will again come up against Soigneuse, little Meadow and Aborigine, whose eventual target is the Epsom Oaks.

Henri Samani and Jeu de Paille had a comfortable sucess in the group two Noialles. Owned by the Baron Guy de Rothschild, Jeu de Paille swept past Pietru halfway up the straight and went on to win by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Peitru held Alluvia, who lost several lengths at the starts, by half a length and Fubyman du Tenu ran on again in the final furlong having, not acted on the descent into the straight. Jeu De Paille goes direct for the Pric du Jockey Club (French Derby). There are no plans for Peitru and Alluvia will next run in the Prix Lupin.

The Lupin is also on the programme for Pluralisme who galloped away with the Prix du Guiche by two lengths from White Spade, with the favorite, Allverton, a disappointing neck away, third. Francois Boutin believes that Alleverton still remembers two unfortunate races last season and Cash Asmussen is on the opinion that Allverton will be a different horse next time out. He als goes for Lupin with White Spade, who must first contest the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas.)

Wolverhampton

Draw: No advantage

2.0 TRILLIUM MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £828: 5f) (20 runners)

1		ALOICIOUS (Sir W Garthwaithe) D Leslie 9-0	W Wharton	4
3	03	CROWFOOT'S COUTURE (Douglas Crowfoot) P Brookshaw 9-0	M Thomas	18
4		DERRY RIVER (P Goulandris) D Laing 9-0	W Newnes	11
5		DEVON MINSTREL (R Hayes) M McCourt 9-0	J Mercer	3
6		HUYTON'S HOPE (J Harrison) T Taylor 9-0	S Morris 5	6
7		HYPERION PRINCE (B Peacock) W Wharton 9-0	R Wigham	8
8		JACK TAR (T Chick) K Brassey 9-0	B Crossley	19
9		LAWNSWOOD AVENGER (A Hill) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	17
10		LEYDENE LAD (Cmdr D Howard) Mrs R Lomax 9-0	A Murray	20
11		PRINCE OF FASHION (A Aldha) G Huffer 9-0	M Miller	7
12	2	PYTHAGORIAN (P Shurrock) R Stubbs 9-0	D Nicholls	13
16	4	TENDER SEEKER (Essl's Commodities) G Lewis 9-0	G Sexton	16
17	0	TOCODESU (Rockhouse Stud) W G M Turner 9-0	P Cook	14
20	0	BERYLS DREAM (A Norman-Thorpe) W Guest 8-11	A Kimberley	10
21		BROOKLANDS BELLE (C Constantinou) J Berry 8-11	K Darley	12
22		COME ON GRACIE (M Wiley) R R Williams 8-11	R Millman	1
23		GONE BANANAS (L Cookson) B McMahon 8-11	P Hamlett	15
25		SPORTS HEADLINES (Sports Headlines) J Spearing 8-11	P Robinson	5
26	3	STREET LEVEL (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 8-11	D Dineley	6
27		THE MUMMER (Col J Berry) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	9

5-2 Pythagorian, 7-2 Street Level, 9-2 Tender Seeker, 6 Crowfoot's Couture, 8 The Mummer, Beryl's Dream, 12 Sports Headlines, 14 others.

2.30 WALLFLOWER HANDICAP (selling: £695: 1m) (10)

1	44/000-	MANDRIANO (Lt-Col T Wilkinson) W R Williams 4-9-10	R Millman	4
2	404010-	ALLUred (B) (R Ellis) J Jenkins 4-9-8	P Young	5
3	0200-10	MONCLARE TROPHY (D) (Monclare Products) A Pitt 4-9-8	L Piggott	6
5	000000-	LINGRETA (Peter Taylor) Peter Taylor 4-9-7	A McGlone 5	9
6	0000-30	LADY KNIPHOFIA (J Carrington) P Makin 4-9-6	S Keightley 7	7
8	30000-0	MINNE LOVE (J Stafford) H O'Neill 4-9-4	R Hills 5	8
9	00/00-0	ARDENT WARRIOR (B) (Mrs I Anderton) A W Jones 4-9-3	N Howe 3	1
10	0000-00	BILDARA (M Bray-Cotton) W Clay 4-9-3	J Messett 7	10
13	/00400-	CAESAR'S GHOST (R Tuck) R Baker 4-8-13	S Cauthen	13
14	0020-01	RESISTER (D,B) (J Wilcox) J Berry 3-8-12 (7 ex)	K Darley	2

6-4 Resister, 5-2 Monclare Trophy, 5 Allured, 7 Lady Kniphofia, 8 Minne Love, 10 others.

3.0 HYACINTH HANDICAP (£2,064: 1m 4f) (16)

3	301020-	LIGHT AND SHADE (D Travers-Clark) K Brassey 4-9-7	R Street	1
4	0000-30	PIT YOUR WITS (CD) (A Davies) D H Jones 7-9-7	R Hills 5	3
5	00/300-	CANIO (D Ladhams) R Hodges 6-9-6	A McGlone 5	4
6	330004-	ISHKOMANN (Mrs J Warren) J Spearing 4-9-4	S Cauthen	13
7	4043-00	STEADY THE BUFFS (V Marshall) J Old 4-9-3	S Keightley	18
9	40104-0	COMMONTY (J Beausire) J Bethell 5-9-3	J Matthias	15
11	21210-2	FITZROY (D) (Matoo Racing) I Dudgeon 5-9-3	P Young	12
12	04000-0	PEARLY STEPS (Elisha Holding) Mrs J Pitman 4-9-2	L Piggott	14
15	0/0112-	FILARIO (P Savill) M Pipe 4-8-13	P Robinson	7
19	000/0-0	CLARENDON (R Philips) F Yardley 6-8-3	B Crossley	11
20	040004-	CHARLES STUART (V Tjolle) R Baker 4-8-2	Paul Eddery 3	10
21	/0300-0	SOMERS HEIR (G Dudfield) D Wintle 8-8-2	D Dineley	6
23	0403/0-	LAWNSWOOD MISS (CD) (A Hill) R Hollinshead 5-8-0	Geraldine Thorpe 7	9
24	490440-	BARLEY BIRCH (B Westcott) M Pipe 5-7-13	A Clark 3	5
25	0/0300-	OLD ROWLEY (Miss D Squires) Mrs J Pitman 5-7-12	D McKay	16
26	000-	SINGING TROOPER (H Perry) A Andrews 4-7-12	M Wigham	2

3 Fitzroy, 9-2 Commonty, 5 Pit Your Wits, 6 Canio, 8 Filario, Light And Shade, 10 Lawnswood Miss, 12 Charles Stuart, 14 others.

3.30 BLUEBELL STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o fillies: £1,035: 1m 1f) (8)

1	440-1	FLUID MECHANICS (M Fustok) M Albina 9-3	A Murray	3
2	0-1	GAELIC JEWEL (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk) J Dunlop 9-3	S Cauthen	6
11		GREENACRES JOY (M Talbot) B McMahon 8-11	D Dineley	5
14		JULIA (Mrs D McCalmont) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	8
22	0	MY LADY MURIEL (G Bishop) G Huffer 8-11	M Miller	4
24		POMADE (Lady H de Walden) H Cecil 8-11	L Piggott	7
26		RHEIN COURT (A Davies) D H Jones 8-11	R Hills 5	2
30	0-0	STEVIE CEE (J O'Mulloy) S Harris 8-11	P Gunn	1

8-11 Gaelic Jewel, 5-2 Fluid Mechanics, 7-2 Pomade, 7 Julia, 12 My Lady Muriel, 20 others.

4.0 CROCUS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,881: 1m) (10)

1	1323-	AYMAN (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-6	P Cook	7
3	1-	ROCK'S GATE (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-6	S Cauthen	6
5	1-	BROAD BEAM (D) (J Jennings) P Walwyn 9-2	J Mercer	1
6	22210-4	DARTING GROOM (D,B) (J Valerio) S Norton 9-2	J Lowe	5
7	013-	ELITE SYNCOPATION (Mrs W Taylor) H Cecil 9-2	L Piggott	2
12		ABOUSHABUN (Zaid Al-Kulaib) G Huffer 8-11	–	3
20	004100-	HIGHLAND ROSSIE (C) (Rowe Freight) R Hollinshead 8-8	B Hayes 7	10
21	02-	MATARANY (Diana Lady Delamere) I Balding 8-8	J Matthias	8
22	0	MISS RITZY (W Owen) L Barratt 8-8	P Young	4
23	000-	NUDGE NUDGE (A Birchall) S Mellor 8-8	M Wigham	9

2 Rocks Gate, 11-4 Elite Syncopation, 5 Broad Beam, 7 Mataraney, 10 Darting Groom, 14 others.

4.30 DAFFODIL HANDICAP (£1,366: 5f) (16)

5	000/2-0	SITICA (D) (M Graham) E Alston 6-9-7	–	6
6	002240-	COPPER BEECHES (D) (W Greenbaum) J Jenkins 6-9-6	J Mercer	13
7	0200-21	CENTRAL CARPETS (D) (Mrs J Kahn) R Stubbs 4-9-4 (7 ex)	J H Brown 5	5
8	000400-	GODSTRUTH (B) (H Thomson Jones) Thomson Jones 4-9-2	S Robinson 7	1
9	032231-	SCHULA (D) (Mrs B Simmons) S Mellor 3-9-2	M Wigham	10
10	2000-10	PARABEMS (D,B) (J da Cruz) K Brassey 4-9-2	B Crossley	9
13	0010-24	NANUSHKA (B) (W Eastwood) R Hobson 4-8-13	W Higgins	12
14	0000-00	JUJU (D) (Dr Y Malek) D Elsworth 4-8-8	S Cauthen	11
15	00/0-	RUSTLE OF SPRING (A Pitt) R Griffiths 4-8-8	R Cochrane	3
16	004000-	THE HUYTON GIRLS (CD) (J Harrison) T Taylor 5-8-7	S Perks	7
17	00200-0	MANDRAKE BELLE (B) (B Gubby) B Gubby 4-8-7	M Miller	2
19	04300-0	KINGS OFFERING (CD,B) (G Rowe) R C Ward 8-8-1	N Howe 5	14
20	/00000-	STATE HOUSE (Mrs A Scott) R Griffiths 4-7-10	R Still	4
21	000C0-0	HIGH AUTHORITY (CD) (D Leslie) D Leslie 4-7-10	A Mackay 3	16
22	30000-0	SILENT TEARS (D,B) (F Holbrook) M James 6-7-10	A Clark	8
23	300000-	CURZON HOUSE (Mrs J Robinson) J Perrett 6-7-10	R Street	15

3 Central Carpets, 4 Schula, 5 Nanushka, 6 Sitica, 13-2 Parabems, 8 Godstruth, 10 Copper Beeches, 12 others.

5.0 BLUEBELL STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o fillies: £1,035: 1m 1f) (8)

7	000-	ELISETTA (J Prentice) M Blanshard 8-11	R Cochrane	3
12	0-	HAVEN BLESSED (Tendermast 'London' Ltd) C Nelson 8-11	R Weaver	2
13	0-	JARB (R Barnes) D Wintle 8-11	D Dineley	7
15	0-0	JUST MAGGIE (Mrs M Oxley) J Bosley 8-11	I Johnson	8
18	00-	LOOKS A MILLION (E Jameson) W Musson 8-11	P D'Arcy	1
25	0	RELY ON GUY (I Botham) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	5
32	0003-	TENDER BENDER (Addison Tool) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	B Taylor	4
35	0-	WHERE YOU WILL (Mrs M Wates) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	6

Evens Where You Will, 5-2 Tender Bender, 9-2 Rely On Guy, 8 Jarb, 12 Elisetta, 16 others.

5.30 BLUEBELL STAKES (Div III: 3-y-o: £1,035: 1m 1f) (7)

10	0020-	GLITTERING GEM (Sir R Clarke) K Brassey 8-11	B Crossley	5
16	0-	KINCS (A Cesky) G Balding 8-11	W Higgins	2
19	02300-0	MEL MIRA (J O'Leary) D H Jones 8-11	R Hills 5	3
20	000-	MERMAID (J Sainsbury) D Ringer 8-11	M Wigham	6
29		SPECIAL TREAT (J Bell) S Norton 8-11	C Ollivier 5	1
31		SUNDAY SPORT (R Sangster) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	7
33		TOTAL LINE (Miss E Grimwade) J Old 8-11	S Keightley 7	4

15-8 Mel Mira, 3 Glittering Gem, 4 Special Treat, 5 Sunday Sport, 8 Kincs, 12 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Jack Tar. 2.30 Resister. 3.0 Fitzroy. 3.30 Fluid Mechanics. 4.0 Rocks Gate. 4.30 Nanushka. 5.0 Where You Will. 5.30 Glittering Gem.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Prince Of Fashion. 3.30 Fluid Mechanics. 4.0 Ayman. 4.30 Godstrath. 5.0 Tender Bender.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Singerman. 2.45 Thatch Cabin. 3.15 Connector. 3.45 Solares. 4.15 Teleprompter. 4.45 Vindication.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 All Is Forgiven. 3.15 Good Man Friday. 4.15 Bakwnin.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Puento Romano. 2.15 Sand Lady. 2.45 Swinging Moon. 3.15 Prince Spy. 3.45 Shiny Copper. 4.15 Be My Darling.

By Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Cashmere Queen. 3.45 Wonder Wood. 4.15 Blessit.

Folkestone

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.

1.45 CHATHAM STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,140: 5f) (9 runners)

2	1	PUENTE ROMANO (D) K Brassey 9-2	T Ives	7
3	12	TOM FORRESTER (CD) A Pitt 9-2	B Rouse	3
4		BARBICAN AIRE R Hoad 8-11	R Curant	6
5	4	CROCSOX H O'Neill 8-11	R Fox	1
6	0	DERBY ARMS R Smyth 8-11	B Raymond	8
13		ANNE TUDOR A Ingham 8-8	G Ramshaw	9
14		CASHMERE QUEEN M Hinchliffe 8-8	P Eddery	5
15		MY CHERIE R Voorspuy 8-8	A Bond	2
17		WHEELWRIGHTS LADY M Hayes 8-8	–	4

4-6 Puente Romano, 4 Tom Forrester, 6 Cashmere Queen, 12 Crocsox, Anne Tudor, 20 others.

2.15 GILLINGHAM HANDICAP (Selling: £811: 1m 2f) (15)

1	030-0	DON PRESTO D Morley 9-8-10	G Duffield	1
2	0000-	PASSING MOMENT J Jenkins 4-8-8	T Ives	14
3	0010-	SAND LADY J Jenkins 6-8-3	M Gilchrist 7	8
4	2000-	SATIN GRANGE C James 5-8-1	R Fox	12
5	010-2	KNIGHTSBRIDGE GAME (D) D Wilson 4-8-13	W Carson	6
7	00-0	GRAND GRUNDY P Ashworth 4-8-10	B Rouse	9
8	0000-	LADY EN DOUCE J Bridger 4-8-8	–	2
9	0003/	WHERE'S HENRY A Neaves 8-8-7	L Jones 7	5
10	0400-	SARATOGA CHIP R Voorspuy 5-8-7	P Waldron	11
11	0440-	LORD OF MISRULE (B) M Haynes 9-8-7	K Woolnough 7	7
12	000/0	THE DOWNS H O'Neill 7-8-6	M Kettle	13
13	030-0	OPPS-A-DAISY (B) R Hartop 4-8-6	J Reid	4
14	0/00-	FLASHRAY J Long 5-8-5	P O'Leary	10
16	000-	CREG-NA-BAA D Jermy 4-8-5	I Jenkinson	3
17	00/0-	FAIR DUEL P Makin 6-8-5	P Eddery	15

100-30 Knightsbridge Game, 5 Don Presto, 11-2 Satin Grange, 8 Saratoga Chip, 12 Sand Lady, 16 Oops A Daisy, Lord Of Misrule, 25 others.

2.45 SALTWOOD HANDICAP (£1,387: 1m 4f) (12)

2	0300-	REGENT LEISURE R Simpson 4-9-8	B Jago	5
3	43-13	SWINGING MOON (CD) A Ingham 4-9-5	G Ramshaw	6
4	00-00	PROFIT WARRANT (C) Pat Mitchell 4-9-3	P Bradwell 5	11
8	04-40	WIDD (C) D Mills 6-8-10	M Kettle	2
10	4040-	SWIFT ENCOUNTER (B) J Jenkins 4-8-7	–	4
14	0030-	BARNABY SAM P Mitchell 4-8-5	P Eddery	1
15	239-0	CASSIO LIL D Morley 4-8-5	G Duffield	7
16	0000-	TOPORI S Woodman 4-8-4	T Ives	9
19	313-0	GAWAINE J Holt 4-8-2	P Waldron	3
20	0030-	KATE KIMBERLEY M Usher 4-8-1	R Curant	10
21	2000/	SKATEBOARD D Wilson 7-8-0	J Martin 7	8
23	000-0	NIGHT WATCH I Balding 9-7-12	A Watkins 7	12

5-2 Swinging Moon, 9-2 Royal Leisure, 11-2 Widd, Skateboard, 10 Profit Warrant, Swift Encounter, Cassio Lil, 14 Kate Kimberley, 20 others.

3.15 'PRIVY COUNCILLOR' STAKES (3-Y-O: £1,632: 6f) (5)

1	110-	FINE EDGE J Tree 9-3	P Eddery	1
2	111-3	PRINCE SPY (D) J Sutcliffe 9-3	W Carson	2
4	0	NIKARA C Austin 9-0	T Ives	5
6	02-	BOLD ROWLEY G Lewis 8-8	P Waldron	4
7	0000-	FIZZMASTER P Ashworth 8-8	B Rouse	3

6-4 Prince Spy, 15-8 Fine Edge, 7-2 Bold Rowley, 8 Nikara, 20 Fizzmaster

3.45 GRAVESEND HANDICAP (£1,138: 1m 7f 100yd) (12)

4	0243-	WONDER WOOD M Prescott 9-7	G Duffield	8
5	4410-	CAPTAIN OATES M Hinchliffe 4-9-7	T Ives	12
6	04/4	SHINY COPPER Mrs N Smith 5-9-7	B Rouse	10
9	3340-	TELL TALE LASS D Dale 4-9-4	B Raymond	6
10	4334-	MORVERN (B) J Jenkins 4-9-4	P Waldron	4
12	200-0	BRAVE MAIDEN J Bethell 4-9-0	J Reid	11
13	00-00	SYMPATIQUE (B) N Gaselee 5-9-0	P Eddery	2
16	231-0	MORTON THE HATTER M Masson 7-8-10	A Bond	7
19	04-30	MISTER LUCKY (C) M Haynes 6-8-2	I Jenkinson	9
23	0/	SPANISH WAR R Voorspuy 7-7-13	R Fox	3
24	000-0	ROYALTY MISS A Neaves 4-7-13	Miss L Jones 7	5
26	0000-	FROGMORE SWEET R Thompson 3-7-7	Steve Dawson 7	1

7-2 Morvern, 5 Wonder Wood, 6 Shiny Copper, 8 Morton The Hatter, Captain Oates, 10 Tell Tale Lass, Mister Lucky, 15 others.

4.15 DARTFORD STAKES (3-Y-O maiden fillies: £894: 5f) (9)

1	000-	ANGMERING J Winter 8-11	T Ives	6
2	0034-	BE MY DARLING G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	9
3		BLESSIT M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	3
5		ELLAN VRETYN D Jermy 8-11	I Jenkinson	1
7	00-	FRIENDLY LASS P Mitchell 8-11	R McGhin	7
10	0-	IRISH CLIPPER P Cole 8-11	J Reid	5
14	000-0	LUCK PENNY I Balding 8-11	P Eddery	2
15	000-	MISS HENRY C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	4
19	0	TOKAIDO J Toller 8-11	R Fox	8

11-4 Luck Penny, 4 Be My Darling, 6 Blessit, 8 Irish Clipper, Friendly Lass, 12 others.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.15 MAGNETIC AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £694: 5f) (8 runners)

1		BREGA BOY T Fairhurst 8-9	R P Elliott	4
3	0	CHRISMAL Denys Smith 7-13	M Fry 5	3
6		SCREES J Wilson 7-13	Mark Wood 7	6
7	2	SINGERMAN K Stone 7-13	J Lowe	7
9	4	HELMSTONE W Wharton 7-10	M Birch	8
11	20	ROSINKA J Berry 7-10	S Horsfall 7	5
12	3	SANDY CAP N Tinkler 7-10	L Charnock	1
13		SPRING-ANN W H Williams 7-10	M Wood	2

6-4 Singerman, 5-2 Helmstone, 5 Rosinka, 7 Sandy Cap, 8 Chrismal, 12 Brega Boy, 14 others.

2.45 USED DRILL PIPE STAKES (3-y-o: 5f) (9)

1	030-0	ALL IS FORGIVEN D Thom 8-11	N Connorton 3	8
2	0	BATTLE CHANT F Watson 8-11	J Lowe	3
3	00-04	JIMMY RAINE T Barron 8-11	S Webster	4
6	0300-	SOME YOYO C H Bell 8-11	J Seagrave	7
7	0	THATCH CABIN J W Watts 8-11	E Hide	6
8	0040-	TRADESMAN J Haldane 8-11	L Charnock	1
10	000-0	INDY A Bailey 8-8	–	2
11	002-	LADY SIAN Denys Smith 8-8	M Fry 5	5
12	4400-	MISS FLASH W A Stephenson 8-8	G Skeats	9

5-2 Thatch Cabin, 7-2 Lady Sian, 9-2 All Is Forgiven, 6 Jimmy Raine, 8 Miss Flash, 10 Some Yoyo, 12 others.

3.15 OMNILOG HANDICAP (£1,741: 1m 4f) (14)

2	0120-	OAKAPPLE J W Watts 4-9-7	E Hide	2
3	0400-	DECORATIVE C Mackenzie 6-9-3	W Ryan 7	6
5	410-0	CONNECTOR (D) J S Wilson 4-8-11	S Webster	14
6	2000-	SHEBA'S GLORY (CD) F Watson 5-8-9	–	8
7	0040-	THIRD REALM M Lambert 4-8-9	K Hodgson 3	12
8	00-221	THE SMALL MIRACLE (D) (B) N Pycroft 5-8-6	J Lowe	5
9	4100-	GILLIE'S PRINCE K Stone 4-8-6	C Dwyer	3
10	0/000-	MARSHAL OSTHOFF T Craig 4-8-6	R P Elliott	1
11	101-0	BEAN BOY (D) Denys Smith 5-8-4	M Fry 5	11
12	904-3	GOOD MAN FRIDAY D Thom 4-8-3	N Connorton 3	9
13	0000-	ARISTO TREAT M Lambert 4-8-2	M Birch	13
14	300/4-	BONNY GOLD Mrs C Postlethwaite 5-7-13	L Charnock	4
15	344-2	ALFIE DICKINS R Hollinshead 5-7-12	N Carlisle 3	10
17	4000-	EAST COAST GIRL J Gilbert 4-7-10	M Wood	7

3 Alfie Dickins, 7-2 The Small Miracle, 4 Bean Boy, 6 Good Man Friday, 7 Oakapple, 10 Third Realm, 12 others.

3.45 AUTOMATIC HANDICAP (selling: £587: 2m 3f) (12)

1	0443-	PERICULO LUDUS J L Harris 7-9-10	L Charnock	7
2	000-0	HARWOOD BAR D Chapman 4-9-9	M Wood	9
4	0000-	BLUE DO T Craig 4-9-7	S Webster	1
5	0-000	MOUNT MAGIC (CD) R Allan 7-9-7	C Dwyer	2
7	00-03	MILANION J Wilson 4-9-5	E Hide	8
8	0000-	MISS ABWAH J S Wilson 4-9-5	M Fry 5	4
9	000-0	LADY EVER-SO-SURE (B) (D) J Etherington	J Seagrave	5
10	00/00-	GORSKY B Richmond 7-9-4	D Bardsley 7	3
12	0000/	PROPUS Mrs A Bell 9-9-2	S Horsfall 7	6
14	0/000-	HAY GUINNESS R Allan 5-9-2	S P Griffiths 7	11
15	1400-	S G S GLAZING N Tinkler 3-8-12	J Lowe	10
16	000-4	SOLARES J Berry 3-8-4	A Mercer	12

9-4 Solares, 100-30 Milanion, 4 Periculo Ludus, 6 SGS Glazing, 8 Harwood Bar, 10 Blue Do, 14 others.

4.15 ELECTROMAGNETIC STAKES (maidens: £748: 1m) (13)

1		BARBARESCO J Gilbert 4-9-9	Susan Gilbert 7	7
2		EASY LISTENING C Mackenzie 4-9-9	W Ryan 7	8
3	4-	OKLAHOMA CITY R Simpson 4-9-9	S Whitworth 7	6
4	00-30	SOUTHERN DANCER J Parkes 4-9-9	Lynn Whiffen 7	13
5		WELBY M Ryan 4-9-9	–	5
6		TUGELA N Tinkler 4-9-6	M Metcalfe 7	12
7	0-004	BAKUNIN M Ryan 3-8-6	D Bardsley 7	10
8	4400--	BULLOM Denys Smith 3-8-6	M Fry 5	4
9	000-0	BUY INTERSPORT J Etherington 3-8-6	J Seagrave	1
11	040-2	GALE BOY J Berry 3-8-6	A Mercer	2
13	0-04	GUNGA DIN R Allan 3-8-6	C Dwyer	9
16	0-2	TELEPROMPTER J W Watts 3-8-6	E Hide	3
17	00-00	THARALEOS F Watson 3-8-6	J Lowe	11

2-1 Teleprompter, 5-2 Gale Boy, 5 Bakunin, 8 Gunga Din, 10 Bullom,

4.45 CEMENT BORING HANDICAP (£896: 7f) (10)

2	400-0	SILLEY'S KNIGHT (B) (D) D Chapman 7-9-7	M Wood	9
3	000-0	KING'S FOREST (D) R Hollinshead 4-8-6	E Hide	10
4	3900-	SHOW OF HANDS (CD) J W Watts 7-8-6	N Connorton 3	4
8	0330-0	ROSSETT T Craig 4-8-13	S Webster	6
11	0004-	ILLICIT J Harris 4-8-7	M Birch	2
16	233-0	TRAA-DY-LIOGAR W H Williams 3-8-5	C Dwyer	8
17	030-0	NO DEFECT (D) J S Wilson 4-7-10	M Fry 5	3
18	03-02	VINDICATION S Norton 3-7-10	J Lowe	7
20	000-0	OCHIL HILLS STAR (CD) Mrs A Bell 10-7-7	S Horsfall 7	5
21	0006-	SHOOTING MATCH (C) Mrs A Bell 5-7-7	A Mercer	1

5-4 Vindication, 3 Show Of Hands, 5 Silley's Knight, 8 Illicit, 10 No Defect, 12 others.

Saturday's results

Newbury results

2.00: 1, What a Pity (10-1); 2, Magdalena (4-1); 3, Funny Reef (15-8 fav). 11 ran. NR: Jhansi, Ki Rani.
2.30: 1, Wassl (11-2); 2, Proclaim (11-8 fav); 3, All Systems Go (13-2). 5 ran.
3.00: 1, Morality Stone (50-1); 2, Portogon (33-1); 3, Lion City (10-1); 4, Corn Street (8-1). Elmar 15-2 fav. 19 ran NR: Nioulargo.
3.30: 1, Diamond Shoal (7-2); 2, Little Wolf (6-1); 3, Amyndas (6-1). Centroline 3-1 fav. 8 ran
4.00: 1, Solva (5-4 fav); 2, Tsiamee (11-4); 3, Oh Miss Bigmore (25-1). 5 ran.
4.30: 1, Adonijah (7-4 fav); 2, Seymoure Hicks (10-1); 3, Waterhead (3-1). 23 ran. NR: River Or Kings, Swiss Franc, The Thunderer.

Bangor

2.15: 1, Targogan's Choice (2-1 fav); 2, Celtic Cracker (11-4); 3, Scoton Princess (16-1). 16 ran.
2.45: 1, Lorentino (5-1); 2, Coral Leisure (9-1); 3, Royal Mere (9-1). 15 ran. Don't Wait 4th at 3-1 Fav.
3.15: 1, Haybale (9-1); 2, Rupertino (20-1); 3, Tarodhu (33-1). 14 ran. Rednael (Evens Fav).
3.45: 1, Shadey Dove (9-1); 2, Virbain (12-1); 3, Dobsons Choice (5-2 Fav). 19 ran NR: Grand Oeuvre.
4.15: 1, Siobhan's Joy (6-1); 2, Choral Festival (6-1); 3, Honourable Enoch (7-1). 10 ran. No Lemon (4-6 Fav).
4.45: 1, Classic Touch (9-4 Fab); 2, Ice Cone (8-1); 3, Paperacer (10-1). 16 ran. NR: Irish Mint, Hawaiian Heir.

Stratford

2.15: 1, La Seine (5-1); 2, Sutton Court (50-1); 3, River Warrior (9-2 jt fav). Scot Bennett 9-2 jt fav. 14 ran.
2.45: 1, Major Gamble (66-1); 2, Brahms and Liszt (16-1); 3, Misty Glen (20-1). The Floorlayer 7-4 fav. 16 ran.
3.15: 1, Tesla's Lad (3-1 fav); 2, Gandy VI (13-2); 3, Fort Belvedere (4-1). 12 ran. NR: Master Nibble.
3.45: 1, Swift Wood (7-4 jt fav); 2, Game Trust (11-1); 3, Leatherstocking (33-1). O'Down 7- jt fav. 10 ran. NR: Knots Landing.
4.15: 1, Ra Tapu (8-1); 2, The Irish Rhine (8-1); 3, Quistador (12-1); 4, Marshall Key (7-1). Indamalody 5-1 fav.
4.45: 1, Avenus (8-1); 2, Tugboat (3-1); 3, Proven Date (6-4 fav). 14 ran. NR: Rueful Lady.

Huntingdon

2.0: Little Tyrant (15-2); 2, Sicilian Gold (4-1); 3, Military Crown (9-1). Lord Charles 5-2 fav. NR End of Era. 12 ran.
2.30: 1, Cruise Missile (11-8 fav); 2, Swift Albany (13-2); 3, Runwick Prospect (33-1). 10 ran.
3.00: 1, Aakas (7-1); 2, Glenhawk (11-2); 3, Precipienne (10-1). Abo Ace 11-4 fav. 11 ran. NR Ms Linnet.
3.30: 1, Letrak City (7-2); 2, Philnom (9-4 fav); 3, Some Jinks (10-1). 7 ran.
4.0: 1, Further Thought (6-1); 2, Foxbank (33-1); 3, Loyal Partner (6-4 fav). 11 ran. NR Choral Festival.
4.30: 1, Real View (1-3 fav); 2, Mossear (3-1); 3, Beechwood Lad (50-1). 12 ran. NR Follow Charlie.
5.0: 1, Master Tercel (4-1); 2, Tom Tailor (7-1); 3, Streamliner (4-1). Rubi Et Orbi 7-2 fav 14 ran.

Thirsk results

1.30: 1, Shearwalk (3-1); 2, Ice Patrol (28-1); 3, Horage (8-11 fav). 9 ran.
2.0: 1, On Stage (11-8 fav); 2, Hello Cuddles (25-1); 3, Victory House (9-2). 13 ran
2.30: 1, Crimson Knight (5-1); 2, Asserter (16-1); 3, Keelby Kavalier (7-1). Florida Son 2-1 fav. 11 ran.
3.10: 1, Deportment (6-4 fav); 2, Bolinda Brown (28-1); 3, Go Spectrum (20-1). 10 ran.
3.40: 1, Our Dynasty (4-11 fav); 2, Tanten (3-1); 3, Triad Treble (33-1). 6 ran. NR: Marx God and Master Driver
4.10: 1, Lymond (16-1); 2, Witch's Point; 3, Open the Box (16-1). Swingin' Cowboy 5-2 fav. 16 ran.

Ayr results

1.45: 1, MOSSMORRAN (5-2 fav); 2, Burn Nooks (9-2); 3, Ha'Penny Nap (8-1). 9 ran. NR: Derry Island.
2.15: 1, MOUNTAIN HAYS (11-10 fav); 2, Fire Drill (11-1); 3, Press Gang (8-1). 5 ran.
2.55: 1, CANTON (16-1); 2, Was I Right (16-1); 3, Narvik (7-1). Earls Brig 13-2 fav 22 ran.
3.30: 1, BENFEN (Evens fav); 2, Hill's Guard (3-1); 3, Voolin (4-1). 10 ran. NR: Feu Rouge.
4.0: 1, DIRECT LINE (7-2); 2, Pay Related (3-1 fav); 3, Tudor Folly (100-30). 9 ran.
4.30: 1, WILLOW BURN (11-8); 2, Charter Flight (12-1); 3, Linnmac (25-1). Youhal 11-10 fav. 7 ran. NR: Trafalgar Bill.

Point-to-point

BEDALE: Adj: Prince Amp. Restricted: Arctic Supreme Hunt: Stitched In Time Open. Just a Kinsman. Ladies: Mr Blue. Maiden. Exit Only.
BELVOIR: H: Ryedale A: Vulgarion. L: Prince of Pleasure. O: Boonbaroo. R: (I): Harringworth M: (II): Percue
BRAES OF DERWENT: M: Maritz O: Broad View L: Millymeets. R: Just Billy A: Hardy Lad: H: Keep Dreaming.
ESSEX: H: Company Policy. A: Beluga Boy. L: Aingers Green R: My Good Man. O: General Confusion. M: Barstick.
GLAMORGAN: H: Fitz. R: Shocker. L: Lady Pen. O: Master Straight. A: Cloneash Emperor. M: (I): Ashercan M: (II): Mr Moneybags.
HOLCOMBE: H: Watson's Wood. R: Misty Sky. A: Gold Prince. L: Todds Hill. O: Another Simon. M: Meenachrane
LUDLOW: H: Summer Dale. O: Clear Pride. L: Majetta Crescent. R: La Brisa. A: Collalinn. M: (I): Clear Blaze M: (II): Dorenco.
Meynell & South Staffs: H: Old Chad. Adj: Hillingdon Boy O: Rathlek. L: Fruit Farm. R: Gandouge Boy. M: (I): Al Borak. (II): Thirty Miles.
NORTH LEDBURY: H: Rolling Pin. A: Hay Merchant. O: Darlingate. L: Impudence M: Damson Gin. PPOA: Take Flight.
PORTMAN: A: Stormy Deb. R: Killeen. L: Zarajel. O: Tawny Myth. M: Right Lady. H: Prestbury.
TETCOTT: H: Hermine Girl. O: Frivolity. L: Hargan. R (I): Blue Beans. (II): Quinner. A: Perambulate M: Piranean
WEST KENT: H: Lily Wong. A: Boddler. O: No Justice. R (I): Sparcon. (II). Bay Buskins. L: Barbs Beau. M: (II): Brian Vine.
WEST SOMERSET VALE: H: Tin Billie. L: Captain Flush. O: Royal Beau. R: Crested Grebe. PPOA: Windfall Penny. M: Apbay Apexy
WHADDON CHASE: H: Go Straight. A: Fox Run. O: Jack Of All Trades. L: Sporran Duckett. M: Apple Crumble.

STATE OF GOING: Edinburgh: straight - good, round course - good to firm, Folkestone: soft; Wolverhampton: straight – soft, round course - soft. Tomorrow: Epsom: good to soft; Sedgefield: good to firm.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Wolverhampton 2.30 Ardent Warrior 4.30 Nanushaka. Folkestone 3.45 Sympatique.

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University Appointments

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'New Blood' appointments in Science (including Clinical Medicine and Mathematics)

Applications are invited for the following university lecturerships tenable from 1 October 1983.

It is intended that these appointments should be held in conjunction with a college fellowship. Further particulars of the university lecturerships, and of relevant college posts, may be obtained from the head of the department indicated in each case, to whom applications (ten typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) should be sent. (Separate application is not necessary for an associated college post.) The closing date for receipt of applications is *11 May 1983.*

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND BOTANY: Application of Physical Techniques to Plant Biochemistry. (This is a joint appointment between the two departments, but enquiries and applications should be addressed to Department of Agricultural Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PF. Telephone Oxford (0865) 57245.)

BIOCHEMISTRY: Enzymology (with emphasis on Enzyme Mechanisms). (Department of Biochemistry, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 511261.)

CLINICAL MEDICINE: Infectious Disease and Tropical Medicine. (Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 817632.)

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: Brain and Behaviour Research. (Department of Experimental Psychology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3UD. Telephone Oxford (0865) 512251.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY: Synthesis of New Inorganic Materials. (Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QR. Telephone Oxford (0865) 53424.)

ENGINEERING SCIENCE: Soil Mechanics. (Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ. Telephone Oxford (0865) 59988.)

MATHEMATICS: (1) Relativity (especially Twistor Theory) (2) Geometry (including Topology). (Mathematical Institute, 24-29 St. Giles', Oxford OX1 3LB. Telephone Oxford (0865) 54295).

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OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY: Human Fetal Development. (Nuffield Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 817571.)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: (1) Bio-organic Chemistry. (2) Synthetic Organic Chemistry. (Dyson Perrins Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QY. Telephone Oxford (0865) 57809.)

PHYSIOLOGY: Physiology of Excitable Membranes. (University Laboratory of Physiology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PT. Telephone Oxford (0865) 57451.)

PSYCHIATRY: Cognitive Processes in the Treatment and Prevention of Physical and Psychological Illness. (Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford OX3 7JX. Telephone Oxford (0865) 245651.)

SURGERY: Transplantation Immunology. (Nuffield Department of Surgery, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 817568.)

THEORETICAL PHYSICS: Theoretical Elementary Particle Physics. (Department of Theoretical Physics, 1 Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3NP. Telephone Oxford (0865) 53281.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

In the School of European Studies

Lecturer in French with special interest in the Literature and Thought of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century France, from 1st October 1983.

Temporary Lecturer in German specialising in German Literature and Thought or German Literature and History in the Twentieth Century for one year from 1 October 1983.

In the School of Social Sciences

Temporary Lectureship in Social Psychology and Temporary Lectureship on **Artificial Intelligence** for one year form 1 October 1983.

Salaries in the Lecturer salary scale £6375 to £13,505 per annum plus membership of USS. Temporary appointments will be made in the lower part of the scale.

Further particulars and application forms returnable by 20 May 1983, available from the Personnel Office, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9RH (Brighton 606755 ext 434, Ms Atkins) quoting reference 431/1

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

I.T. LECTURSHIP AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN INTERGRATED OPTICS AND OPTOELECTRONICS

The Department has been allocated on of the 50 nationally awarded academic appointments, to strengthen research in intergrated optics and optoelectronics and contribute to the teaching work of the Department. Appointments will be in a Lectureship to supplement the work of a large group conducting research in integrated optics, optical signal processing, optical communications and optical sensors, with complementary research on high resolution E-beam lithography and growth of 111-V semiconductors by M.B.E.

Salary will be within the range £6,375-£13,505 on the Lecturers' scale (under review), with placement according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University Court, (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names of three referees, should be lodged on or before 20th May, 1983. In reply please quote Ref. No. 4960E.

The Research Assistantship is made available by a new S.E.R.C. grant for three years: appointment will be on the IRAS 1A scale at a commencing salary up to £9,370 (under review). Relevant experience in areas such as physical optics, materials science, microwaves aor communication systems is desirable. Applications (2 copies), giving the names of two referees, and requests for futher details should be sent to Professor John Lamb at the above address, before 20th May, 1983.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE (University of London) DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for postgraduate studentships tenable for up to 3 years from 1 October 1983, for research in the following fields:

SSRC Linked Awards — Migration and Demographic Change in France; *Local Need for Health Care and Service Delivery*

SSRC Collaborative (CASS) Award — Stimuli for Improved Economic Performance in London Docklands

SSRC Pool and NERC Appeal Awards — No restriction on topic.

NERC Research Studentship — Numerical Modelling of the Urban Boundary Layer Effects of Tillage-induced Roughness on Air-flow and Wind Erosion of Soils

Further particulars from Professor David M. Smith, Department of Geography, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS (Tel. 01-980-4811).

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Lectureship in Applicable Optics

Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER for appointment from 1 October 1983. This is a permanent post which has become available as a result of an award by the UGC under its "New Blood" scheme. The upper age limit will be 35. The successful candidate will be expected to conduct research in an area of optics which extends the established research of the Department of Lasers, Optoelectronics or Semiconductors and to contribute to the teaching of the electronics half of Joint Honours courses and to the taught M.Sc course on Optoelectronic and Laser Devices. Candidates should have an appropriate background in Solid State Physics, Laser Optics or Electronic Engineering.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £6,375 – £13,505 per annum, plus USS: starting salary probably not above £9,370 per annum.

Applications (two copies preferably in typescript), with the names of three referees, should be sent by 16 MAY to the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

LECTURESHIP IN MINERAL PHYSICS/MINERAL CHEMISTRY

Lectureship or Assistant Lectureship in Mineral Physics/Mineral Chemistry vacant 1.10.83. Lectureship Stipend £8,940-£14,420. Assistant Lectureship Stipend £6,800-£8,510. Applications (10 copies), curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees to Dr. P. F. Friend, Department of Earth Sciences, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, by 18 May, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

THE REGISTRY

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for appointment as Administrative Assistant in the Registry, with duties in the Medical School Division.

Grade IA: Salary Scale £5,550-£11,105, with USS.

Further particulars and application form from the Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications should be submitted by 13th May, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a new Lectureship in the Department of Biochemistry.

Salary will be within the range £6,375-£13,505 on the Lecturers' scale, with placement according to age, qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be under 35 years of age and should have an interest in Biochemical Immunology.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University Court, (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th May, 1983.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4963E

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Chair of Civil Engineering. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar.

Applications (2 copies, 1 suitable for photocopying) giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc. and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL by June 3rd, 1983. Please quote ref. 47/83/T.

University of Kent at Canterbury Faculty of Social Sciences Temporary Lecturer in Politics and Government

Applications are invited for a three year temporary lectureship in Politics and Government to commence on 1st October 1983. The University wishes to appoint a candidate with specialist interest in International Relations and /or American Government and Politics and/or Soviet and East European Studies. An interest in Comparative Government would be considered an advantage.

Salary according to qualifications and experience will be on the scale £6,375 – £13,505 per annum but the initial appointment will not be above the seventh point on the scale.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Reilly, Senior Assistant Registrar, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent, upon receipt of a 20p stamped addressed envelope (10ins x 8ins). Completed application forms (3 copies) should be returned not later than Monday, 16th May 1983. Please quote reference number A14/83/T.



To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

"New Blood" Appointment

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Chemistry. The successful applicant will be required to initiate research in the general area which falls between molecular spectroscopy and conventional gas kinetics and to contribute to teaching in Physical Chemistry/Chemical Physics.

The appointment is from 1 October 1983 on the scale £6,375 to £13,505 p.a. Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Quoting Ref. AC836.

Closing date 6th May 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIPS IN COMPUTATION

Applications are invited for four University Lecturerships in Computation tenable from 1 October 1983. These appointments will be made under the University Grants Committee's scheme for financing a number of additional Information Technology posts in universities.

It is intended that these appointments should be held in conjunction with a college fellowship. Further particulars of the university lecturerships, and of relavant college posts, amy be obtained from Professor C.A.R. Hoare, F.R.S., Oxford University Computing Laboratory, Programming Research Group, 8-11 Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3QD (Telephone Oxford (0865) 54141), to whom applications (ten typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) should be sent. (Separate application is not necessary for an associated college post.) The closing date for te receipt of applications is 11 May 1983.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

BRASCAN LIMITED

The annual and special meeting of shareholders of Brascan Limited will be held at the King Edward Hotel, 37 King Street East, Toronto, on Thursday 28 April 1983 at 11.00am.

Copies of the annual report, notice of the meeting and proxies are available at the offices of: Baring Brothers & Co. Limited, 8 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4AE.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10 (1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigations of Accidents) Regulations, 1969, that an Inspector's investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 3rd April 1983 over the North Sea 55 miles east of Clacton to a Cessna 404 Titan, G-OEMA, registered in the name of Kilby Brothers (Property) Limited.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Bramshot, Fleet, Aldershot, Hants GU13 8RX within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference EW/C820/01.

Dated this 18th day of April 1983.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of members of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in Bible House, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BX on Tuesday, 10th May, 1983 at 6 p.m. to receive the Annual Report and to adopt the audited Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1982, to elect the Treasurer and thirty-six lay members of the General Committee, and to appoint the Auditors.

Nominations for election to the General Committee must be received in writing by Friday, 29th April. Only members of the Society may nominate, and candidates for election must also be members of the Society.

APPEAL IN A CASE OF ANNULMENT

Potential holders of the lost Certificate No. 41760, 50 shares A Nos. 80, in NORSK HYDRO A/S, issued in 1976 to Mr. D. R. Dyer, 18 Kinnerton Street, Belgravia, London, S.W.1, and Mr. R. J. Bowden Blake, 99 Aldwych, London, W.C.2., England, must apply to the address below within two (2) months from Apr 5, 1985

If nobody applies, a judgment which will declare the Certificate null and void will be given. Ref. GB 16/83.

Oslo Byskriverembeter. Tollbugt. 1 A. Oslo 1, Norway.

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: VITAL INSULATION SERVICES LTD (In Voluntary liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 20 May 1983 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Mr Ian Peter Phillips, FCA, of Bernard Phillips & Co at PO Box 55, 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2NT the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of April 1983

IAN PETER PHILLIPS, FCA Liquidator.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS HOWARD MILLER LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of Creditors of the aboved-named Company will be held at Landfords Hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, Brighton, Sussex, on Monday the 25th day of April 1983 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 29th day of March 1983

By Order of the Board. H Miller Director

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem has renounced his citizenship of the State of Libya.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation as a British citizen and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon. CR9 2BY.

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The Times Guide to career choice

The independent package

Edward Fennell looks at the credentials of private higher education

Independent universities, unlike independent schools, have had little place in the modern British educational system up to now. But that may be changing. When the independent University College at Buckingham set up shop eight years ago many people scoffed. Now, with the recent award of a royal charter and its students entitled to *mandatory* awards from their local education authorities, a precedent may have been set for others to follow.

Buckingham is not alone in its self-financing independence. There are now available a number of bona-fide institutions providing higher education outside the state sector. But given the high quality of *British* universities and polytechnics it is only fair to ask what role the independents can play.

The short answer, according to Peter Coen, the director of the London centre of the European Business School, is that institutions like his can *provide courses which* are both different from, and better than, most of the usual degree courses. EBS, for *example, offers* a *four-year* Business Studies. Diploma, run in conjunction with its other centres in Paris and Frankfurt. In the third year the *students* go abroad for "sandwich" placements in French *and* German companies and attend classes in both countries.

It is the "package" which characterizes most good *quality independent* courses. At UCB they offer a two year rather than a three year degree. The *EBS* has its close links with the continent. *And institutions* like Wolsey Hall, Oxford – a correspondence college which prepares students for external London University degrees – *meets the needs of students* who are unable to attend a normal full-time degree course.

One clear benefit of this is that they can be free of the compromises which often mar other courses. At EBS they have the precise aim of preparing their students for *entry* into *management* posts in major multinational companies. It is clearly a vocational as well as an academic course, with a *high rating given by the staff to skills* like self-presentation, public speaking and applied languages.

Normal university entry requirements are necessary *for* admission to the independents (a minimum of two GCE A levels and three O levels). They do not offer a short-cut to higher education for the less-well qualified.

Even though Buckingham *students* are now entitled to local education authority awards these only cover about one third of the fees. EBS *students – or their parents – need to* find about £1,300 per year in fees, and all their living expenses. Tuition for a Wolsey Hall correspondence course *can cost £500 to £600 with* books and materials extra. Nonetheless, for the student who wants higher education but finds the state sector lacking, it may be *worth* it.

Making the decision of a lifetime

Philip Schofield looks at the dangers of early specialization

From the age of 13 or 14 most of us have to make decisions which are likely to affect our lives for some 50 years ahead. We have to choose O and A level subjects, perhaps a course of higher education, and an occupation in which we will acquire and develop our professional knowledge and experience.

People now approaching retirement were making similar decisions 50 years ago. Since then their lives have been affected by unforeseen technological, social, *political* and *economic* changes. How many of them, looking back, would have made the same choices? Now, because the pace of change has continued *to accelerate*, young people are faced with choices which will set them on an even less predictable path.

Careers once thought "safe", like the colonial service, have vanished. Others have become over-populated, so we see rising unemployment among teachers and doctors. Many other professional people are no longer able to follow their original speciality because their technical knowledge has become outdated.

The first risk we can avoid is that of becoming trapped at too early an age into a narrow specialization. However strongly we want to follow a specific career, we should not concentrate all our efforts into passing only those school examinations that are essential for our chosen occupation. We should never *drop subjects solely* because "I won't need them in what I'm going to do".

Perhaps the most useful skills we can acquire are those relating to communication and to numeracy. English language and mathematics should always have high priority. Employers are generally less concerned with geometry and algebra than they are with *arithmetic*.

Those of us who have difficulty with mathematics, but can cope with physics or chemistry, will find that these are generally seen by employers as providing acceptable evidence of basic numeracy. Because computers are becoming a *basic tool* in almost every field of employment, we should grasp any opportunity to take a subject which will enable us to acquire *some basic computer knowledge*.

Those of us continuing into higher education, particularly degree courses, have a choice between a specialist and a general *course. If our ambition is* fixed with absolute certainty, then we will follow the most relevant course. Even so, before committing ourselves, *we should try to obtain expert* advice on likely trends on that occupation: Is demand falling? Are the number of entrants exceeding the number of vacancies *likely to occur in the future?*

How difficult will it be to keep our knowledge up to date once we have completed our full-time education? What will we be able to do if our *knowledge does become outdated?*

We are *fortunate* in Britain that most degree courses are generally acceptable for a wide variety of occupations. An engineering degree is needed to become an engineer, but will also normally be acceptable for marketing, accountancy or many other occupations. However, some subjects are less readily transferable than others. Medicine and veterinary science are not widely accepted outside *related fields*, a BEd *has* virtually no currency outside teaching; and many social science subjects such as *sociology* and political science are not highly regarded outside the public service.

Those who have no clear career *ambitions* will find that almost any arts, science or technology course will provide them with a very wide range of options. It is particularly helpful if *arts graduates also possess at least* 'O' level mathematics; and if science or technology graduates have at least 'O' level English language.

We should choose our first employer with care. In a specialist career our knowledge could become rapidly outdated. We need to ensure *that either* we have *the opportunity* regularly to up-date our knowledge or that our career will progress into activities where our specialist knowledge *is of less importance*.

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PRIMROSE HILL N.W.1.
HAMPSTEAD N.W.3.
REGENTS PARK N.W.8.
486 2935
4, Paddington Street W.I.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers whose sets do not have the Teletext facility.

.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. The guests are the Barron Knights. Closedown at 9.00.

.30 News After Noon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Live coverage of the start of the six-day international cycle race sponsored by Sealink. In addition, Clement Freud serves up his favourite recipe. 1.45 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young.

Film: Raising the Wind (1961) starring James Robertson Justice, Leslie Phillips, Kenneth Williams, Liz Frazer and Sidney James. A comedy about a group of students at the London Academy of Music and Arts. Directed by Gerald Thomas. 3.25 Plants in Action. The second of seven programmes that examine the science behind gardening. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2). 4.20 Space Sentinels. Animated science fiction adventures. 4.40 The Littlest Hobo. American-made series about the adventures of a German sheep dog. 5.05 Newsround. The latest world news for young people, presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Blue Peter. Harry Price, a seaman aboard HMS Ophir in 1901, kept a diary about the voyage to Australia with the Duke of and Duchess of York, later George V and Queen Mary, on board. Peter Duncan tells Harry's story.

.40 News. 6.00 South East at Six.

.25 Nationwide.

.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time is on the theme of love. The programme includes an amorous Slobovian rabbit, a lovesick lovebird, an unlovable skunk and an unloved Tom.

.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire, to help out an old friend, agrees to head a fund-raising campaign to support a medical research team. When the head of this team is murdered Matt tries to find out why. Starring Lee Horsley with guest star, Gayle Hunnicut.

.10 Panorama: The Whole Truth? An examination into the role of the expert witness which includes an interview with one who gave evidence at a trial of a man who was wrongly convicted of murder.

.00 News with John Humphrys.

.25 Film: Someone's Watching Me (1978) starring Lauren Hutton. A thriller about a television director in Los Angeles who becomes the victim of a dangerous peeping tom. A made-for-television film directed by John Carpenter.

.00 Film 83 presented by Barry Norman. Among those films reviewed is The Wicked Lady, Michael Winner's updated version of the 1940s film about a bored aristocratic woman who turns to highway robbery. There is also an interview with Ben Gazzara who talks about his new film, Tales of Ordinary Madness, in which he plays a divorced, middle-aged poet.

.25 News headlines.

.30 Well Woman. Part two explains the basic facts about menstruation and includes a discussion on the problem of pre-menstrual tension.

.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 with Good Morning Britain introduced by Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; City news at 6.15; morning paper review at 6.33 and 8.33; pop video at 6.50; television reviewed and previewed at 7.50; Guest celebrity, David Kernan, at 8.20; Ian Campbell's search for good food at 9.05. Closedown.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets 10.30 Science International. The latest in scientific research, narrated by Michael Bentine 10.35 Survival Special: Penguin Island. David Niven visits the Falkland Islands to see the original inhabitants – the penguins (r) 11.30 Film Fun. Derek Griffiths introduces two lesser known cartoon characters – Elmer Fudd and Yosemite Sam (r).

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with N for Newt 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Hopping Kangaroo 12.30 A Better Read. Tom Coyne talks to Sarah Kennedy about the pleasure she receives from books and reading.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 Talking Personally. Michael Barratt interviews England cricketer, David Gower.

2.00 Film: Where the Spies Are (1965) starring David Niven and Francoise Dorleac. Spy spoof with Niven playing Dr Jason Love, a man who is asked by the Foreign Office to help in locating a missing British agent. Directed by Val Guest.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse. The super rodent and his faithful assistant Penfold in part one of The Planet of the Cats 4.20 Spiderwoman. 4.45 Play: War Games with Caroline. The first of the series of dramas dealing with the supernatural 5.15 Different Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News 6.25 Help! Community news presented by Nancy Robertson.

6.35 Crossroads. Can Penny and Kevin Banks save their father's marriage?

7.00 Village Earth: Little Island in the Sun. James Fox narrates the story of how Londoner Chris Vine is helping the shanty town children of Dominica.

7.30 Coronation Street. Mike Baldwin's factory receives a brick through the window – he decides to miss the disco protest meeting.

8.00 Brass. Bradley Hardacre and his son, Austin are concerned that George Fairchild has not blown himself and the cottage hospital to smithereens.

8.30 World in Action: Offence Against the Person. The first of a two-part programme on burglars and the men who try to catch them.

9.00 Quincy. The police pathologist has to rule whether or not some bones found in a Mexican grave are those of a 17th-century priest believed by some to be a saint.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Stree Blues: The Phantom on the Hill. Detective LaRue scares the living daylights out of a numer of junior policemen.

11.30 Film: Crucible of Terror (1971) starring Mike Raven. Horror story about a sculptor who sees in every woman a possible mould. Directed by Ted Hooker.

12.55 Close with a reading by Michael Hordern.

Faith Brook as Mrs Rawley: ITV 4.45pm

● There are a number of startling statistics illustrating the growth rate of burglary in this country in the first of a two-part World in Action documentary OFFENCE AGAINST THE PERSON (ITV 8.30pm). The programme begins with a convicted burglar breaking into a South London home at mid-day. Interviewed afterwards the man declares that if a house has windows, it is not impregnable. The figures prove him right. One house in 35 is burgled each year with, surprisingly the figure rising to one in 13 in poorer areas – the worst being Newcastle with one incident in four being burgled. The alarming thing is that there is little the police can do but sympathize with the victim. But radical changes are being proposed by chief constables to combat this particular crime.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Complex Human Ecosystems: 1. 6.30 The Gamble of Investment? 6.55 Maths: Least Squares. 7.20 Invention is Not Enough. 7.45 Roman Interior Decoration. 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School.

11.25 Maths Help Lesson 12: Trigonometry II. 11.40 Closedown.

1.00 World Snooker. David Vine introduces coverage of the third day of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and Clive Everton. (Further coverage on this channel at 6.55, 9.20, 10.05 and 11.40).

5.10 Hospital Realities. An Open University programme that examines day to day life in two hospitals.

5.40 Collecting Now. The first of five programmes dealing with the world of antiques. The subject today is Care and Repair (r).

6.00 Anglo-Saxon Attitudes. The essence of British attitudes towards ethnic minorities and the role of schools in preparing the next generation for life in a multi-racial society (r).

6.50 News summary with subtitles.

6.55 World Snooker. A return visit to Sheffield for the latest results and "Frame of the Day".

8.00 Call My Bluff. Some more improbable word definitions plus some correct ones. Arthur Marshall leads Maureen Lipman and Roy Marsden against Frank Muir, Hannah Gordon and Melvyn Bragg. In the chair, keeping the score, is Robert Robinson.

8.30 The Maths Magic. The first of three programmes celebrating the show business silver jubilee of the American singer Johnny Mathis. Tonight features highlights of his London concert at the Dominion Theatre; some documentary film of his 1981 tour of Britain; and an interview with Noel Edmonds (r).

9.20 Snooker Report. The latest news from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield.

9.25 Horizon: Sixty Minutes to Meltdown. A dramatized fictional hearing based on the testimony and reports of the official investigations that were held following the now notorious nuclear power incident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania.

10.05 World Snooker. Further coverage of the third day's play in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship at Sheffield's Crucible Theatre.

10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the day's main stories.

11.40 World Snooker. Highlights of the day's play introduced by David Vine. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 As Good as New. Mike Smith with the second programme in his series on furniture renovation. He continues with the refurbishing of the old library table that he began last week. He explains how the top was restored; how to apply a veneer; fit a leather top; and repair drawers.

5.30 Loose Talk introduced by Steve Taylor, live from the Albany, Deptford. Included this week is music by the band, Morrissey Mullen; a two-minute excerpt from the Messiah by the National Theatre of Brent; guest presenter, Jo Fairley, editor of Look Now magazine interviews poetess, Joolz; Glen Tilbrook and Chris Difford, former members of the Squeeze pop group, talk about their new musical, Labelled With Love, soon to open on Broadway; and Peter Tatchell is given a chance to hit back at the Press.

6.30 Be Your Own Boss. Henry Cooper introduces another programme in the series designed to assist those thinking about setting up in business on their own. This week deals with inventions and ideas and features two men who have invented a successor to Rubik's Cube; a farmer who has opened up his farm in an unusual way; and a man who has started a nappy supply and washing service.

7.00 Channel Four News including Foreign Perspective which takes a look at the way foreign television networks have been reporting the news.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box tonight is Hella Pick of The Guardian.

8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. Henry is in Bermondsey's Downside Settlement for the amateur boxing match between North London boys and Birmingham boys. He talks to the protagonists and also their parents. Dave Brenner is the commentator.

9.00 Vietnam: War with France. Part two of the story of the Vietnam war. Tonight concentrates on the events that led to the final French military defeat at the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

10.00 St Elsewhere. A new series, part humorous, part drama, set in St Eligius, an antiquated Boston teaching hospital. The series examines the human characteristics of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel and how their lives are affected by their awesome responsibilities. In this opening episode a mentally disturbed young patient takes a walk and a doctor fights against an operation he believes will be fatal.

11.00 The Eleventh Hour. A profile of Jeff Keen, for 20 years one of the leading independent and experimental film makers.

11.50 Closedown.

CHOICE

These changes will be examined in next week's programme.

● If Channel 4's new comedy/drama series ST ELSEWHERE (10.00pm) seems like a medical version of the award-winning Hill Street Blues, then this is because it is made by the same company presumably working on the theory that once you have discovered a successful format, milk it as many ways as possible before the novelty wears off. This series is set in St Eligius, an antiquated Boston hospital, forever in the shadow of the city's more modern hospital and, because of this, is nicknamed St Elsewhere. The pace of the programme is as frenetic as Hill St Blues and contains all the usual characters expected in a hospital soap opera – the dedicated young intern; the glamourous lady doctor; Casanova doctors (one slightly soiled); ambitious doctors – all of them presided over by the benign Doctor Westphall. The result is a success. There is drama with little gore mixed with witty lines and situations resulting in an entertaining first episode.

● Judy, a university student mixing with the bright young things of her year, grows tired of the mindless eloquence of her peers and in protest, decides to stop talking. Alan Drury's A VOW OF SILENCE (Radio 4 8.00pm) is a wry examination of the relationships in a group who care more for the sound of words than about what they mean.

Radio 4

6.00 New Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week On 4.
8.43 Archive Feature. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week. Peter Ustinov talks to Pattie Coldwell about his new book, My Russia. They are joined by Andrew Lloyd Webber, Bernard Cornwell and Barry Tuckwell
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service. (†)
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Down Your Way. Brian Johnson visits Ludlow in Shropshire
11.48 Poetry Please! (†) Listeners' poetry requests presented by Roger McGough.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Just A Minute (†) 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour presented by Sue MacGregor. Among the items is Jill Burridge's visit to the Chelsea Physic Garden which will be open to the public this week.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Colourblind, by Brian Ashbee. (†)
4.30 Just the Job.
4.40 Story Time: Goodbye to All That, by Robert Graves (6).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 I'm Sorry, I Haven't a Clue. (†)
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker. (†)
8.00 The Monday Play: A Vow of Silence, by Alan Drury. (†)
9.15 Barli: Paradise lost and paradise regained.
9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Michael Oliver. The programme includes a review of Fanny and Alexander which will be, says Ingmar Bergman, his last feature film.
9.59 Weather.
The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Road to Oxiana, by Robert Byron, abridged in ten parts (1).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as if above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Action Makes the Heat Grow Stronger. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Music Interlude. 11.50 Concepts of Childhood.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Elgar, Bruce, Chopin, Weill; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Gretry, Francaix, Leopold Mozart, Selius: records.
9.00 News.
10.00 Shostakovich and Mozart: String Quartet recital.†
11.00 The Strauss Family records.†
11.40 Marx, Liszt and Reger: Song recital.†
12.15 Early Mendelssohn: records.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra: Corelli, Handel, Bartok.†
2.05 Matinee Musicals: Malcolm Arnold, Elgar, Jean Francaix, Delius, Johann Strauss, Smetana.†
3.05 New Records: Handel arr. Howarth, Haydn, Brahms, Durufle.
4.44 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.†
6.30 Music For Organ: Organ Sonata by Maxwell Davies.†
7.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra: Copland's Appalachian Spring.†
7.30 EBU Music Days For String Quarters: The final concert of this non-competitive international competition featuring chamber music played by String Quarters.
8.15 Cross Purposes.
8.35 EBU Concert: Part 2.†
9.35 Two Broadcast Premieres: BBC Northern Singers; Michael Ball, Reymond Premru.†
10.45 Jazz in Britain: Dudu Pukwana's Zila.†
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15 am. A Community to Retire in? 6.35-6.55 Industrial Relations. 11.20 p.m. Uses and Abuses of Definition. 11.40-12.00 Art and Environment.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Alan Whicker.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.30 Ed Stewart (including 3.02 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton (including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results).† 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 8.30 Humphray Lyttelton with The Bst of Jazz.† 9.30 Star Sound.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Stuart Hill. 1.00 Ray Moore with Two's Best.† 2.00-5.00 Colin Berry presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform 9. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 My Word! 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Pleasures 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Classic Albums. 11.30 Pleasures. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Brain of Britain 1983 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Thirty Minute Theatre. 2.15 Rivers of the World 3.00 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Instruments of Jazz. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Origins. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. News Summary 1.45 Parade. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales today 6.50-7.20 Make it work. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.10-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.50-7.20 Street Buzz. 11.55 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Wise Crack. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East Let Justice be done. The Stanfield Hall Murders. Midlands - Day out. (Nottingham) North -M Bubbling under. North East - North Country. (Natural History) North West - The Brass Beat. South - King's Country. South West - Country Scene. West - RPM. 12.00 close.

S4C

Starts: 2.10pm Cel Cocos. 2.20 Interval. 2.40 Today's History. 3.05 Outsiders. 3.30 Badminton Experiment. 4.00 Planet of the Apes. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-pala. 5.00 Rhwcedabew. 5.30 Chips Comic. 6.00 Square Pegs. 6.30 Get Smart. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sêr. 8.00 Pawb yn ei Fro. 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.00 Snwcer. 9.30 Boquet of Barbed Wire. 10.25 Film: The Big Shot (Humphrey Bogart), story of an ill-fated criminal. 11.50 Famous Grouse World Doubles Challenge. 12.45am Gair yn ei Bryd. 12.50 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30 Bubbles 10.35 Handful of Songs 10.45 Struggle beneath the sea 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Niko 1.20pm Granada Reports 1.30 Bracken 2.30-4.00 Film: Safari (Victor Mature, Janet Leigh) Mau Mau gives a love affair a boost 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Diff'rent Strokes 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 Shelley 11.00 Rugby League 11.45 Hawaii Five-O 12.45am Closedown

TSW

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.30-11.30 Galway Way. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00-4.00 Film: Duel at Diablo (James Garner). Apaches on the warpath. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Rising Damp. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: Killer With Two Faces. Maniac has designs on his architect brother's clients. 12.05am Private View. 12.25 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40 Paint along with Nancy. 11.05-11.30 Sports Billy. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-4.00 Film: Windom's Way (Peter Finch) Doctor is engulfed by a native rebellion. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.30 Benson. 7.00-7.30 Spice of Life. 10.30 A Full Life: Lord Denning. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Gangster Chronicles. 12.15 am Company. Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30 Wattoo Wattoo 10.40 Hands 11.05-11.30 Paint along with Nancy 1.20 News 1.30 Best o Weir 2.00-4.00 Film: Terror on the Fortieth Floor. Partygoers are teapped on the top floor of a burning skyscraper 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Benson 9.00-10.00 Streets of San Francisco 10.30 Anglia Reports 11.00 Hill Street Blues 12.00 Albert Carter QOSO 12.30am Metamorphosis, Closedown

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30am Music of Man. 11.25 Al Oeming – Man of the North. 11.50-12.00 Foo Foo. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00 Film: Return of the Pink Panther. Peter Sellers comedy. 5.15-5.45 Emerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 10.30 Between the Lines. 11.00 Late Call. 11.10 Film: Desperate Character (Shirley MacLaine), girls meet violence in New York. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 Alphabet Zoo. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Duel at Diablo. As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Rising Damp. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Aujourd'hui en France. 10.40 Film: Killer with Two Faces. As TSW. 12.05 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.30am Film Fun. 10.00 Hot Air. 10.55 Estuary. 11.05 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 11.55 Watto, Watto. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Time for Loving (Joanna Shimkus), couple try to find love lost 15 years before. 3.30-4.50 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 10.30 Venture. 11.00 Motorcycling from Donington Park. 11.45 News. 11.50 Come Close. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 1.20-1.30 News. 1.30 Film: Last Page' Woman blackmails her boss. 3.00-4.00 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 10.30 Film: Bitter Harvest (John Strode) London beckons a discontented Welsh girl. 12.15 am Private Benjamin. 12.45 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-7.00 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30am Contact 10.55 Between The Tides 11.10-11.30 Fantastic Four 1.20pm News 1.30 Best of Weir 2.00 Showcase 2.15-4.00 Film: Condominium: When the Hurricane Struck. High-rise tenants in Florida are in deadly danger 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life 10.30 Calendar Commentary 11.00 Rugby League 11.45 Video Sounds 12.15 Closedown

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am News. 9.30 Antarctica. 10.20 Survival. 10.45 Stingray. 11.15-11.30 Cartoon. 1.20pm News and Lookaround. 1.30 Superstar profile: Olivia Newton John. 2.00-4.00 Film: Bhowani Junction (Ava Gardner) John Masters's story of love in British India. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Rising Damp. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.25 Lou Grant. 12.20 Epilogue. 12.25 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30am Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel 10.35 The Flying Kiwi. 11.00 Cartoon. 1105-11.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Bracken. 2.30-4.00 Film: Mister Jerico (Patrick MacNee) Conmen come unstuck on the Riviera 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle 10.30 Living Proof. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 News; Closedown

BORDER

As London except: 10.30am Larry the Lamb. 10.40-11.30 Nature of Things. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Best of Weir. 2.00-4.00 Film: On the Beat. Norman Wisdom comedy. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Look Who's Talking. 10.30 Making a Living. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 News. 11.46 Closedown.

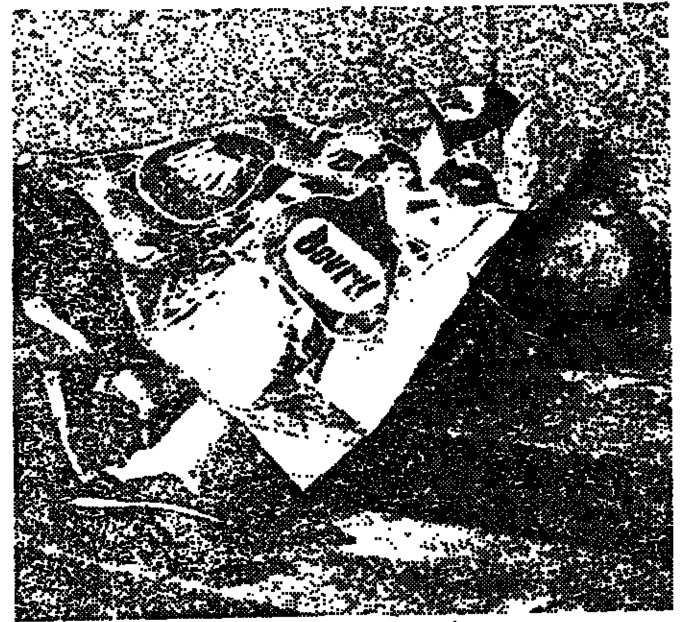
GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.30 Film: Fraternally Yours (Laurel and Hardy). 1.20pm News. 1.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Forty Carats (Liv Ullman) Businesswoman falls for a younger man. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Best of Weir. 11.00 Star Parade. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO. ★ BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.

Everything but loneliness for the long-distance runners





Competitors on wheels and on foot show similar determination. But for some the race ended on the pavement, covered in silver foil. Photographs: Bill Warhurst, Brian Harris and Sursh Karadia

Continued from page 1

smell of embrocation well before the 9.30am start just outside Greenwich Park.

There you could eavesdrop on typical marathon conversation – and a unique language it is. Mr Ivan Green, a sales manager, aged 42, from Bedfordshire, was drinking coffee: not to wake himself up, but "to convert body fats into glycogen". He was worried not about sore feet or exhaustion, but "The Wall", a barrier both physical and psychological which marathon runners encounter about three-quarters of the way through the race.

But such thoughts were put firmly to the backs of their minds as the 18,000 competitors jogged up and down in dustbin-liners to keep off the rain, said goodbye to their loved ones and laughed and joked with the instant camaraderie of soldiers going to war. Then, waving bravely at the television cameras, they were off.

By the time they reached Tower Bridge, about half-way along the course, they were grim-faced, and more or less inured to the cheering crowds, although one or two relatives and friends managed to elicit a cursory wave.

At the finish some sprinted to the line, some staggered, some held their hands aloft, while others plodded home zombie-like from exhaustion.

By the end of the day, the St John Ambulance Brigade had treated 1,606 people. Nineteen runners and six spectators were taken to hospital, but none was in a serious condition.

The tales of heroism – the wheelchair athletes, blind men and old people were too numerous to mention.

As Mr Brasher put it afterwards, one of the great attractions of the marathon is the chance it offers ordinary people to take part in an international sporting event, alongside "the gods of sport", and even to beat some of them.

Race report and first 100 page 26



In the thick of it: Three miles from the start and the runners are still bunched together

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh attends an exhibition of driving vehicles at Harrods, London, 6.30.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year 1985, attends a committee meeting at the Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, W1, 12.15.

New exhibitions

Old World, New World: Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome. City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until spring 1985).

Recent paintings by David Imms. Central Museum and Art Gallery, Guildhall Road, Northampton: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Thur and Sat until 8 (until May 9).

Work of the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolour, Mid-Cornwall Galleries, Biscovey, Par: Mon to Sat 11 to 4, Fri until 9 (until May 7).

Paintings by John Farrington, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Square, Ludlow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sat and Tues (from today until May 2).

Talks, lectures

There's More to a Museum than the Collection, Camden Works Museum, Julian Road, Bath, 7.30.

Transport in Old Sheffield, by M. Olive, Hemsworth Library, Blackstock Road, Sheffield, 8.15.

Weavers of the World, by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

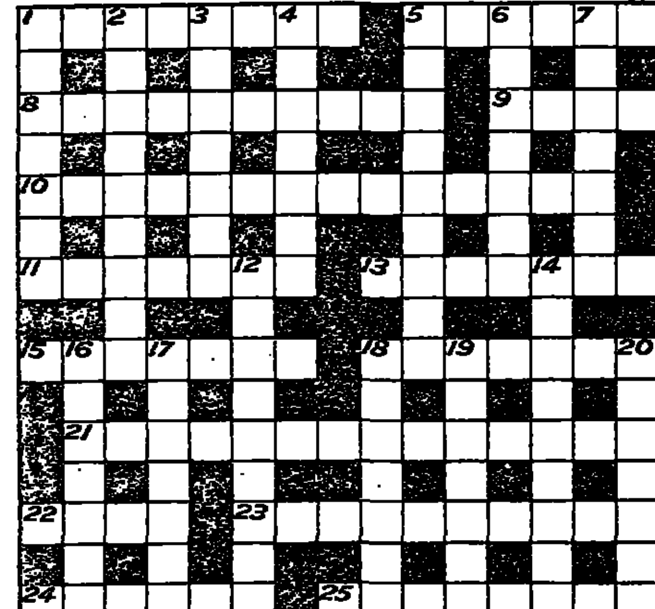
Music

Organ recital by William McVicker, Newcastle Cathedral, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

General

Open Day at the Museum of Flight, East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick, 10 to 4.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,106



ACROSS

1 Paper goes on with the motley (8).
5 Young insignificant member of the jet set? (6).
8 Queen from Denmark accepts one – hence Cleopatra's Needle (10).
9 Fishy characters met in this low joint? (4).
10 Such meditation no doubt in Emerson's club (14).
11 To ignore a girl is one sort of weapon (7).
13 Sounds an excellent bargain – the last word! (7).
15 Apply make-up for show biz – need for some change (7).
18 Murder's in place with a cooking utensil (7).
21 A musical summary about the surrender (14).
22 It's hard in the foreign game for the reckless driver (4).
23 Fast time by this loony flier? (5-5).
24 City where he escaped the pagans (6).
25 Ways in which a French city appears black as night sometimes (8).

DOWN

1 Wildly excited when it's put up in foreign currency (7).
2 Hamlet's first part performed thus (9).
3 Main support of a bird in Wales (7).
4 Direct speech (7).
5 A job for Adam, rather than for spinster Eve (9).
6 To London with an appointment, to be modernized (7).
7 Merrymaking causes revolution on the Spanish lines (7).
12 Folds the record she writes to enclose (5-4).
14 North European has one extra supporter in Maryland (9).
16 Serious art making money (7).
17 Take in mythical old king in Nice for recreation (7).
18 Prince's musical role (7).
19 Showing the mood of Thespian retrospection (2,5).
20 Small change once for sunbathers (7).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,105 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

National days

Israel celebrates 35 years of independence today. On May 14, 1948, Britain surrendered the UN Mandate under which it had ruled Palestine since 1920, and the state of Israel was proclaimed amid strife between Jews and Arabs. At that time it had no agreed borders, but was quickly recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Zimbabwe today celebrates its third anniversary of independence from Britain. After 15 years of UDI, power was transferred formally from London to Harare on April 18, 1980. Under the leadership of Mr Robert Mugabe the country had been wrestling with the problem of improving the economic status of the black majority at a time of world-wide recession.

Syria's National Day, celebrated yesterday, is known as Evacuation Day in Damascus, and marks the final departure of french troops from Syrian soil in 1946.

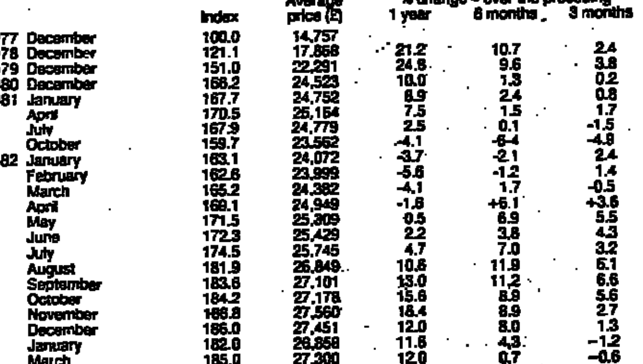
Denmark's National Day on Saturday marked the birthday of Queen Margrethe II, who was born in 1940 and succeeded to the throne in January, 1972.

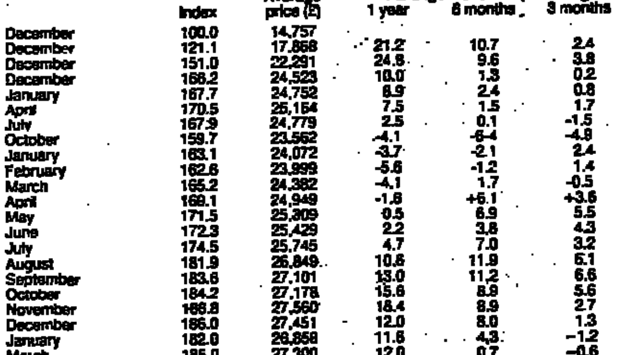
Nature notes

Cuckoos are back, calling tirelessly across the fields. Nightingales are singing in the copses by day and night – but not all singers in the dark are nightingales: robins and wrens can also be heard in the small hours. Carrion crows have eggs in their conspicuous treetop nests; the male keeps the female company, and feeds her with large insects while she incubates. Woodpigeons sit among the cherry blossoms, and peck at the sprouting leaves. On the Suffolk lagoons, avocets are back. They became extinct in Britain in 1844, but since 1947 they have slowly established themselves again. They are noisy black and white birds, who scoop the waters from side to side with long, upturned bills.

White wood anemones carpet the sunny banks: wood-sorrel crowds around the tree-stumps in shady beechwoods. The first bluebells are opening among their long, slender leaves. Bugle appears on the roadside, its powder-blue flowers half-hidden by its purplish leaves. Wood-spurge grows thick in southern woodlands: it has bright green cups with smaller, stemmed cups rising out of them. On the river banks, horsetails are pushing up through the grass: they look like spiky brown thimbles on top of a pink stem. DJM

The Times/Halifax house price index





Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change – over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	December	121.1	17,868	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.9	2.4	0.8
	April	170.5	25,154	7.5	1.5	1.7
	July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	-1.5
	October	159.7	23,562	-4.1	-6.4	-4.8
1982	January	163.1	24,072	-3.7	-2.1	2.4
	February	162.6	23,999	-5.6	-1.2	1.4
	March	165.2	24,382	-4.1	1.7	-0.5
	April	169.1	24,949	-1.8	+6.1	+3.6
	May	171.5	25,309	0.5	6.9	5.5
	June	172.3	25,429	2.2	3.8	4.3
	July	174.5	25,745	4.7	7.0	3.2
	August	181.9	26,849	10.8	11.9	6.1
	September	183.6	27,101	13.0	11.2	6.6
	October	184.2	27,178	15.6	8.9	5.6
	November	186.8	27,560	18.4	8.9	2.7
	December	186.0	27,451	12.0	8.0	1.3
	January	182.0	26,858	11.6	4.3	–1.2
	March	185.0	27,300	12.0	0.7	–0.6

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preced'g year	6 mths	3 mths
North	20,023	14.7	–3.0	–4.7
Yorks/Humber	19,171	14.1	4.1	–1.3
North-west	21,468	7.1	–3.7	–0.5
East Midlands	21,869	11.0	–1.8	–3.9
West Midlands	22,766	3.3	–6.4	–8.8
East Anglia	24,453	5.6	–8.3	–7.6
South-west	27,857	7.1	–5.1	–6.7
South-east	38,455	17.8	4.3	3.6
Greater London	38,438	12.0	5.0	2.9
Wales	21,308	14.0	–0.4	–4.3
Scotland	22,813	2.0	–10.6	–8.8
Northern Ireland	21,117	3.5	–1.3	–2.8

Despite the surge of activity in the housing market, the latest Times-Halifax House Price Index fell marginally during March to 185.0 compared with 186.3 the previous month. The average cost of a second-hand home, seasonally adjusted, is now £27,300 an increase of 12 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Halifax branch managers report price increases for homes at the lower end of the market but houses in the middle to upper end of the range are still proving difficult to sell and prices are negotiable.

Demand for mortgages across the country is very high. The Halifax expects demand for further advances to continue at a high level at least until the summer.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for premium bond prizes are: £100,000: 10XF 167615 (Winner lives in the London Borough of Southwark); £50,000: 20RN 677316 (Hertfordshire); £25,000: 17ZF 898987 (Derby).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Brandt Commission report, *The Common Crisis*.

Lords (2.30): Telecommunication Bill, second reading.

Anniversaries

Antero de Quental, poet, was born at Ponta Delgada, Azores, 1842. Ottorino Respighi died in Rome, 1936.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.76
Austria Sch	27.65	25.85
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	1.96	1.88
Denmark Kr	13.86	13.16
Finland Mkk	8.76	8.26
France Fr	11.65	11.10
Germany DM	3.89	3.69
Greece Dr	136.00	125.00
Hongkong $	10.75	10.20
Ireland Pt	1.23	1.17
Italy Lira	2285.00	2185.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.38	4.17
Norway Kr	11.48	10.88
Portugal Esc	159.00	145.00
South Africa Rd	1.92	1.75
Spain Pta	212.00	201.00
Sweden Kr	12.00	11.40
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.10
USA $	1.59	1.53

Retail Price Index: 327.3

London: The *FT* Index closed up 6.6 on Friday at 695.5.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.0 on Friday to 1171.25.

Roads

London and South-east: A308: Roadworks on Brompton Road at junction with Alexander Square, Chelsea. Also at Thames Street, Hampton.

Wales and West: M5: Northbound exit slip-road at junction 25 (Taunton) closed; diversion via junction 26 (A38, Wellington). A38: Lane closures on Liskeard bypass, Cornwall. A5: Temporary signals at Llanfair, Gwynedd.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures on northbound carriageway and junction slip roads between junctions 27 and 28 near Mansfield, Notts. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire.

North: A6: Roadworks at Dove Holes, N of Buxton, Derbyshire.

Scotland: M8: Roadworks at junction 25, no access to A739 (Clyde Tunnel); diversion. A9: Temporary lights between Killiecrankie and Calvine, Perthshire.

The papers

The Sunday Times said the timing of the next general election does not matter much: "If Mrs Thatcher finally decides against June, she should say so; but we see no reason, in the national interest, which points decisively one way or the other."

The Observer said that after the humiliating way in which Mr Whitelaw has been forced to scrap the proposed powers in the Police Bill for police to ransack files of doctors, voluntary organizations and clerics, the Data Protection Bill is now liable to damage his reputation even further.

Sir Richard Attenborough need not feel embarrassed at taking his film, *Gandhi*, to South Africa, according to The Sunday Telegraph. "Where he has gone grievously wrong is in turning the film into a piece of straight political propaganda for India at the expense of his own country's imperial past, which is grossly traduced."

Weather

A trough of low pressure will cover Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny periods and scattered showers developing, wintry at times, early frost and fog patches; wind variable, light; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny periods, wintry showers, icy patches, local frost; wind W or variable, light; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, wintry showers, frost early and late and icy ptches; wind SW, becoming variable, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Wintry showers, sunny intervals, icy patches; wind N, moderate to fresh; max temp 6 to 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Little change.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, moderate, locally fresh at first; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind mainly N, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, veering N, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 6.0 am. Sun sets: 8.01 pm
Moon sets: 1.14 am. Moon rises: 9.08 am
First quarter: April 20.

Lighting-up time

London 8.31 pm to 5.28 am
Bristol 8.41 pm to 5.38 am
Edinburgh 8.54 pm to 5.29 am
Manchester 8.44 pm to 5.32 am
Penzance 8.50 pm to 5.52 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	r	7	45
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	r	7	45
Blackpool	s	8	46	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	f	10	50	London	c	10	50
Cardiff	f	10	50	Manchester	f	9	48
Edinburgh	f	9	48	Newcastle	f	9	48
Glasgow	c	6	43	Ronaldsway	s	7	45

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.17in. Sun: 24hr to 8 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1000.4 millibars, rising.

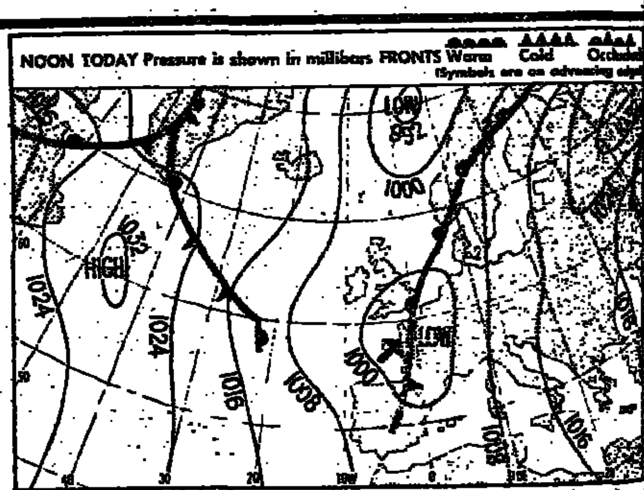
Saturday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19C (66F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7 pm, 35 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 10.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1005.4 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

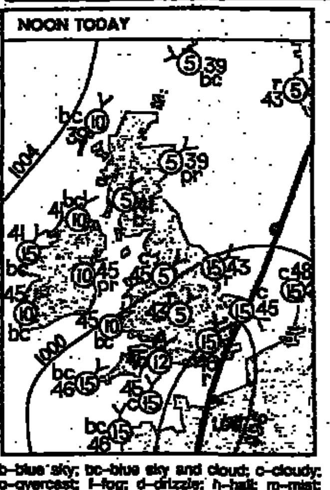
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Hastings, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Butt of Lewis, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Benbecula, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Colwyn Bay, Morecambe, 10.8hr.

Saturday: Highest day temp: London, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Butt of Lewis, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.63in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 11.7hr.

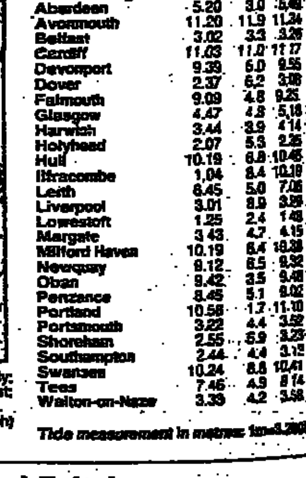
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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides



	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	5.45	7.0	6.11
Aberdeen	5.20	3.0	5.40
Avonmouth	11.20	11.9	11.34
Belfast	3.02	3.3	3.26
Cardiff	11.03	11.0	11.17
Devonport	9.39	6.0	9.55
Dover	2.37	6.2	3.06
Falmouth	9.09	4.8	9.25
Glasgow	4.47	4.8	5.18
Harwich	3.44	3.9	4.14
Holyhead	2.07	5.3	2.25
Hull	10.19	6.8	10.45
Ilfracombe	1.04	8.4	10.19
Leith	6.45	5.0	7.05
Liverpool	3.01	8.9	3.29
Lowestoft	1.25	2.4	1.48
Margate	3.43	4.7	4.15
Milford Haven	10.19	6.4	10.38
Newquay	9.12	6.5	9.32
Oban	9.42	3.5	9.40
Penzance	8.45	5.1	9.02
Portland	10.58	1.7	11.10
Portsmouth	3.22	4.4	3.52
Shoreham	2.55	5.9	3.23
Southampton	2.44	4.4	3.12
Swansea	10.24	8.8	10.41
Tees	7.46	4.9	8.14
Walton-on-Naze	3.33	4.2	3.58

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	10.2	.06	10	50	Sunny
Scarboro	6.4	.05	10	50	Sunny
Bridlington	8.9	–	11	52	Sunny
Cromer	0.1	.04	9	48	Drizzle
Lowestoft	–	.14	11	52	Rain
Clacton	–	.11	11	52	Rain
Margate					
Folkestone	1.6	.07	12	54	Rain pm
Hastings	0.1	.06	13	55	Showers
Eastbourne					
Worthing	–	.08	12	54	Showers
Littlehmptn	–	.13	9	48	Rain pm
Bognor R	0.1	.23	11	53	Rain
Southsea	–	.05	10	50	Cloudy
Shanklin	–	.17	9	48	Rain pm
Bournemth	–	.02	11	52	Rain
Poole	–	.02	9	48	Rain am
Weymouth	–	.08	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	2.2	.09	10	50	Sunny pm
Torquay	0.5	.06	9	48	Bright
Falmouth	7.6	.03	10	50	Sunny
Penzance	6.8	.09	10	50	Sunny
Jersey	–	.15	10	50	Rain pm

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Guernsey	–	.13	9	48	Cloudy
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	7.3	.05	12	54	Sunny
Ilfracombe	–	.05	9	48	Sunny
Tenby	6.4	–	9	48	Sunny
Southport	7.0	.02	10	50	Sunny pm
Morecambe	10.6	.03	7	45	Sunny
Douglas	9.8	.09	8	46	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	3.8	.01	11	52	Sunny pm
Bristol (Ctrl)	4.6	–	11	52	Bright
Cardiff (Ctrl)	7.1	.05	10	50	Sunny
Anglesey	10.5	.01	9	48	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	9.1	.01	9	48	Sunny
Manchester					
Nottingham					
N'castle-'n-Tyne					
Eskdalemuir	5.9	.30	7	45	Hail
Glasgow	8.6	.11	6	46	Bright
Tiree	5.5	.27	8	46	Hail
Stornoway	2.6	.14	7	45	Hail am
Kinloss	5.6	.04	9	45	Hail pm
Edinburgh					
Aldergrove	8.8	–	9	48	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow, th, thunderstorm.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	17	63	Copenhgn	s	10	50	Majorca	f	17	63
Akrotiri	c	15	59	Corfu	s	17	63	Malaga	c	17	63
Alexandria	c	19	66	Dallas				Malta	s	17	63
Algiers	c	30	86	Dublin	f	8	46	Melbourne	c	15	58
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	14	57	Mexico C			
Athens	f	15	59	Faro	f	19	66	Miami*			
Bahrain				Florence	s	17	63	Milan	s	16	61
Barbados				Frankfurt	s	20	68	Montreal			
Barcelona	c	15	59	Funchal	th	17	63	Moscow	c	4	39
Beirut	f	15	9	Geneva	c	16	61	Munich	s	18	64
Belgrade	f	13	55	Gibraltar	c	17	63	Nairobi	f	29	84
Berlin	s	17	63	Helsinki	s	9	48	Naples	s	16	61
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	19	66	New Delhi	f	21	70
Biarritz	f	21	70	Innsbruck	s	18	64	New York*			
Boulogne	c	12	54	Istanbul	f	12	54	Nice	c	15	59
Bordeaux	c	17	63	Jiddah	s	31	88	Oslo	c	10	50
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	f	23	73	Ottawa			
Budapest	f	13	55	Karachi	s	30	86	Paris	c	14	57
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas	c	20	68	Peking	f	20	68
Cairo	f	21	70	Lisbon	r	16	61	Perth	s	24	75
Cape Tn	f	21	70	Locarno	c	13	55	Prague	s	15	59
C'blanca	c	19	66	L Angeles				Reykjavik	s	-3	27
Chicago				Luxembg	c	15	59	Rhodes	s	16	61
Cologne	f	18	64	Madrid	f	19	66	Riyadh	s	35	95

		C	F
Rio de Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salzburg			
Sao Paulo			
S Francisco			
Santiago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangier			
Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo			
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valencia			
Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw			
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich			